

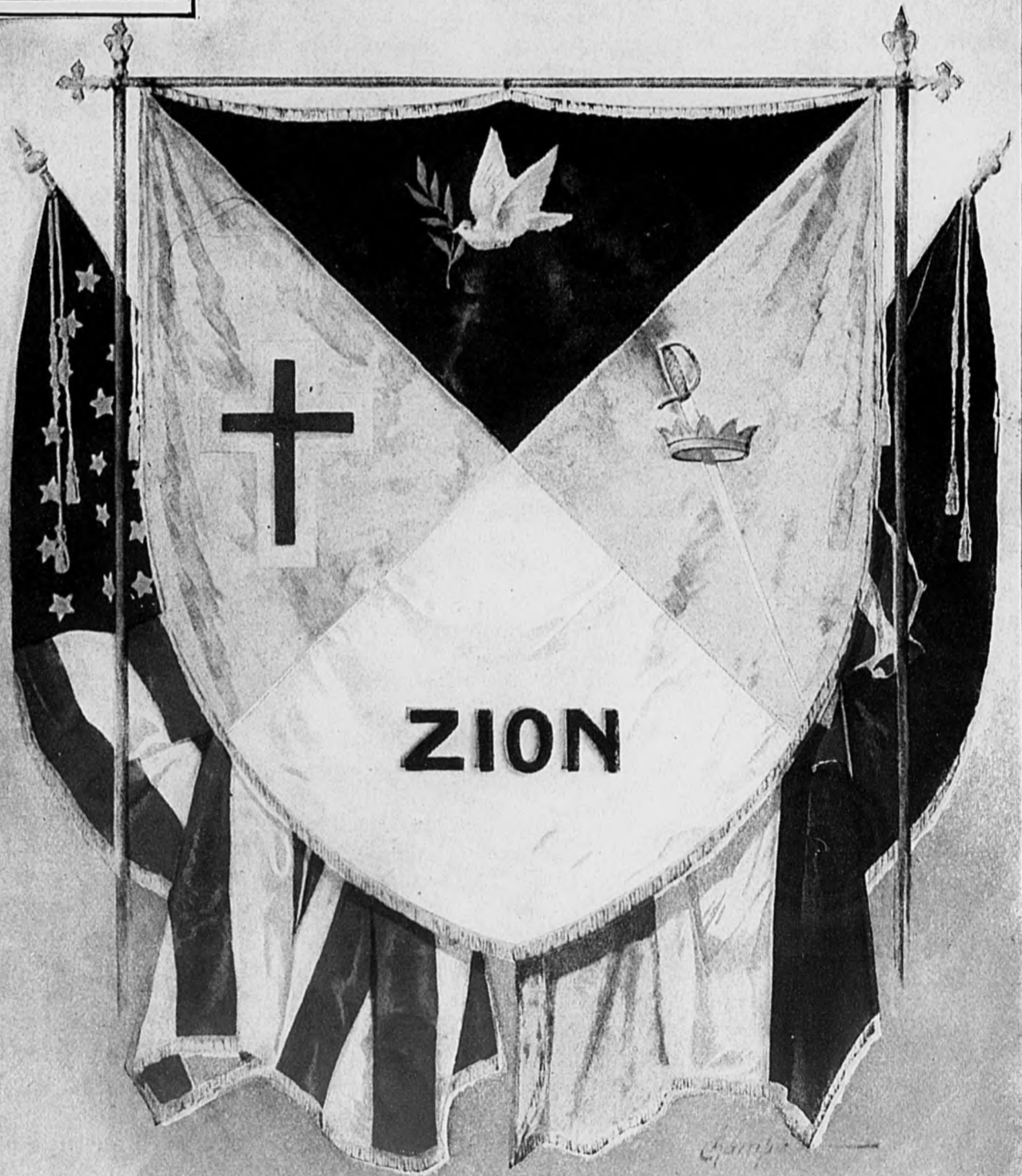
ZION BANNER.

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.
1300 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

An Important Message to Members and Friends of Zion Throughout the World

CHICAGO, January 1, 1902.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIEND:

On the 22d of February, 1899—nearly three years ago—in the face of one of the worst panics this country has ever experienced, John Alex. Dowie, the General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, formed, under God, what is destined to be the greatest Christian commercial project of the century, and perhaps the greatest the world has ever seen.

At that time he promised, if Christians would coöperate with him, he would select and secure near Chicago a site for a City which should be kept clean, and where God's people could live and bring up their families free from the many wicked influences so prevalent in the cities and even country towns throughout the world.

GOD, IN A MOST MARVELOUS WAY, HAS ENABLED HIM TO FULFIL THIS PROMISE.

On January 1st of the year following, the welcome announcement was made that 6500 acres (more than ten square miles) of beautiful high land had been secured, located within forty-two miles of Chicago, an ideal spot for a City, two and one-half miles of its eastern border being washed by the waters of Lake Michigan.

On July 14th of that same year the site for the Great Zion Temple was consecrated in the presence of 10,000 people in Shiloh Park, and one year later the Gates of Zion City opened, and thousands of these faithful people are now occupying the homes they have erected since that time, and every week keeps adding newcomers to the list, until we are now fully assured that 10,000 people will have their homes there before the end of another year.

