

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.



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JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

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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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SECRETARY GAGE SAYS PROSPERITY IS PERMANENT.

AT this time Zion is entering upon her work of building her City, institutions, and industries. It is a time of very great importance to her, ecclesiastically and commercially.

Her worldwide work of preparation for the coming of the King depends, in a large measure, upon her material prosperity.

Zion will not be able to build up prosperous commerce and industry in the midst of great national business depression.

Hence Zion looks with keenest interest upon every sign of the times bearing upon national prosperity.

It is a significant fact that the first year of the Twentieth Century, the year in which the gates of Zion City were opened, and in which the foundations of Zion Industries were laid, was a year of unprecedented prosperity in America.

The question now is as to whether this prosperous condition is a permanent one, or whether it is merely a floodtide, which will soon have its terrible ebb, leaving stranded thousands of sad wrecks.

We are rejoiced to quote no less an authority than Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Gage's ability and experience as a financier and economist are of so high an order, and his opportunities for knowledge are so unequalled, that, so far as human opinion is concerned, we feel there is no appeal from his dictum.

A. W. N.

Mr. Gage says:

Many observers have been looking for a turn in the general movement of American prosperity.

Probably they base their expectations upon the well-known law of ebb and flow of the tides of commercial activity, of action and reaction.

I see no signs of any such turn at the present time. The volume of business is great. For the most part it is on a sound basis.

Inflation of credits is always a danger, and with the optimistic tendencies due to the self-confident temperament of the American people, emphasized by success, we might look for such a symptom now. But no serious portents of this sort are now to be seen in the skies.

The prosperity of the country is real; it is solid; broadly speaking, commerce and finance are carried on conservatively.

The treasury of the United States was never in better condition and it is a bulwark of confidence and strength.

Banking interests generally are prosperous and well managed.

Since the enactment of the gold standard law, March 4, 1900, there has been an increase of about 700 in the number of national banks. Their authorized capital has increased more than \$50,000,000.

The aggregate bank clearings for 1901 show a great increase over 1900, and a considerable increase over the high record year of 1899.

These and many other figures as to our banking and domestic trade operations are full of great significance.

In export trade, which is becoming a greater and greater factor in our industrial situation, the signs are equally favorable. I have been asked if the high position of America in the export trade of the world is likely to be maintained, and if so, by what means.

My answer is unhesitatingly Yes. The means to that end are a study of foreign markets, adaptation of goods to such markets, and intelligent and honorable representation of manufactures abroad.

But all trade is but barter, and if we will not buy we cannot continue to sell. Confucius said: "There is one word upon which the whole of life may proceed. Is not reciprocity such a word?" Its embodied principle covers trade as it does social and individual relations.

Do I see any signs of reaction in the interior trade movement, or does it show signs of proceeding further?

My opportunities to learn concerning this point are not so broad as many enjoy, but a comparison of daily internal revenue receipts with former periods indicates a larger relative consumption of what are regarded as luxuries, and I can discover no unfavorable symptoms from other directions.

Do I think the period of partial liquidation is before us, or has that period already been completed?

Liquidation must either be the result of voluntary action by the debtor or the result of coercion from the creditor. The first ought to be observable when trade is diminishing or industry languishing. Liquidation is then normal and healthy.

Liquidation through pressure from the creditor is in general the result of speculative movements, under the influence of which securities have been created or artificial prices secured. Credits may thus expand more rapidly than cash reserves can keep convertible into money. Enforced liquidation is then not only necessary, but implies future conditions of higher general safety.

There has of late been some liquidation of the latter sort. It has not proceeded far enough to cause anxiety, and if one may judge from appearances it is not likely so to do at present.

What are the most encouraging factors making for the continued industrial prosperity of the United States?

The state of peace which we happily now enjoy, the general intelligence, the industrial skill, and virtue of our people, the healthy condition of our public finances, and in general the operation of that natural law under which all things put in motion continue in motion unchecked or stopped by an interfering cause.



NEWS OF ZION CITY

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 6th, at two o'clock, the General Overseer laid the Memorial Stone at the northeast corner of the east wing of Zion's first Educational Building at Zion City

All the mills and factories in the City were shut down for an hour, and many others left their work for a time in order to attend the services in connection with this simple ceremony.

Zion City Schools also closed and the two hundred and fifty pupils marched in a body to the corner of Enoch Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where the new building is going up.

Overseer Jane Dowie and many of the principal officers of Zion Institutions in Zion City and Chicago were also present, so that it was a congregation of about five hundred people that gathered in the bright sunshine of the winter afternoon.

The afternoon was a most beautiful one.

Although it was midwinter, there was a gentle breeze from the southwest, and the golden sunshine was flooding all the broad site of Zion City, crowning it with a thousand glories.

The scene, though simple, was a most impressive one.

To the south, east, and west arose the hundreds of new dwellings of the pioneers of Zion City.

To the north were the bare but graceful trees of Shiloh Park, the site of the great Temple which is to become the great central jewel of this fair City.

A hymn was very enthusiastically sung, an appropriate passage of Scripture was read by the General Overseer, prayer was offered by the man of God, and a brief but very inspiring address was delivered.

The General Overseer also gave a very appropriate and highly appreciated talk to the children of Zion City schools.

Then, assisted by Deacon Herman W. Peterson, the contractor, the General Overseer laid the great Memorial Stone of the first section of Zion Educational Building.

Then the little company which had gathered returned to their school, office, and workshop duties with songs of praises in their hearts, for the wonderful things which God is doing for Zion and Zion City, and the wondrous possibilities of the building which they had there seen, by that solemn act, consecrated to God for Zion's Educational work.

There were in their hearts thoughts of the royal generation of children which

would be trained in that school in the midst of all the beauties and advantages of a pure City.

It was also a great joy to know that in that great building the children would be taught not only all necessary and useful knowledge, but, best of all, they would be taught God's Word, and trained to love and serve God.

It was a great joy to know that many of them thus educated would go forth as Messengers to all the world, carrying the Everlasting Gospel of the Kingdom of God, doing each their part in the preparation of the world for the coming of Christ the King.

Those who attended the services at the laying of this Memorial Stone were pleased to note the rapid progress which had been made in the putting in of the foundations and the setting of the first course of great dimension stones of this east wing.

Practically all the concrete footings, containing scores upon scores of carloads of crushed stone, sand, and cement, are now in place.

All of the dimension stones of the first course are now in place, and the rubble wall, which is to compose the first few feet of the building, is several feet high now on the south and west sides.

On the west side this wall is being built of tremendous weight and thickness, as it will have to bear, when the building is completed, iron work for the west half of the east wing, and the east half of the central section.

Great progress is also being made in the building of the lace factory.

The walls and roof of the southern section of the factory are practically complete, and a large force of carpenters is now at work putting in windows and preparing for the interior construction.

The walls of the northern section, or lace curtain factory, are now complete to the height of the first story, and no more brick can be laid until the iron work is in place. A structural iron worker with a large number of assistants is at work placing these pillars and girders, and the indications are that this section of the building will be ready for machinery within a very few weeks.

Zion Lace Curtain experts have been busy all the fall and winter in designing and drafting patterns, and preparing them for the machines, so that when once the machinery is in place there will be but very little delay before the actual manufacture of lace curtains is begun.