In this City you will find no Breweries, Saloons, Drug or Tobacco Shops, Houses of Ill Fame, Gambling Hells, Theaters, Dance Halls, or Secret Lodges; neither will the keeping of the filthy swine be tolerated there, which not only has the curse of God upon it, but is the direct cause of cancer, tuberculosis, rheumatism, scrofula, and many other blood diseases so prevalent among those who use the hog and its products for food.

Great care will also be taken to prevent obscene or indecent literature or books getting into the hands of the children. In fact, we hope with the help of God and the hearty coöperation of earnest Christian people who love, above everything else, God and His righteousness, to make this City an example to the world and a place of refuge for God's true people.

Within a period of five months nearly \$1,000,000 has been expended at Zion City for improvements. This will give one an idea of the push and enterprise of those who have determined to make their future homes there.

If you have love for the pure, the good, and the beautiful, as well as true happiness, and are willing to endure the hisses, the ridicule, and the persecutions of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, you should at once arrange to locate your future home in Zion City; and especially so if you are a true and faithful disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Let your first step be to secure a stock investment in this Association. This stock is \$100 per share, par value, and the certificates we issue are accepted by us in exchange for land as the new subdivisions are opened up from time to time for settlement.

We guarantee 6 per cent interest to our stockholders from date money is received, payable in January and July of each year, and an additional dividend will be added when the certificates are turned in, in payment for land rental.

The stock may be retained by the shareholders as an interest-bearing investment, if so desired.

Nearly one thousand acres of very choice residence land has already been taken up and investors have realized an advance on their investments of from 50 to 100 per cent. In other words, lots that have originally rented for \$400 now bring \$600, and lots that originally rented for \$500 are now bringing \$1,000.

Where can you find a more profitable investment? With a constantly increasing population, this land is bound to continue to increase in value.

We give shareholders only the first choice in selection of these lots according to the number of their certificates, and at the lowest rentals; after they have chosen then the rentals are advanced to all subsequent lessees.

A very beautiful tract of choice residence land lying southwest of Shiloh Park, near the center of the City, is the next to be placed in the market. This land has been subdivided, streets graded, and it is all ready to be built upon.

Miles of streets have been thrown up and sidewalks laid throughout the City.

Among the many enterprises that will furnish employment for the people are the Zion Lace Industries, its buildings covering nearly five acres of ground; the Lumber Association, General Stores, Planing Mill, Brick Yard, Bank, and many others, all of which are now in full operation and employing hundreds of hands.

Zion City is a clean City for a clean, God-fearing people, and the center of a mighty worldwide movement for the extension of the Kingdom of God and the preparation of God's people for the coming of Christ their King.

If you are a true child of God, why should you not have a part in it?

It is time for all Christian people, especially the members of Zion, to withdraw their investments from enterprises that are controlled by men who are only considering their own worldly, selfish interests, and care nothing for the extension of the Kingdom of God, and the uplifting of their fellowmen.

We trust that our investments as well as our City will interest you, and that God will put into your heart a desire to become identified with us. Especially, if you are a member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, should your name be enrolled with the thousands who are constantly testifying to the spiritual and the material blessings they have received since placing their investments in Zion.

We urge upon you not to believe the newspapers, but to give this Great Movement a thorough and honest investigation; and we are satisfied we can prove to you that Zion is of God, and has the stamp of Divine Approval upon all her efforts.

Further information will be gladly furnished to you, also the Articles of Agreement, Maps and Plats of the City, and copy of Lease, if desired, on application.

Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year and God's blessing upon His Zion everywhere, we remain,

Faithfully yours in the Lord's Service,

ZION LAND AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

John Alex. Dowie

DANIEL SLOAN, Assistant Manager

H. WORTHINGTON JUDD, Secretary and Manager

THE ZION BANNER.

VOLUME I. No. 39.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A LITTLE DEVIL WITH A BIG NAME.

THEODORE W. SCHAEFER, a chemist of Kansas City, says there is poison in smoky air.

He says that when the city is enveloped in a smoke bank, it is an unfit place in which to live; that the air is full of poison.

That the active constituent of these pungent, irritating vapors is largely of sulphurous acid, or sulphur dioxide— SO_2 , as the chemists call it.

That sulphur dioxide is a suffocating gas with a disagreeable odor. When inhaled in a pure state it is poisonous; when diluted with air it produces coughing and severe irritation of the air passages.

That this sulphurous acid is derived from the combustion of cheap coal.

Thank you, Mr. Theodore W. Schaefer, for giving us this information.

Zion likes to know the names of all the devils that try to kill off God's people.

Devil Sulphur Dioxide, we've met you, often.

Down by the railroad tracks in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Chicago, where 70,000 people are crowded into less than one square mile of space; down there, where the children haven't a foot of ground in which to play, and the little, white-faced babies die by the hundreds, you belch and blow and hiss and fume like the fury that you are.

Ah, we know you; you hideous, poisonous thing.