Some of the daily papers of the City of Chicago of late have been publishing some ridiculous lies to the effect that work was practically at a standstill at the buildings of Zion Lace Industries because bricklayers and stonemasons refused to work in Zion City, owing to the extreme rigor of the regulations regarding the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquor.

As if in special refutation of this ridiculous canard, Contractor McCall had twenty-seven bricklayers working on the middle section of the lace factory on Monday morning, January 6, 1902, the largest number which had up to that time been employed.

Besides these, there were scores of helpers mixing the mortar, and carrying mortar and bricks to the bricklayers.

The building which is to stand across the north front of the Lace Industries buildings, to be used as mending rooms and drafting rooms, has now its foundations all in place, and the laying of brick will be begun within a few days.

The bleachery building is now all enclosed, and the roof is practically finished.

The floor is being very rapidly laid in the southern section, or drying room, and about a score of carpenters are at work putting on the ceiling, putting in the windows, and otherwise finishing the interior.

Several carloads of machinery, it is expected, will arrive this week, and be unloaded in the building, preparatory to being set in position.

In the northern section of the building, or bleachery proper, a large number of men and teams are at work, filling in preparatory to placing the machinery, which must be done before the cement floor is laid.

All the foundation work for the power house, with the exception of a few of the central piers, is now complete, and the bricklaying will begin either this week or the first of next.

All this work is now beginning to show from the railroad track very prominently, and passengers in all the Chicago and Northwestern trains through the City take a very keen interest in the sites from the windows on both sides.

Zion City Lumber Association continues to do a most phenomenal business. Although one remembers that this Association is furnishing all the building material used in the construction of a city, yet it seems almost incredible that the business on one day recently

amounted to \$20,000. But this is, nevertheless, the fact.

Deacon Johnson has a very large corps of assistants in the yard and office, but the business is so great that it requires their time not only during working hours, but often far into the night.

At Zion City General Stores there is great rejoicing on account of the rapid progress which is being made on the addition to the north side of the building.

When this large new addition is finished, the lower floor will be occupied by the Grocery Department, which has up to this time been very much cramped.

On the second floor will be opened a new department which will be very highly appreciated by all in Zion City, and will be especially valuable to those who will build their permanent residences next spring and summer, and establish their homes. This is a Furniture Department.

Deacon W. C. Suitt, formerly of Cambridge, Ohio, who has had ten years of very valuable experience in the furniture business, has been appointed by the General Overseer to take charge of this department.

A large and complete stock of furniture will be put in, and kept constantly fresh and up-to-date, so that those who contemplate entering new homes in Zion City will in many cases find it greatly to their advantage to dispose of their old furniture and enter into new houses with new furniture.

When the Grocery Department has moved from the front part of the south half of the main store building, the Hardware Department, under the management of Deacon Clendinen, will have an opportunity to take its place and spread out considerably, an opportunity which it has long needed.

Along with the other changes, a very large and complete stock of shoes will be opened on the second floor of the main building.

The spiritual work at Zion City has been marked by very great blessing.

On Monday night, January 6th, the General Overseer held a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the new building erected for Zion Power, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Association, at which, as usual, there was not half enough room for those who desired to attend.

Elders Dinius and Brock report great blessing in their work, and some remarkable and miraculous healings in answer to prayer. In several cases God instantly and perfectly healed those who were apparently at the very point of death.

Thus in every part of Zion City God is manifesting His Divine approval by innumerable blessings and mercies, and all are Going Forward with joyful hearts, praising Him and giving thanks.

A. W. N.

THE QUESTION OF SANITATION

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

IX. *What Shall We Do With the Wastes?*

THERE is much in selecting the appliances and vehicles for use in collecting the wastes and conveying them away to the place of disposal. There is quite a variety of serviceable dumping wagons made by almost as many different makers, and a few of them are of very excellent type.

Some of the vehicles are in the form of wagons and some are carts.

Both the wagons and the carts are constructed with dumping beds of one kind or other.

Some of the vehicles drop their load beneath and some behind, while one style of wagon has a hopper-shaped bottom and will discharge its contents at the side. This latter style, it occurs to us, would be much more suitable for use in delivering coal, crushed stone, and the like than for the purpose of delivering the ordinary class of refuse.

Long experience has shown that the bed of any garbage wagon or cart, no matter what the style or make, should be made of iron, for the reason that metal receptacles are capable of being made fairly clean much more easily than wooden ones.

It is also desirable that these wagons should be provided with covers, so that when filled they may be driven through the alleys or streets and yet produce a minimum offense to the citizen who may chance to pass in close proximity to the mass of filth which they contain.

It is intended that all such conveyances shall not have place upon the streets of Zion City except in cases requiring their presence there, but shall be required to move through alleys which are designed for the accommodation of this and other services. Therefore, the probability of offending the nostrils of the cleanly inhabitant with the noxious odors emanating from these scavenger wagons will be much more remote in this City than is the case in the average city.

IF THE wastes are to be divided into the *Necessity for* three classes heretofore *Different* named, viz, *garbage, ashes,* *Types of* and *excreta,* and collected *Wagons* separately, then there should be provided a different kind of vehicle for use in each case, suitable respectively for the uses to which it is to be put.

Just what type of wagon or cart to choose will largely be controlled, how-

ever, by the methods of disposal adopted, as well as by the character and class of refuse to be hauled.

WE HAVE given examples of *where* and *Where to* *how* to dispose of the wastes, *Dispose of* and will now offer some examples of the time *when* *Them* and the *frequency with which* these accumulations should be dealt with.

The one great object of the removal of garbage and excreta must never be lost sight of, viz, *to remove it from the house before decay begins.*

This can be readily done at an isolated country house, but in a city where the hundreds and thousands of residences, with the hotels, schools, and institutions of various kinds which are constantly accumulating these wastes, promptitude in effecting a satisfactory disposal is not so easy a matter.

In the City of Boston, the garbage is removed from hotels, tenement houses, and stores twice and three times per week, and from the residences once a week.

In Washington, D. C., the removal is performed three times a week in summer and twice in winter.

The City of Moline, Illinois, has recently furnished us some very excellent examples of successful garbage disposal.

Collections of certain classes of the refuse of this city are made daily.

In reviewing the experiences of these and many other cities in this and other countries, it is clearly shown that one week is the extreme time that excrementitious matter should be allowed to accumulate.

The free and proper uses of some deodorizer, such as dust, dry earth, or slaked lime, in the closet pails at each use of the closet, is *imperative.*

The neglect of the performance of this necessary function will require a more frequent collection and incur a greater expense.

THE question as to who should do the *Who Should* work must claim our attention before we close our articles. There are, perhaps, four functionaries who may be considered favorably. Each is or should be capable of performing the duties of collecting and disposing of the city wastes.

These are, viz: The householder, the private scavenger, the city scavenger, or a contractor.

We have dealt at length in one of our previous articles, instructing as well as we could as to how the householder may successfully dispose of his own wastes under certain well defined circumstances. Therefore we refer the inquirer to our former articles and to that part of our treatment of this subject for information. (See THE ZION BANNER, Volume I, Numbers 26, 28, and 29.)

THERE are those, however, who prefer that others do the work which they themselves might do, being willing themselves to pay the expenses incurred. There are also those who would be willing to do the work for those who are willing to pay for it, and do it for a specified remuneration, with the expectancy, perhaps, of adding to their revenue by converting into cash some of the wastes collected, such as bottles, old iron, brass, etc.

Such a method may be found satisfactory, even though effected through an agreement between the householder and the private scavenger, so long as the results of such an arrangement are acceptable to the health authorities.

THE city scavenger, however, is more in evidence in the collection and removal of wastes of a city than any of the other four-named operatives.

He is usually appointed by the chief magistrate of the city, paid a salary, and given certain duties to perform at intervals which are usually designated.

Under this character of management the chances are better for having the work done well, than for having the work done cheaply.

The effectiveness of this system will depend very largely upon the vigilance of the official in charge. "There is no excellence without great labor," and just as truly there is no worthy success without uninterrupted diligence.

The man to be a successful city scavenger should be one thoroughly wideawake and a keen observer, with the natural qualification of seeing that work is done properly and on time.

No dolt can be or become a successful city scavenger.

IN EMPLOYING the method of letting the work out to be done by contract, it is naturally expected and morally certain that a minimum expenditure of funds will result, but it is quite doubtful if as efficient service can be attained through this method as by the employment of a city scavenger.

Under the contract system, the diligence in finding probable delinquencies in the contractor and his work, and in effecting the enforcement of the provisions of a contract, will lie almost wholly with the inspector. This officer, however, should work under the direction of the health authorities, and should be possessed with proper qualifications needed to successfully fill the position.

The satisfactory results obtained from the contract system will largely depend upon the integrity of the contractor and his sincere intentions to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the contract.

The experiences of some of our cities show the tendencies of the contractors to pass by small collections and only take those of large producers. This results in neglect of the proper service to the poor people—the very ones which this public conservancy is designed to benefit most.

Before passing, we might add that there is another reason against the contract system, viz, that unless a contract is made to cover a sufficient duration of time, no contractor would be warranted in equipping himself with the necessary vehicles and appliances for effective work except at a cost in excess of the reasonable price at which such work should be done.

UNLESS the dry closet is properly attended to and its contents frequently and sufficiently deodorized; if the kitchen wastes are not properly separated by the householder, as they collect, and are not made ready for the scavenger before he calls, then the costs of collecting and disposal of these wastes will be increased in proportion to the neglect of the householder in attending to the matters that must properly begin at his door.

Leaving off the collection and disposal of ashes and other inorganic refuse, the cost of removal of pure garbage, together with the removal of deodorized excreta and converting it into manure, should not exceed, in a well-regulated city, a cost of 25 cents to 40 cents per capita per annum. This has been done by cities whose sanitation was accomplished by means of the dry-conservancy system.

One city has given us a quite recent experience, and we take the liberty of quoting from the report of its City Engineer, as follows:

Area, 21,800 acres; population, 21,000; owns four steel dump carts, nine horses, and employs from ten to twelve men. Removed its kitchen waste, rubbish, etc., for one year at a cost of \$6,013, or about 30 cents per capita.

We have not offered these articles as being anything like an exhaustive essay on the subject, garbage collection and disposal, yet we hope that the small part

of the subject of this service, under the dry-conservancy system, which we have briefly touched upon, will be found of use to officials as well as residents of such towns and cities as may not be provided with a sewerage system, and particularly of benefit to the inhabitants of Zion City.

THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY STILL CAUSING DISCUSSION.

The disgraceful controversy in the United States Navy Department concerning the action of Admiral W. S. Schley in the Santiago campaign during the Spanish-American war, which has since spread until it has involved many of the departments of government, including President Roosevelt himself, is still the cause of heated discussion, notwithstanding the effort of the administration to quiet it.

The reprimand by the President of General Nelson A. Miles and Admiral Dewey called down upon his head the most severe criticism of the more radical and reckless representation of the press. The conservative press, although in full sympathy with Admiral Schley, for the most part, and believing that both General Miles and Admiral Dewey had spoken the truth, has held to the opinion that President Roosevelt was justified in reprimanding these officers for expressing their opinions concerning matters which did not concern them.

Great interest centered in the reception which President Roosevelt gave to these two heroes as they passed him in the line on the occasion of his first great public reception on New Year's Day.

The reports of this occurrence were diametrically opposite to one another.

Most of the papers of the country declared that President Roosevelt was very cordial with both the men whom he had reprimanded, while the anti-administration papers declared that he was very austere and cool in his reception of them.

Since then, however, the President has invited General and Mrs. Miles to dine with him, and it is thought that the unpleasant incident will thus be closed.

It is said that Rear-Admiral Schley regards the case as closed, but that his friends will ask Congress to vindicate him by retiring him on full pay, and reimbursing him for the expenses of his trial.

Rear-Admiral Schley has been presented with a jeweled medal, composed of diamonds and rubies, by the Junior Order of American Mechanics of Baltimore. The medal bears the coat of arms of Maryland worked in jewels on one side, with the design of the *Brooklyn* and nautical devices on the other. It is said to have cost over a thousand dollars.

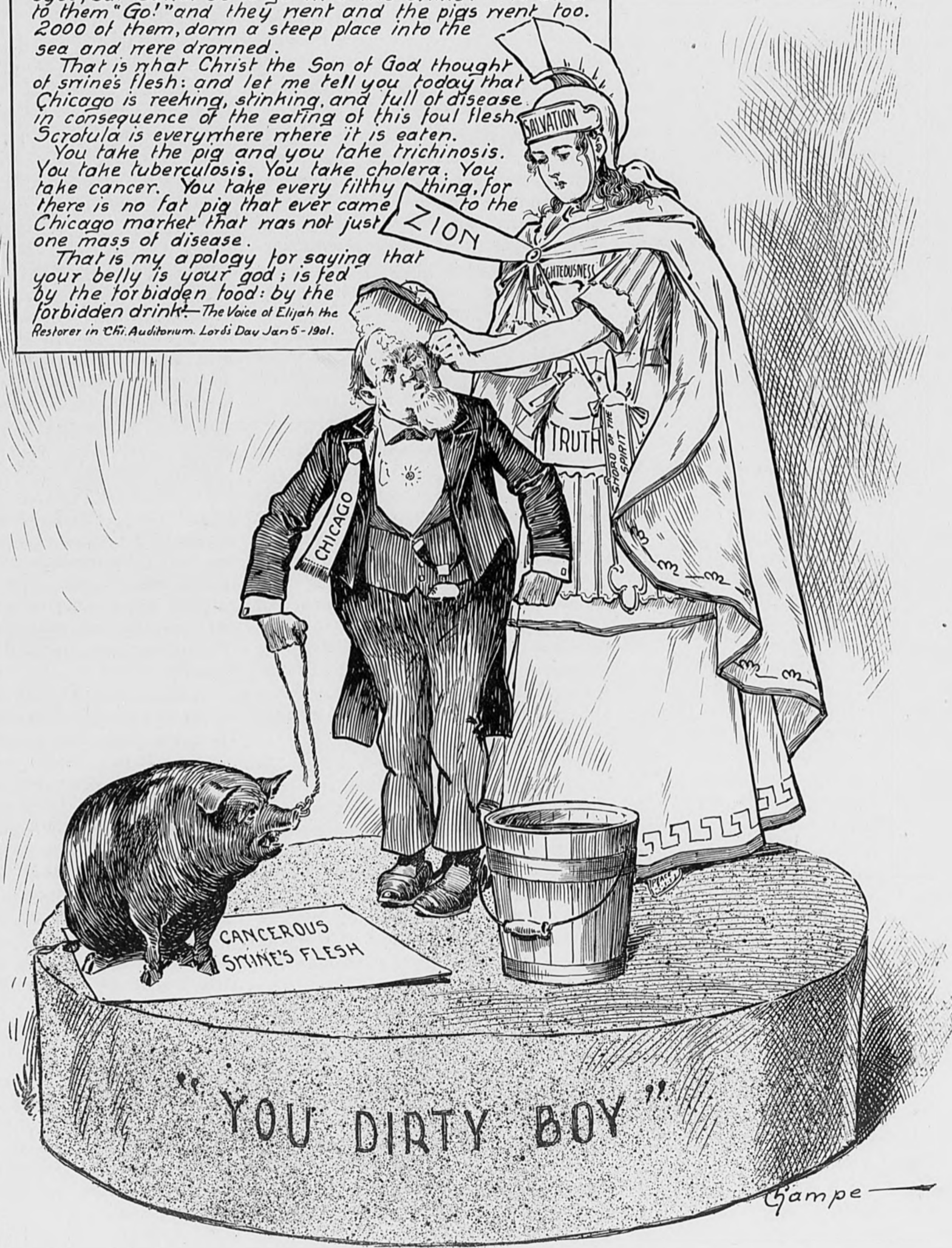
A. W. N.