You filled the lungs of that workingman, day after day, until his throat was filled with impurities.

Then you reached down into his lungs and never ceased your malicious activities until the poor victim was dead.

You have an eye on his widow, now, and his puny, sickly, orphan babes.

You delight to obscure God's sunshine and hang a pall of gloom before our eyes.

You blind us and confuse our minds.

You are responsible for many deaths.

It was you who, obscuring the vision of the engineer so that he could not see the displayed signal, sent to sudden death sixteen unfortunate people in a railway disaster in New York.

You filthy thing, you make everything you touch like unto yourself.

The housewife, after her honest, hard labor at the washtub, sees her linen soiled and grimed.

You slip in, like a thief, through door and window, through crevice and crack, and leave your polluting mark upon dainty curtain and costly tapestry.

Nothing is beyond your reach. You touch, with impure fingers, the bridal veil and the shroud of the dead alike.

We hate you, with a hearty, holy hate, Sulphur Dioxide, and as we can't annihilate you, we're going to get away from you.

Out in Zion City you will never dare to show your vixenish face.

The blue of the heavens will be undimmed by your breath.

The ozone of the air will come to us pure and clean, as God meant for us to have it.

In Zion City we will bask in unfiltered sunshine.

We will be clean. We will be healthy.

There will be no Poisons there, Sulphur Dioxide, and you and your like will have to STAY OUT. E. S.

PLAYTHINGS VERSUS CHARITY.

CHICAGO has a new plaything:

It's very pretty and very new and shiny.

It's an engrossing toy.

Chicago will play with it contentedly—until the shine wears off.

This toy is known as the new Municipal Lodging House.

It has been in operation six weeks.

Its first Superintendent has resigned and a new one has been appointed.

Great things are expected.

This lodging house is supposed to be the specific means in solving the vagrancy problem—a vexatious problem with which most large cities of the world are wrestling.

The following facts have already been brought to light:

Its two hundred beds—offered, together with rather a scanty meal of bread and coffee night and morning, on the basis of presumed willingness to work the next day—have always been only partially occupied.

The attendance ran from one hundred to about one hundred and eighty during the earlier weeks.

Now it ranges from fifty to one hundred.

It is said, too, that while in a few exceptional cases men have been allowed to stay beyond the regular limit of four nights, the great majority do not ask to stay so long.

In the meantime, the police stations, formerly open to homeless men, have been closed

Very strange, indeed, it appears to the charity workers interested, that—

Charity, skimped and iced,

In the Name of a cautious, statistical Christ,

should go unappreciated.

After viewing the situation, the following deductions have been made by those interested:

That there are a certain number of men in the city, able and willing to work.

That there is a second class, able but unwilling to work.

That others eke out the price of a lodging elsewhere by begging on the streets.

That a third class of men appear who are in some way defective and need special treatment.

Quite right, quite right.

Any observant person, with half an eye, knows this.

Does it need a Municipal Lodging House to tell us what is patent to even the most careless lover of his kind?

It is the remedy suggested with which we quarrel.

God says—would we could blazon the words above the door of every so-called charity institution throughout the world: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added."

And any scheme for the amelioration of humanity that leaves God out—more, that does not put God head and front and all and in all—is not true charity; and—we speak with conviction, founded upon the plain teaching of God's Word, emphasized by a long experience in this charity work—does more harm than good.

Playthings, playthings, all.

E. S.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

ZION CITY'S building boom for 1902 is on.

From this time forth Zion City will become more and more the actual Headquarters of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, Zion Financial Institutions, Zion Commercial Institutions, Zion Industrial Institutions, and Zion Educational Institutions.

During the remainder of the present month it is expected that a great deal will be accomplished in the establishment of the main offices for Zion Institutions at Zion City.

With the removal of the General Overseer's official residence from Chicago to Zion City this month, it becomes highly important, for the sake of the work, that he should be surrounded there by his principal offices and officers.

Zion City Construction Department, Zion City Power, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Association, and the Commercial Agency of Zion Land and Investment Association will spend a most strenuously busy month in preparing for this move, and in transferring the offices and their equipment.

This transfer of Zion's Headquarters to Zion City will have the effect not only of bringing Zion's officers into residence there, but will mean a tremendous influx of Zion members from all parts of the world.

The prospects of Zion City with 10,000 inhabitants, or even more, before the end of the present year are very bright. Longing eyes are turned upon this clean, model City from all parts of the world.

Those who have families to rear; those who expect to have a part in the establishment of Zion City's great Commercial and Industrial Institutions; those who have retired from active life on the farm, in the professions, in the workshop, in the store, and in the counting house; those who have business in the City of Chicago which will permit of their making Zion City their suburban home, and many others, are looking forward to the establishment of homes in Zion City during the coming summer months.

The question is often asked, whether those who are not members of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion will be permitted to lease land and build homes in Zion City.

The answer to this is that any clean man or woman, who will fully comply with the conditions and covenants set forth in the leases to lots in Zion City, will be permitted to lease the lots, build

their homes, and live in peace in that City.

There are many who desire, for their own and for their children's sakes, to live in a clean and godly City, who are not members of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, who propose to build their homes there.