What is the great god of this world?
 Is it not the belly? Is it not the appetite, desires and
 passions? Not content with the food that God has giv-
 en they hunt for every kind of food that God had for-
 bidden, and there are multitudes of men and women
 today who are eating the hog, and God said: "Their
 flesh ye shall not eat, their carcasses ye shall not
 touch." Jesus Christ reenforced that law by answer-
 ing the prayer of devils just as the devils ranted it:
 for when the devils at Gadara, a legion of them in a
 man, said to Jesus: "Send us not away into the a-
 byss, but suffer us to go into the swine." He said
 to them "Go!" and they went and the pigs went too.
 2000 of them, down a steep place into the
 sea and were drowned.

That is what Christ the Son of God thought
 of swine's flesh: and let me tell you today that
 Chicago is reeking, stinking, and full of disease
 in consequence of the eating of this foul flesh.
 Scrotula is everywhere where it is eaten.

You take the pig and you take trichinosis.
 You take tuberculosis. You take cholera. You
 take cancer. You take every filthy thing, for
 there is no fat pig that ever came to the
 Chicago market that was not just
 one mass of disease.

That is my apology for saying that
 your belly is your god; is fed
 by the forbidden food: by the
 forbidden drink. —The Voice of Elijah the
 Restorer in Chi. Auditorium. Lord's Day Jan 5 - 1901.



ZION GIVES CHICAGO A SCRUBBING.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

With one dissenting voice the Engineering Committee of the Drainage Board has voted a \$1,500,000 improvement of the Chicago River in the heart of the city, from Lake to Van Buren Street. The long-heralded 200-foot channel is to be made, requiring the condemnation of a strip sixty feet in width a part of the distance along the west bank of the river. It will cause the removal of several large manufacturing plants and will require the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to surrender part of its freight houses. Following up the declaration of the Board for this improvement, members of the Finance Committee of this body on the following day took steps toward financing this project. It was decided a bond issue of \$2,000,000 should be made at once. This recommendation will be presented to the Board at its next meeting, and is expected to pass. Nearly all of this sum, it is planned, will be applied to the river improvement scheme.

A storm is gathering over the head of Chief of Police Newell C. Knight, and he may be asked to resign at the next meeting of the Evanston City Council. A majority of the city Aldermen and many citizens of the suburb are clamoring for the retirement of the Chief, and they declare that the official must resign or be dismissed by Mayor Patten. The Chief of Police is charged with inefficiency by M. S. Baldwin, a wealthy property owner of Evanston, who has written to Mayor Patten demanding the resignation of the head of the police department. Mr. Baldwin has started a campaign against Knight, and says he has the support of many citizens.

Chicago will be the home of the college to be fostered by the French Government to teach young Frenchmen the lessons of American commercial enterprise. The school, which will be endowed by Robert Lebaudy, a French multi-millionaire, is to be affiliated with the University of Chicago, and by its establishment Chicago sponsors for the school declare that Chicago will be made the French center of America. Professor Maxime Ingres, of the Alliance Francaise, made the statement that as far as human possibility could be relied on the school would be in operation in Chicago before many months.

Members of the special committee of the Board of Education charged with preparing plans for securing additional revenue claim to have abandoned all hope of finding financial relief. The expected

shortage of almost \$2,000,000 will be faced. As a result some of the following possibilities are threatening: Closing of the high schools for four or five of the ten months of the school year; closing of all schools for from two to three months of the school year; reductions in salaries; elimination of many special branches of instruction, and heavy cuts in the expenditures of all departments.

There was rejoicing among the employees of the Crane Company, New Year's Eve, for each received as a holiday present a sum equal to 5 per cent of his wages during 1901. All day long men went about the plants of the company distributing small envelopes, which, besides the gift, contained cards of greeting and wishes for a Happy New Year. Before night over \$125,000 had been divided among the men. This is the second year that the Crane Company has thus remembered its employees. All the payments were in new gold from the Subtreasury.

While granting the petition of Robert Tarrant for an injunction against the various local lodges of the International Association of Machinists, Judge Chetlain made some rulings at variance with recent decisions in the Federal Courts in similar cases. He held that workingmen may use the streets and highways for picketing as much as they please without violating the law. Further, if an injunction were deemed necessary for the protection of the property of employers from threatened violence, he said the men arrested for contempt were entitled to trial by jury.

Eleven persons, several of them children, were injured at 9:35 Tuesday night, December 31, when an engine of the Chicago Junction Railway backed a train of thirty-five empty refrigerator cars upon a Wallace and Center Avenue trolley car. The accident happened in Forty-seventh Street, half a block west of Morgan Street, where a Y runs into the Stockyards. There are no gates at the crossing.

Seeking forgiveness and the rescinding of the ban of excommunication, the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, former pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Oregon, Illinois, whose actions in local church circles resulted in the severe penalty being meted out to him, is now away from his friends in Chicago, in a place at present unknown to them, humbly doing penance in a Roman Catholic monastery.

Frank H. Peavey, of Minneapolis, the largest cash handler of grain in the world, President of the F. H. Peavey Grain Company, and of eleven elevator companies,

died at the Auditorium Annex at half-past three o'clock Monday morning, December 30. Pneumonia contracted when Mr. Peavey went shopping without an overcoat two days before Christmas, caused his death.

It is proposed to abandon the women's department of the Northwestern University Medical School. Trustee James H. Raymond is said to have made the statement that it was impossible to make a doctor of a woman, because women cannot grasp the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory work, the intricacies of surgery, or the minute work of dissection. Mr. Raymond's reported remarks have raised a storm among the women physicians of Chicago.

George F. Donovan, said to be the son of respectable parents living in Springfield, Massachusetts, attempted highway robbery New Year's night at Twenty-first Street and Calumet Avenue, and was shot and killed by Eugene Hector, his intended victim. Donovan's companion, Everett Conger, about whom the police know little, was arrested.

On Sunday evening, December 29, fire destroyed the Alexandra apartment building, a six-story structure at Cottage Grove and Bowen Avenues, causing a loss of \$100,000 and leading to numerous thrilling episodes and hairbreadth escapes. The conflagration started from a Christmas tree.

Professor Jacques Loeb, of the University of Chicago, claims to have discovered that potassium cyanide, a violent poison, will retard death and infuse new life in animal cells. It is claimed by the professor's friends that the discovery is a step toward artificially induced longevity.

Twenty-two Chicago detectives are engaged in gathering facts concerning the traction systems of Chicago. These men will count the number of cars which pass their respective stations, the number of people on each car, keeping account of those seated and those standing.

A reckless driver or a careless motorman—accounts differ as to the responsibility—caused a collision between a surrey and a street car New Year's Day and the serious injury of five persons.

Rear-Admiral Schley will pay his long-promised visit to Chicago at the end of the present month. He will come as the guest of the Hamilton Club, and is to stay three days.

A new system of accounting was introduced in the City Hall on January 1. This system, it is claimed, will so reduce

the labor necessary to keep the city's books that clerks now drawing \$80,000 per year in the aggregate can be dispensed with.

It was thought for a time that the great Chicago machinists' strike, which has been fiercely fought since the end of last May, had been settled last week. Mr. W. J. Chalmers, of the Allis-Chalmers Company, made a definite proposition on the wage question, and it was thought that it would be accepted. The machinists, however, rejected the proposition with the demand for the original twelve and one-half per cent advance in wages, and a provision that all the nonunion men employed by the company must be discharged and the old men replaced without discrimination. This strike has cost the company \$600,000 and the machinists' union \$45,000, to say nothing of the individual losses of the men who have been out of work.

UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's *Review of Trade* for last Saturday said: "Satisfaction with the old and confidence in the New Year are the dominant features of the entire industrial, commercial, and financial situation. The week has naturally been quiet to the verge of dullness as regards new business, the main attention being concentrated in gathering up the threads of old business, in stock taking, and in preparations for the future. A conspicuous exception to the general quietness is found in the iron and steel situation, which gains rather than loses activity. Here, however, the car shortage question cuts a disturbing figure, and one which, in view of the advanced stage of the season, bids fair to continue to unsettle both production and consumption considerably. Supplies of coke at the ovens are piling up, but the blast furnaces are shutting down because of the necessary link between the two, an abundance of cars not being forthcoming. Southern pig iron has advanced 50 cents a ton, and the Western trade is getting its chief supplies from this source. At the East pig iron is also firmer. Plentiful orders are offered, but none is accepted for delivery before July 1. Mesaba iron ore has been advanced in price. The only appearance of weakness in finished products is in wire and nails, which are \$2 a ton lower, owing to increased competition of outside makers. Heavy rail orders for Mexico are reported pending, and international competition promises to be keen in this respect."

Information has been received by Mayor Low, of New York, that attempts have been made to prevent the organization of the fusion government by tamper-

ing with certain members of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Low, in his official capacity, gave out the following: "Pretty definite rumors have reached me that money is being used to induce Aldermen elected on the fusion ticket to stay away from the meeting of the Board of Organization on Monday next, or, if present, to vote against the fusion side. This is a matter of the utmost consequence, and I ask the press and the constituents of the Aldermen whose attitude is open to question to see to it that the fruits of the fusion victory are not lost by treachery. In my judgment, no Alderman elected as a fusion Alderman can fail to be present and to vote with his colleagues on the organization of the Board without exposing himself to a suspicion of bribery that few men can afford to face."

According to the United States Naval Register just issued, the number of vessels now in commission or available for service is 225, and sixty are under construction, thus making the total 285. Those in commission or available for service are ten battleships, twenty armored cruisers, fifteen protected cruisers, six unprotected cruisers, five double turret monitors, four single turret monitors, seventy gunboats, six auxiliary cruisers, twenty-seven colliers and supply ships, twenty-seven torpedo boats, one submarine boat, thirty-nine tugs, seven sailing ships, six receiving ships. The vessels under construction are eight battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, one gunboat, four monitors, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, nine torpedo boats, and seven submarine boats of the Holland type.

Plans for Philadelphia's proposed elevated railway have practically been completed by George H. Thompson, chief engineer of the American Elevated Railroad Company, which will receive the contract for the construction of the road. It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan has agreed to finance the Philadelphia company, organized by the Mack-Foerderer syndicate of residents of the Quaker City. Within sixty days the Market Street Elevated Railway Company, chartered immediately after the passage of the rapid transit acts by the last Pennsylvania Legislature, will begin construction work on Market Street from the Delaware River west to Sixty-third Street. Engineer Thompson's plans for the road contemplates one of the most complete and modern elevated lines in the world. Electricity will be the motive power.

Seth Low and all his fusion companions assumed the rule of Greater New York on January 1, 1902. The transfer of the power from Croker and his unsavory crew to Seth Low, W. T. Jerome, and others,

who have at least promised decency, was effected very quietly, being marked only by two interesting incidents. One was the hasty and very undignified exit of Ex-Mayor Van Wyck, after he had transferred his office to Mayor Low, and the pitiful weeping of Ex-Police Commissioner Devery when he was informed that his services in the Police Department were no longer needed. Devery was one of the most severely censured of all the Tammany officeholders. Low's campaign was largely a fight upon him.

Lyman J. Gage for United States Senator from Illinois to succeed William E. Mason is the latest suggestion heard from the field of Illinois politics. Since it became known that he was to retire from the Treasury Department Mr. Gage has received a number of letters from a number of well-known Republicans of Illinois, suggesting that he permit the use of his name for the senatorship and promising him their support. Secretary Gage has not encouraged these friends. He has, in fact, declined to permit an announcement to be made to the effect that he is a candidate, but it is thought that he might accept were the office formally offered to him by the Legislature.

Police Commissioner Murphy, of New York City, forestalled removal by Mayor Low by sending his resignation to Mayor Van Wyck, "to take effect upon the appointment of my successor." As Commissioner Murphy was going to his office he was served with an order signed by Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, directing him to reinstate twenty-nine policemen of the Long Island City force who served as New York policemen thirty days after consolidation, and then were dismissed on the ground that there was not a sufficient appropriation to pay them. The Commissioner said he would ignore the order.

Mayor-elect Seth Low, of Greater New York, in making his preparations to take office, sold about \$500,000 worth of stocks and bonds which he has held for a long time, but which he thought might, in the minds of some of the members of the community, be held to have an influence on his acts as Mayor in case he was called to pass on any applications for privileges from any of the corporations in which he held stock. Mr. Low had held much of the stock for years. Some of it he inherited from his father, and many of the securities were income-producers that cannot be duplicated now in the market.