Zion City Junior Schools continue to grow.

On Monday morning, February 10, Superintendent J. H. Sayrs opened another schoolroom in the Zion Postoffice Building and inducted into her duties another teacher. This makes seven teachers now engaged in the education of Zion City children in Zion City Junior Schools.

Five of these direct their youthful charges in their tasks in the Pavilion School in Shiloh Grove, and two of them have charge of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in Zion Postoffice Building.

Workmen engaged in setting the posts for the foundations of Shiloh Tabernacle have found the ground on the top of the Temple Hill so hardened with frost that it has been necessary for them to use blasting powder in making excavations. This part of their work is now finished, however, all the underpinning for the Tabernacle is in place, and the building of the superstructure will be very rapidly pushed to completion.

The structural ironworkers engaged in setting up the columns, beams, and girders of the interior of Zion Lace Industries main factory building have now completed all but one of the middle sections. In the southern section, and in two northernmost sections, or the Lace Curtain Factory, this iron work is all in place, and the roof is being laid on the northernmost.

The asphalt and concrete plant for the laying of moisture-impervious floors of the southern section of the main Lace Factory Building is now working full blast, and it will be but a very short time before the floors are laid in that section, the interior work finished, and that part of the building ready for the installation of additional lace machines.

This section and the middle section immediately north of it will be devoted entirely to the Levers Lace Machines and their accessories, the lace machines themselves all being on the ground floor, the second floor being used for the lighter accessory machinery and for the storage of pattern cards.

Superintendent J. A. Noble of the sewer and water main construction corps of

Zion City Engineering Department, has now completed the laying of the water mains and the setting of hydrants between the artesian well and the north end of the court between the main factory and the bleachery of Zion Lace Industries.

Excavations are now being made for the construction of sewers from the lavatories of the factory and from the bleachery.

Zion City Power, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Association is engaged in installing the heating apparatus in the southern section of Zion Lace Industries building, and it is expected that as soon as this work is completed the accessory machines will be installed on the second floor.

The walls of Zion City Central Power House are rapidly rising under the skilful and energetic hands of over a score of bricklayers. The boilers and furnaces are on the ground, and the work of installing them will be begun at once within the temporary shed, which has been erected inside of the walls for the purpose of sheltering the boilermakers and steamfitters while they are erecting the plant.

Zion City Brick Manufactory now has its dry-kiln filled with a very excellent quality of common brick, ready for firing. An unexpected failure of the water supply, however, has made necessary the suspension of work there until a larger well with an ample supply of water can be sunk.

The second floor of the southern section of the main factory building of Zion Lace Industries is being used as Zion Tabernacle. A most blessed and delightful service was held in this improvised Tabernacle on Lord's Day afternoon, February 9. This service closed with the celebration of the Communion of the Lord's Supper. The presence and power of the Holy Spirit filled the room, and the happy pioneers of Zion City found great joy and inspiration in this hour of communion with their Lord. A. W. N.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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



"Salvation is of the Jews" John 4:22.

What folly it is to speak against the Jew when we worship God in the Jew, Jesus Christ.

What folly in Roman Catholic countries to malign the Jew when they idolatrously worship Mary, the Jewess!

One of the most ridiculous things in all Europe, especially in France, is to hear the people deride the Jew, and yet to see them cross themselves down before the shrine of Mary the Jewess and Jesus Christ the Jew.

There are magnificent people in France here and there, but the masses are in a dreadful condition.

As for logic, they have none. They are cursing the Jew and worshipping Him in the same breath.

They cursed Dreyfus and sent him to Devil's Island because he was a Jew, and yet in the same breath they worshipped the Jewess with their Ave Maria, Gratia Plena, Hail Mary, and bowed at the shrine of the Christ and of the Virgin. Shocking!

Jews! I do detest this hatred of the Jew. It is one of the most shameful and disgraceful things in American life.

It is bad to hate the negro because he is black, but if there is a degree of rickedness worse, it is more shameful to hate the Jew because he is rich, when all your salvation comes through the Jew.

The Voice of Elijah the Restorer in Chicago Auditorium. Lord's Day. Dec. 8th. 1901.



Gampe

ZION'S PROTEST AGAINST THE HATRED OF THE JEW.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

THE relations of the United States Government to the Island of Cuba and her own island possessions in the Philippines continue to present the most perplexing problems of the present session of Congress. After these in importance seems to rank the proposed Isthmian Canal.

Congress and those who are discussing the acts and problems of Congress throughout the country have talked of little else during the last week, save these three matters.

Cuban Problem a Vexing One.

There is no question that the Republican party would like very much to grant the Cubans the concessions which they desire, but, turn which ever way they may, they are confronted by very grave objections. It is held by the Republican leaders of the House that the moment any attempt is made to change the tariff for the purpose of benefiting the Cuban planters, the representatives of the West will come forward with a strong and insistent plea that the tariff also be changed for the benefit of the people of that section of the country, and then when so much tariff revision is undertaken, the door will be open for complete revision of the entire tariff schedule.

Such action as this would be exceedingly dangerous for the general business welfare of the country, and might very easily cost the Republicans their majority in the next lower House.