Dun's *Review of Trade and Industry* for Saturday, January 4, said: "Most marvelous of all the phenomenal evidences of advancement in business during the year

was the progress made in manufacturing. It is impossible to be too extravagant in delineating the movements of the industrial world. Never in the history of this or any other nation has such development occurred within the space of a twelve-month. The expansion of productive capacity was enormous, the improved methods of work and organization were conspicuous, wise economies were introduced, but more than all other factors that made for permanent prosperity was the conservative resistance to price inflation."

After a continuous service of nearly half a century in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, Joseph H. Choate, now Ambassador from the United States to England, has withdrawn, and temporarily, at least, will discontinue the practice of law. Mr. Choate communicated his intention to his associates some time ago, giving as his reason that his duties as Ambassador from the United States to England have prevented his active participation in the affairs of the partnership for the last two years, and that these duties would consume so much of his time for several years to come that it would be impossible for him to pursue his law practice.

President Roosevelt's first New Year's reception was more brilliant, if possible, than any of those given by his predecessors, although a number of diplomats, whose gorgeous uniforms lend brilliancy to these occasions, were absent. As it was, the assemblage was a gay and brilliant one and in point of numbers exceeded any reception ever held in the historic mansion. The day was an ideal one, and although every one appeared to be happy there was a tinge of sadness over the whole assemblage, and a great many references were made to the tragedy at Buffalo which robbed President McKinley of his life.

Notices were posted last Friday in the various mills of the American Steel and Wire Company announcing that a pension department had been created for the benefit of the 30,000 employees of the concern. According to the general notice, which is signed by President William P. Palmer, the new department will have for its purpose "the retiring from active service and placing on a pension roll all employees who have rendered the company or its predecessors long and faithful service, and who have attained an age or physical condition which necessitates a relief from duty."

J. Pierpont Morgan has under way a deal of vast importance to the electrical world involving a combined capital of \$50,000,000. The Westinghouse Electric

and Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company, in which Mr. Morgan is the controlling factor, are to be brought together and operated under the community of interest plan, of which he is the leading exponent. The news of the proposed merger, reports of which have been current for some days in well-informed circles in Wall Street, was confirmed officially December 31.

In a collision at sea last Thursday morning the steamship *Walla Walla* was sunk at a cost of probably forty-one lives, and the vessel responsible for the disaster, an iron bark, supposedly French, proceeded on its way without waiting to learn the extent of the damage to the steamer. Passengers and crew took to the boats and life rafts, except those who had been killed in the crash, and Captain Hall, who went down with his ship, but came to the surface badly injured and was taken into a boat. The dead and missing are reported to number forty-one. Of these eight are known to have died, six in attempting to make a landing at Trinidad. The remaining thirty-three were adrift on the ocean in two lifeboats and a raft for some time.

The James River, fed by the torrents from the mountains of the Southwest, has left its banks and submerged the lower portion of the City of Richmond, Virginia. Nearly a mile of Main Street, the principal thoroughfare, was under water New Year's Eve, and up to midnight scores of boats were plying back and forth, each loaded with passengers on business or pleasure. The handsome depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line was entirely surrounded by water. Passengers and baggage were being conveyed thither in row boats.

United States Senators Hanna and Foraker, of Ohio, have just been locked in mortal combat for the control of the Ohio Legislature. The fight took the form of an attempt upon the part of the followers of each of these Senators to elect their candidate for Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature. The contest lasted for several days, during which the advantage appeared to be first on one side and then on the other. Finally, at the end of last week, however, it was reported that victory had perched upon the banners of Senator Hanna.

It is reported that Mr. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, has given an order to a German sculptor for a life-size bronze monument of President McKinley. The monument is to be erected in the public park at Niles, Ohio, the town where the late President was born.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, has invented a new

incandescent electric light, in which the vapor of mercury takes the place of the carbon film. The bulb or tube, which can be made of any desired size and candle-power, gives a cold, blue-white light, very brilliant. The young inventor claims that his light is cheaper and more efficient than the Edison carbon incandescent light.

A committee of Cleveland, Ohio, bankers has taken charge of the various street car properties controlled by the Everett-Moore Syndicate. The syndicate was unable to meet the obligations, and the committee was appointed to take charge at a meeting of bankers, who are creditors of the concern.

Wreck and fire destroyed, near Glencoe, Pennsylvania, the through passenger train that left Pittsburg at 8:40 New Year's morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Road for New York, causing the death of two persons and injury to seventeen others, five of whom are seriously hurt.

The monthly statement of the public debt for December shows that at the close of business on December 31, 1901, the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,011,628,286, a decrease for the month of \$8,643,192.

A powerful British-American syndicate has planned to build a fleet of refrigerator steamers to sail weekly between New York, Boston, and Bristol. Later on it is proposed to establish a line between New Orleans and Bristol.

EUROPE.

Last week brought out the rumor for the first time that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, had been released by the Bulgarian brigands who have been holding her in captivity. This rumor has utterly lacked confirmation, however, and is probably untrue. Other rumors are to the effect that all future action by the authorities in connection with the case will be kept from the public until Miss Stone's release is finally effected; and also that the farmers and householders living in the vicinity of the stronghold of these outlaws are pressing them very closely now, in retaliation for their raids upon the farms; and that being hard pressed, and in despair of ever receiving so large a ransom as they at first demanded, the brigands will now readily come to terms.

The plan suggested by Alfred Mosely, the Englishman who made a big fortune in the South African diamond fields, to send Englishmen to America to study commercial methods, was endorsed by a meeting in London presided over by Lord Reay, Chairman of the London School Board, and including Sir Joshua Fitch,

Chief Inspector of Training Colleges; Sidney Webb and Dr. W. Garnett, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. As a result the first batch of pupils will leave London in August next for a four months' stay in the United States. It will consist of a commission of two or three members of Parliament, the heads of some of the biggest business houses, a labor leader, and representatives of the leading universities.

Germany's industrial depression scarcely exceeds that under which Holland is now suffering. Dutch workingmen have just passed through one of the gloomiest holiday seasons in the history of the country. Five thousand workingmen out of Rotterdam's population of 380,000 are without employment. The factories of Helmond are daily laying off employees for lack of work. The situation is similar in The Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht. The Salvation Army is issuing food to 1500 persons in Amsterdam, 1000 in The Hague, 1000 in Rotterdam, and 500 in Utrecht.

At last an authoritative denial has been made of recent reports in Germany and elsewhere of alleged misconduct of British soldiers in South Africa, particularly as to the alleged maltreatment of young Boer girls. It was a delicate matter to handle, but as far back as two years ago the first reports of such abominable outrages on the part of British soldiers had been published in German papers, partly originating from uncontrolled and uncontrollable missionaries and from private correspondents, and it was considered time to make official denial.

The Marquis Ito, formerly Premier of Japan, who is now on a visit to England, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Lord Mayor Dimsdale at the Mansion House, Friday, January 3. Responding to the toast of his health, Marquis Ito expressed his profound satisfaction at the cordial relations which have existed between England and Japan for nearly a century. The Japanese would never forget that Englishmen were the first to come to their shores to aid them in their civilization.

It is reported in London that facts have come to light to prove the "Boxer" movement was fomented by Russia against the other foreigners in Peking. In return for protecting the Dowager Empress against the western powers, Russia was to obtain permission to occupy Manchuria and to have a free hand in Mongolia. English authorities see nothing in the events which followed the Boxer uprising inconsistent with this version of the affairs.