On the other hand, there is a strong and growing sentiment throughout the country that something must be done for the assistance of the Cuban planters. There is no stronger advocate of this than President Roosevelt himself, and, as is well known, the President has a way of getting what he wants.

Some of the members of the House are offering as compromises on the question the appropriation of \$25,000,000 out of the Federal Treasury to be distributed among the planters of Cuba and leaving the tariff as it is. The other suggestion is that full duty may be collected upon Cuban sugar, and a percentage of the revenues thus received be refunded to the Cuban Government.

As stated in these columns last week, the belief that some kind of tariff concessions will be granted to Cuba is growing stronger. In some quarters it is even confidentially declared that President Roosevelt has already gained his point.

Continuation of Investigation of Philippine Conditions.

The work in the Senate on the Philippine problem during the last week has

been the taking of testimony of Governor Taft and a discussion of the Philippine tariff bill, which is under construction. In his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines Governor Taft has given a great deal of very interesting information. In his testimony before the committee on February 3, Governor Taft told of the work of the Philippine Commission; stated that the subordinate military officers had at first treated the commission with contempt, but had learned its power when it began to shut off appropriations, and said that the surrenders by the insurgents of arms and men were far in excess of the actual captures by the military. He told of the need for the extension of education, but said that the effect of this could not be felt until the children of today have grown to manhood.

Governor Taft also stated that the activity of the insurrection immediately before the Presidential election of 1900 was due to the anti-expansion talk of Mr. Bryan and his associates.

He declared that the prisoners taken by the Americans were well treated, and that with but very few exceptions no outrages were committed by the American soldiers. He acknowledged that there was some retaliation on the part of small bands of American soldiers for the mutilation of corpses by the Filipinos.

The Governor created quite a sensation by stating that if any political rights were to be granted the Filipino people, it would be better to give the ballot only to the women. He said that the women of the Philippines were in a superior position to the men, being the active managers in general affairs.

The Governor stated that all the Filipinos were musicians, well behaved, polite, courteous, and with a capacity for skilled labor. He said that on the other hand, however, they were not industrious, and this made it necessary to permit the presence and the importation of Chinese labor.

The Senate has passed the Urgency Deficiency Bill substantially in the shape in which it was reported by the committee. The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a military post at Manila was adopted.

In a discussion of the Philippine tariff bill on Thursday, February 6, Senator Foraker declared with great earnestness that the American army would never return from the Philippines until it returned victorious. The discussion waxed

very hot at times, and lasted for four hours.

Move for a Ship Tunnel Across the Isthmus of Panama.

The project of constructing the Isthmian Canal along the San Blas or tunnel route, although it is being laughed at by many engineers, will not down in Congress.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, arose in the Upper House last week and read a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of the San Blas route, and to report the result of its investigation to the Senate.

Mr. Scott said that he had paid some attention to the claims of the tunnel project, and that he believed that it would be found the cheapest and best route.

He gave as the points in favor of this route the following considerations:

- Its healthful location;
- Its shortness, the entire route being only thirty miles;
- Its splendid harbors, engineers declaring that the Bay of Mandingo and Pearl Island Harbor were among the finest in the world;
- Its total absence of locks, the whole canal being dug at sea level;
- The possibility of working men night and day, in all seasons of the year, under good sanitary conditions;
- The possibility of towing sailing vessels through the canal, by night or day, by electric trolley power;
- Its economical cost of maintenance when completed;
- The permanence of the bed and embankments of the canal when completed, the entire ditch and tunnel being cut through granite;
- The fact that it could be constructed in three to five years.

The proposed tunnel would be five miles in length. Mr. Scott declared that its construction would not be any greater problem than that presented by the Hoosac, St. Gothard, and other tunnels.

Other Doings and Propositions of Congress.

The House of Representatives has been debating the oleomargarine bill with a great deal of vigor. On the one side are the representatives whose constituents are mostly a dairying people, and on the other are the representatives of the cotton-growing and beef-raising districts. Cotton-seed oil and beef suet are said to enter very largely into the composition of the bogus butter. The truth is that fifty per cent of the composition of oleomargarine is lard.

The bill merely provides for the taxation, at ten cents per pound, of every pound of the imitation so colored as to be sold as butter. The committee has proof that a very large part of the oleo manufactured is sold not for what it is, but as butter. It is to prevent this fraud that the bill is intended.

The Senate has passed a bill to increase the salaries of all United States Judges by twenty-five per cent. According to this bill, the Judges will receive the following salaries hereafter: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$13,000 per year; each Associate Justice, \$12,500; Circuit Court Judges, \$7,500; District Judges, \$6,250; Chief Justice, Court of Claims, \$6,125; each Associate Justice, \$5,625; Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, \$8,000; each Associate Justice, \$7,500; Chief Justice Supreme Court, District of Columbia, \$6,750; each Associate Justice, \$6,250.

The Republican members of Congress have been seriously considering in caucus the matter of taking steps to put an end to the alleged disfranchisement of negroes in the South. One remedy which has been urged is the cutting down the representation in Congress of the Southern States which have taken the alleged action.

The Industrial Commission has submitted its final report to Congress. The commission makes a great many recommendations for the governmental supervision and control of railroads for the establishment of a more perfect system of dairy, grain, meat, and nursery stock inspection, for reciprocity, for adequate protection of the beet sugar industry; for road improvement, and for rural free delivery.

Senator William E. Mason has introduced a bill for the construction of a training ship for the naval militia of Illinois and States bordering on the Mississippi River.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in favor of a bill to pay the Porto Ricans the duties collected from them by the United States military authorities before the passage of the Porto Rican tariff act. Mr. Carlisle has ninety Porto Rican clients for whom he appeared.

There is a great rush amongst the members of Congress to secure part of the United States Treasury surplus for appropriations for public buildings in their districts. Three hundred bills have already been introduced in the House, calling for appropriations aggregating \$35,000,000.

A. W. N.

BOILER INSPECTION A REMEDY FOR THE SMOKE EVIL.

For the first time since the beginning of the agitation against the smoke nuisance in Chicago, the truth concerning the disgraceful condition of boiler plants all over the city has been publicly acknowledged by practical engineers who have worked among them.

In fact, several of these have appealed for protection against owners of factories and large buildings, who, they declare, are solely responsible for the greater part of the smoke nuisance.

This interesting testimony was brought out as a result of the consideration by the committee of an ordinance drawn up for the approval of the Chicago City Council by the Municipal Art League.

The ordinance combines the work of boiler and smoke inspection under a new executive head, with two deputies, one of whom shall have supervision over the smoke bureau, and the other over the inspection of boilers.

While this is approved, there is one clause against the adoption of which the engineers vigorously protested. This objectionable section holds engineers partly responsible for the making of smoke.

The League representatives not only agree with the engineers, but asked for their earnest support in securing better boiler-room conditions for power plants.

The engineers claim—and there is no reason to doubt the assertion—that dozens of downtown plants have no headroom whatever over boilers, and have safety valves running up to within a few inches of the sidewalk.

Buildings are put up with first stories seventeen feet high and basements eight feet high; into these basements they shove seventy-six-inch boilers.

Power is demanded, and boilers have to be overcrowded day and night to give it.

With overcrowding there is smoke.

Then, the engineer says, he has to take whatever fuel is given him to work with.

He has to violate every day the city ordinance that imposes a penalty on any engineer who leaves his boilers while they are under pressure for any purpose whatsoever. If he complains about these things to his employer, he finds himself out in the street.

The engineers object to being punished for offenses that are committed by the men who hire them.

A distinct advance will be made by the new board, in that instead of merely prosecuting men, advice and information as to how to proceed in rectifying defects in steam plants will be given them. There are, no doubt, many violators of the smoke

ordinance who want to do right, but have absolutely no knowledge of the problem.

Rigid boiler inspection is believed by the Municipal Art League to be the true remedy for the smoke evil. E. S.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT FAILS TO BRING SOUTH AFRICA PEACE.

The Premier of the Dutch Government, Dr. Kuyper, has made proposals to Great Britain, offering the good offices of Holland to bring about peace between Great Britain and the Boers, and also offered to send a commission to South Africa to convince the guerrilla leaders that they are conducting a hopeless fight.

The British Government has replied that it cannot accept the good offices of Holland on account of the lack of authority of that government to act in the premises, and on account of the absence of any tangible proposals.

It is said that the tentative suggestion of Premier Kuyper to the British Government is due more to the political obligation of the present Dutch administration than to any desire to do anything for the Boers.

It is also thought that the Boers who have been engaged in guerrilla warfare will not tolerate the dictation of the terms of peace from Krüger, Fischer, Leyds, and other Boers who have remained in safe quarters on the Continent of Europe. It is more likely that these fighters will insist upon negotiating their own peace.

It is reported that former President Krüger still stubbornly sticks to his stand for the independence of the South African Republics. A. W. N.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS ENDS ITS SESSIONS.

The Pan-American Conference of the Nations of North, Central, and South America concluded its sessions at Mexico City, Mexico, and adjourned *sine die*, Friday afternoon, January 31. Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, formally declaring the body dissolved, said:

Overcoming the most serious difficulties you have successfully reached the goal of your labors, and you deserve the congratulations not only of the Mexican Government, but of all lovers of moral promises and justice. You have advanced in practice the great principle of arbitration, the peaceful and educational solution of international controversies, so as to render less frequent the barbarous appeal to force.

Ten delegations reached an agreement and signed a treaty of compulsory arbitration, with exceptions similar to those that figured in the Washington treaty which miscarried in 1890, a fate which we may reasonably hope is not reserved for the present convention. Nevertheless, it is not the principal triumph obtained in the matter of arbitration. A. W. N.

WHY I RENOUNCED THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

By J. A. Oppermann, M. D.

IN stepping out of the medical profession, I write these parting words of explanation.

Gradually I became convinced that the up-to-date drug treatment of diseases is a fraud, a delusion, and a snare, perpetrated upon the ignorant people; a practice built upon unproven theories and hypotheses.