Vast beds of excellent hematite ore are said to have been recently tapped in more

than one locality in the northern counties of England, and the quick success of these tentative efforts is expected to stimulate further search. It is hoped, in any case, that the right method of dealing with the American invasion by cheapening the cost of production is at last being employed with fair prospect of success in one of England's greatest industries.

The Danish paper, *Danneborg*, owned by the Minister of Justice, published an editorial deprecating the demand for a plebiscite on the subject of the sale of the Danish West Indies, based on the same privilege being claimed for Schleswig. The editorial accepts the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Danish West Indies, and does not favor the proposal to transfer the islands to Germany.

The recent arrest of two naturalized Americans at Tripoli, Syria, for refusal to pay the tax providing for exemption from military service has led to sharp representations on the part of the United States Minister to Turkey, John G. A. Leishman, to the Porte. The latter promptly ordered the release of the men arrested, and instructed the authorities not to molest American citizens.

It is reported in London that Sir Ernest Cassel has placed in the hands of King Edward VII of England, the sum of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of fighting consumption. The money, it is said, will be used for the erection of a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients.

Three Finnish newspapers at Helsingfors, Finland, have been permanently suppressed and seven others have been suspended temporarily. The action of the government officials was taken on account of the attacks upon Russia in the papers.

The Italian Government has declined the invitation of the United States to participate in the St. Louis Exhibition, but undertakes to facilitate representation of Italian producers.

M. de Blowitz, for thirty years Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, has resigned and retired to private life. He has been succeeded by Arthur Fullerton, an American.

The Pope has expressed an intention of holding a consistory about Easter, when Cardinal Martinelli will receive the red hat.

It is rumored in London that Charles T. Yerkes has bought the uncompleted Baker Street-Waterloo Tube Railway for £250,000.

Emperor William desires that his new yacht, now building in the United States, shall be christened by President

Roosevelt's daughter Alice, and at the New Year's reception at the old palace at noon, January 1, he requested the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, to ask the President to allow Miss Roosevelt to christen the vessel.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes, of the Sixth Cavalry, accompanied by two orderlies, when within six miles of Manila, January 1, came across twenty armed insurgents in a cuartel, or barracks. The insurgents shouted "Americanos!" and Lieutenant Rhodes feigned a retreat. But in reality he took the cuartel in flank and drove out the insurgents, capturing two rifles, three revolvers, and some ammunition. Rhodes then burned the barracks down and proceeded to Manila. Four of the insurgents were killed.

Repeated violations of oaths of allegiance by Filipinos has called for action by General Chaffee, and it is possible that he may discipline those who are guilty of disregarding their oaths. It has been a difficult problem for the military officers to keep track of the natives who, professing allegiance, have found it convenient to forget their promises.

Thousands of natives celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of the martyr Rizal in an appropriate and orderly manner on December 30. They first decorated the spot where Rizal was executed, and then held a stirring meeting on the Luneta, on the site of the proposed monument to the George Washington of the Filipinos.

CHINA.

Many reforms that were lately supported by Prince Ching and others have been suppressed by Civil Governor Chen Pi, who is Yung Lu's spy. He is subverting the educational schemes and has warned projected newspapers not to begin publication. Progressive Chinese, including the President of the Provincial College, who was one of Li Hung Chang's talented adherents and a Han Lin scholar, are leaving the province. Prince Ching apparently is unable to make way against the reactionary ideas of Chen Pi, and the highest officers are afraid to act contrary to his wishes.

It is reported that a missionary and a number of Christian converts have been massacred at Ning-Sha-Fu, in Kan-Sou Province, where Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang are residing. It is asserted that the troops of General Tung Fuh Siang are responsible for the massacre.

The Foreign Board at Peking has requested the members of the legations and other foreigners in the capital to refrain from witnessing the imperial pro-

cession when the Court enters Peking. Many foreigners had intended to witness the scene from the imperial city wall belonging to the United States Legation. Mr. Conger has not yet decided what course he will adopt. The first installment of the indemnity will be paid on January 31. It will be one-twelfth of the yearly interest.

An edict was issued in Peking, January 3, stating that after arriving at Peking on January 7 the Emperor intends to visit the ancestral temples and perform his neglected sacrifices. This indicates a resumption of imperial functions by him. The Emperor announces his intention hereafter to give audiences to the Foreign Ministers, and commands the Foreign Board to formulate rules of procedure for these occasions.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Lord Kitchener reports that General Bruce Hamilton, who has been operating east of Ermelo, in the South eastern Transvaal, since December 29, has captured 100 Boers, including General Erasmus. The General Erasmus referred to is evidently General Hans Erasmus, one of the heroes of the war of 1881. He is often confused with General Abel Erasmus, who was captured some months ago.

The Count de Turenne, a well-known French diplomat and intimate acquaintance of President Krüger, has published an opinion on the settlement of the Boer war in which he states he is confident Mr. Krüger will accept autonomy for the countries south of Bechuanaland, without any restriction except the suzerainty of Great Britain over their foreign relations.

Although the recent severe fighting has resulted in considerable losses to the British, the heaviest being the capture of Colonel Firman's force at Twefontein reliable information shows that the Boers lost approximately 250 killed and wounded, principally in the fights with General Dartnell and Colonel Damant.

A dispatch from Pretoria states that 200 Boers raided the Swaziland border. They attacked Inkanini Kraal, the Queen's residence. The natives made a half-hearted resistance, and many of them were killed.

CUBA.

The elections in Cuba resulted, as expected, in the election of General Tomaso Estrada Palma as the first President of Cuba, and the choosing of legislative and other officers from his party in a very large majority. There was apparently very little interest taken in the election by the people in general, as the vote was very light in all parts of the island. The

adherents of General Maso declare that the election was illegal, but they say that General Palma was the candidate favored by the United States Government, and hence that it will be useless to contest his election.

The Cuban Government will be set up about March 1. The President and Senators will be elected on February 24 by the electors chosen at the election last Tuesday, when members of the House of Representatives were elected. After the electors have disposed of their work, Governor Wood will issue a proclamation announcing the choice for President and convening Congress. The Cuban Government will then take charge under the supervision of the United States, the control to be broadened gradually as fast as conditions will permit. Congress will assemble the first Monday in April and by that time it is expected a treaty will have been drawn up between the Cuban Republic and the United States, and be ready for submission.

JAPAN.

Japanese papers received at Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer *Athenian*, tell of what appeared to be an attempt at assassination of the Emperor by a foreigner named Thorson. This man, with an ex-member of the Japanese Parliament, Tanaka Sjoseo, waited for the imperial carriage after the ceremony of opening the Diet had taken place. The Japanese member wished to present a document to His Majesty and threw off his coat and hat to approach the carriage. As he rushed forward Thorson also ran up with a pistol in his hand, but before he could do anything was overpowered and disarmed by the soldiers of the guard.

VENEZUELA.

General Matos, leader of the latest revolt against Venezuela, has sailed for that country with the avowed purpose of deposing President Castro. Matos sailed in the British steamer *Ban Righ*, which has been converted into a formidable warship and rechristened the *Liberatador*. The bridge, engines, boilers, and rudder of the ship have been protected by thick plates of steel. Many rapid fire guns and pieces of heavy marine artillery, all manned by Europeans, have been mounted. The steamer carries a cargo of 10,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges. On board are 300 volunteers, the nucleus of the revolutionary army. Sloops and schooners with hundreds more of volunteers on board are expected to meet the *Liberatador* en route.