Only a short time ago a medical journal of large circulation stated, editorially, that the medical profession was as much in the dark at the commencement of the Twentieth Century as 300 years ago, especially as no one could define what "disease" really is, and that the essentials of fever and inflammation were not known to us as yet.

I will quote an eminent author, Austin Flint, New York, textbook, page 22: "Pathology has been defined as the study of disease, but disease has not yet been defined.

"The definition of disease is confessedly difficult. It is easier to define it by negation, to say what it is not, than to give a positive definition; that is, a definition based either on the nature or essence of the thing defined or on its distinctive attributes.

"Disease is the absence or deficiency of health; but this is only to transfer the difficulty, for the question at once arises, How is health to be defined?

"And to define health is not less difficult than to define disease."

In regard to fever and inflammation, we find in the same book, page 35: "No topic in medicine has been the subject of so much research and speculation as the nature of fever and inflammation, but even at the present time it is impossible to give a complete and correct definition of them from a pathological or etiological standpoint."

What is disease?

Is it a cause or an effect?

Is it an entity or an expression of the innate power of self-preservation of life?

If it is the last, then it is a wholesome effort to throw off abnormal matter; it is therefore trying to adjust unbalanced functional activity of our organism back into normal equilibrium.

What is, therefore, wrongfully called disease, is a wholesome expression instituted by the God-given, eternal laws of nature, which should be enhanced, maintained, and wisely guided to a successful end.

All abnormal conditions of our animal organism are manifested by symptoms, which we call fever and inflammation.

I copy from an editorial in Chicago *Medical Times*, December, 1901, page 573:

"In studying the theories concerning fevers, their causes and importance, we are surprised at the variety of opinions concerning them; and among the most learned men of today, the Twentieth Century, some of them actually support beliefs that we thought were long ago extinct."

This plainly shows the uncertain standing of the so-called science of medicine.

The essentials of disease, of the first symptoms of abnormalities, fever or inflammation, are not plainly universally understood even today.

We know all about the chemical constituents of the blood and know how it circulates, but no textbook can be produced wherein is taught how blood is made.

Thousands of proofs could be cited that the theories of *Materia Medica* are only founded upon vague guesswork, superstitions, fallacies; handed down from time immemorial, without being founded upon one solid, truthful basic fact.

If you do not believe my assertions, go with your complaints to ten of the best physicians, state to each of them the same identical symptoms encountered, and you will receive ten different diagnoses, prognoses, prescriptions, and advices, most all of them being diametrically opposed to each other.

That is the standing of the much-lauded Science of Medicine of today.

Study and reflect.

All drugs, plant extracts tinctures or medicines derive their supposed remedial power from their principal or alkaloidal constituents.

For instance, laudanum, an extract or tincture of opium gum, procured from the poppy plant, contains the alkaloid morphine, and upon this powerful chemical the effect of laudanum is based.

The contents of the stomach, as to their exact chemical quality and quantity at the time of the administration of any medicine given, are unknown to the physician.

The chemical new compositions and decompositions are impossible for us to comprehend beforehand. Therefore, no effect of any given drug can be foretold with certainty.

Therefore, all drug treatment is based upon guess-work, a haphazard, hit-or-miss

method of quackery and bunglesome fraud.

Most all prescriptions given consist of two or more remedial agencies, and in case the patient survives, which one did cure is unknown to the physician. The effects even of singly given remedies are not uniform, and therefore uncertain.

As long as compound medicines are given by the mouth, their effect upon the system will be uncertain.

The much-lauded "germ theory" has been exploded, and no honest physician will admit that he knows positively whether the germs, bacteria or bugs, are the cause or the effect of diseases; nor will he be able to demonstrate why the most deadly germs (so reported by the best bacteriologists) are often found in the most healthy people.

Let us reason together.

The medical profession adopts the dog as, in construction, the nearest to the human animal organization, and practices upon him its nefarious inoculations to demonstrate its fallacious theories.

The dog never dies with consumption, typhoid fever, smallpox or large pox, or other vicious diseases.

He licks up the tuberculous sputa, lives upon filth, carrion septic, and putrid offal and emanations of all kinds, but the deadly germs go into and pass out of his animal economy without hurting him in the least.

The dog's innate instinct, the God-given power of self-preservation of life, adjusts all abnormalities; he does not need a physician or a surgeon.

All animals that live in a pure state of naturalism are imbued with the full possession of this instructive innate power of self-preservation of life. The word disease or sickness is not known to them.

The loss of health, the normal condition of all living creatures, is only made known to them by the abnormal functional activity of their organism.

Fashion, folly, vice, and wrong influences of hypercivilization have degraded us, and today we scarcely find a normal human being on this earth.

Even the dog has partly been hypercivilized, and we occasionally find a sick dog. But what does he do? How does he act to get well?

He disdains food, tries to get under the healing influences of moisture and warmth, and rests until the innate power of self-preservation of life has asserted its equalizing power, and he is well again.

In his case he does not need to wait until recuperative natural powers have overcome the nefarious influences of wrongly-administered drugs and medicines.