It is stated that Germany's proposed demonstration against Venezuela in an attempt to collect a claim, has been post-

poned, owing to the fact that United States Minister Bowen is striving earnestly to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the troubles between the two countries. It is also reported that Germany has sent her ultimatum to Venezuela, and that unless the claim is paid within a specified time German warships will seize Venezuelan ports.

PORTO RICO.

The Legislature of Porto Rico in joint session the morning of January 2, listened to the reading of Governor Hunt's message. It is said that tranquillity and contentment prevailed throughout the island, that schools had multiplied, plantations started, that railroads were about to be built, and commerce and exports had increased, agriculture had become more profitable, roads were being constructed, and debts were being paid.

SYRIA.

It is reported that several hundred half-starved Turkish troops mutinied at Beirut, Syria, and demanded their arrears of pay. They attacked the Governor of the province and the commandant of the garrison, and flogged them. The mutineers also repulsed the cavalry sent to rescue the officials.

FIGHTING THE NORTHERN PACIFIC-GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD MERGER.

The Governors of Minnesota, Idaho, South Dakota, and Montana, and the Attorneys General of these States and Washington, were in conference early last week for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action for the breaking down of the Hill-Morgan scheme of combining the interests of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington Railways.

As a result of their meeting, the Governors declare that they have decided upon their plans for a fight, and that they will not give up until they win.

The plan of campaign in brief is the bringing of a suit in Minnesota, and in case that fails, the taking of the action to another State where the law is different. The fight will be continued until every legal method to prevent the combination has been exhausted.

Congress has also been petitioned to investigate and take proper action, and asked to grant the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix maximum rates on interstate traffic.

In the meanwhile, Judge Elliott, of the District Court of Hennepin County, Minnesota, had granted a temporary order restraining the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from retiring its preferred

stock, this action being one of the necessary moves toward the consummation of the merger.

On the following day, however, the injunction was dissolved by Judge Lochren in the United States Circuit Court.

It was announced by those who had appeared for the injunction that the fight had only begun, and that there would be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

On January 1, however, the Northern Pacific Company retired \$75,000,000 of its preferred stock.

The next event in this fight will be the calling together of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago, and its action during the latter part of this present week.

This Commission will probe the entire matter of community of interest between great railway systems, but the specific investigation will be aimed at the railways affected by this combination.

Hundreds of witnesses will be examined.

It is evident that there is a big fight ahead.

A. W. N.

THE PANAMA CANAL OFFERED FOR FORTY MILLION.

If the United States Government digs the Isthmian Canal along the proposed Nicaraguan route, it is not likely that the Panama Canal will ever be dug. That being the case, all the millions of dollars which have been poured into the ditch at that point will be forever lost.

This fact has come home with great force to the owners of the Panama Canal, and they have very materially come down in the price upon their ditch since it began to be pretty definitely determined that the United States would build along the Nicaraguan route.

It is stated on good authority that the Panama Company has offered for sale its property and franchises at the price named by the United States Isthmian Commission, \$40,000,000, instead of the \$110,000,000 at first demanded.

It is thought that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress looking toward the bringing of that body around to the point of abandoning the Nicaraguan route and purchasing the Panama route at the price named, as this bargain-counter rate materially changes the situation.

It has developed, however, that the United States of Colombia may possibly throw some insurmountable obstacles in the way of the United States constructing the canal at Panama.

It is said that the Minister for Colombia to the United States has said positively that his government would never grant a

perpetual franchise, nor agree to absolute sovereignty on the part of the United States.

A. W. N.

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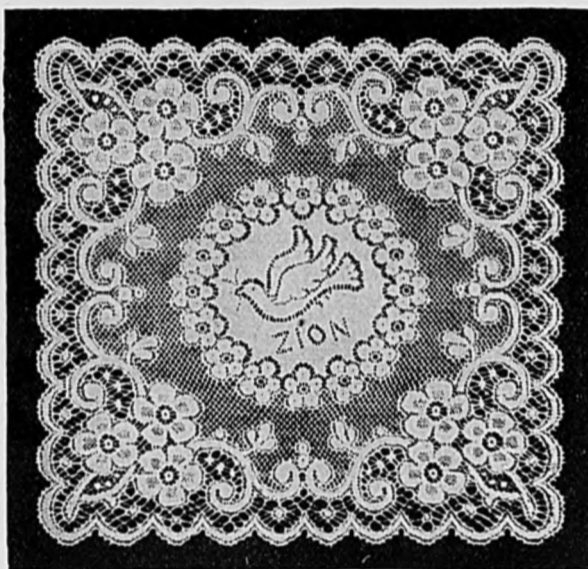
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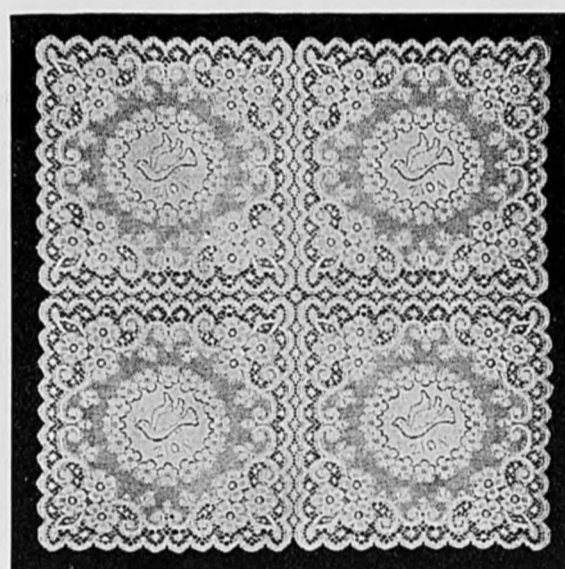
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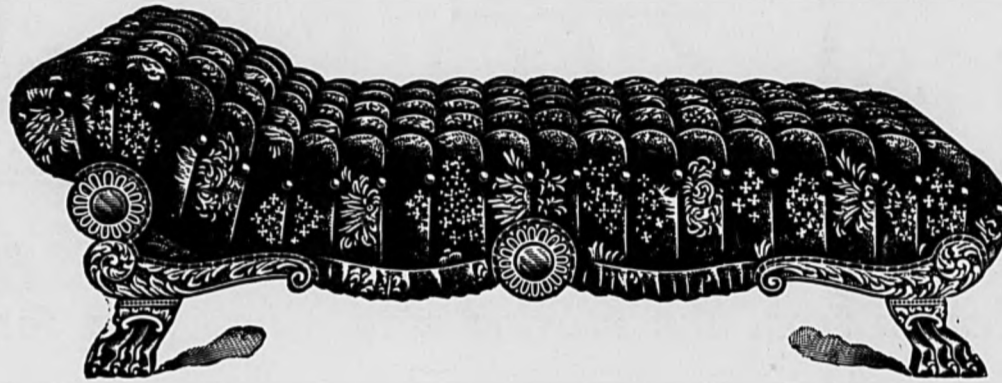
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