If the physicians had the welfare of the masses at heart, they would stick their heads together and would try to fathom how to change our constitution over into a dog's constitution, so we would not need any remedies at all to get well.

But how different!

In the United States we have 155 medical colleges. One physician graduates every year out of every 2888 inhabitants. We have one physician today to every 560 inhabitants of the United States.

The vaccination and antitoxin curse is daily exposed in the medical and general press, and I do not need to give it its deathblow; it will die itself.

In regard to the effects of the hypodermic injections of antitoxins and other serum fluids, I will only state that the statistical reports issued by the manufacturers of said drugs are not reliable.

No physician has ever reported a case of diphtheria or other disease where nothing else but antitoxin or serum fluid was given.

Every physician also uses other anti-septic, so-called germ-destroying remedies, outside of antitoxin, as he has not faith enough in one single remedy.

If a patient recovers, the manufacturer of the antitoxin reports a life saved by his preparation, and the manufacturer of the peroxide of hydrogen or borolyptol, or other drug used, claims the glory for his individual firm.

The uncertainty of value is evident.

The innate power, the *vis medicatrix nature*, is the God-given, eternal remedy; and in most cases of cures, the patient survived despite the nefarious blood poisons and other fake remedies employed.

All medical statistics are of no value to the masses, unless they are uniformly and universally made. As long as all physicians are not universally compelled to issue correct birth and death certificates, the ratio of death to any given disease is unreliable.

In the large cities a portion of death certificates are gathered up, but in the country precincts, in small hamlets, in villages or cities of the second class, no physician is compelled to render any account of how many patients he attended, what diseases they suffered with, and how many were born or had died, and the causes of death.

Therefore the proof is positive that all statistical reports are misleading, unreliable, and garbled up reports to stimulate trade in a certain drug made by the interested firm.

In the last twenty years in Nemaha County, Nebraska, I have attended 13,756 patients—6018 males; 7738 females; under five years old 2108; between five and twelve, 1175; from twelve to twenty, 1499; over twenty-one, 8974.

I have to report during this long time only 113 deaths—under one year, 25; between one and five, 8; five to twelve, 12; twelve to twenty, 6; twenty to thirty, 8; thirty to forty, 7; forty to fifty, 2; fifty to sixty, 8; sixty to seventy, 12; and seventy to ninety, 25 deaths.

The different diseases of the patients were divided as follows: Diseases of the respiratory system, 2082, with thirty deaths; diseases of circulatory system, 641, with twelve deaths; of the digestive system, 2859, with twenty-one deaths; urinary and reproductive organs, 3084, with thirteen deaths; nervous system, 687, with fourteen deaths; skin diseases, 861, with four deaths; eye and ear diseases, 679, no deaths; infectious diseases, 1214, with twelve deaths; surgical attendances, 805, with one death; obstetrical attendances, 844, with no deaths.

Total patients treated, 13,756, with 107 deaths and 6 accidental deaths.

I have to record the birth of 855 children; eleven cases of twins, 434 boys, and 421 girls.

You will see that the death rate is less than five-sixths of one per cent.

The reason why I have had this grand, unprecedented success in my practice is: I have never given any medicine to my patients that could harm their digestive system, and my drug remedies were harmless; I never depended solely upon the medicinal effects, but always gave minute directions to have all hygienic, wholesome influences scrupulously attended to, to aid the God-given, eternal laws of nature to perform the full power of self-preservation of life.

I always told every patient, "Medicine will only do a little good; you must mainly attend to the other directions I give you. Wean yourself away from drugs and learn for yourself how to avoid getting sick."

The Board of Health is not created for the benefit of the masses, only for the physicians.

Its object is not to prevent and ameliorate diseases, otherwise they would educate the masses how to live healthy, how to avoid and how to cure diseases; they would have laws made and enforced that a uniform and universal record should be kept by every physician in the land.

But as one member of a Board of Health once said, "We can only live from the sick and sickly; therefore cannot afford to educate the people."

The word "doctor" means a teacher.

The right sphere and the highest aim and sacred duty of a physician should be to teach all how to live healthy, to make himself dispensable, so that soon the animal instinct would reassert itself, causing us to become natural beings again.

These wrong conditions existing induced me, after serious deliberation, to renounce the medical profession, and from January, 1902, on, I shall endeavor with mouth and pen to educate the masses how they should live to regain and maintain health, and shall warn them to beware of the wrong influences of the three great "D's," Drugs, Doctors, and the Devil.

THE CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SHARK.

FEW people are familiar with the Illinois law concerning usury. It reads as follows:

SEC. 6. Usury prohibited. Penalty is whole of interest. If any person or corporation in this State shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest or discount than seven (7) per cent upon any contract, verbal or written, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled to recover only the principal sum due to such person or corporation.

The penalty, therefore, of contracting to receive more than seven per cent interest is to forfeit the whole amount of interest, and being entitled to recover only the principal.

The chattel-mortgage shark is, perhaps, the most frequent violator of the law in this particular, though of recent years there has come into vogue a new branch in the loaning business which bids fair to rival the former.

This is known as the salary loan. A man on a salary with a reputable house borrows money on his note and secures it by an assignment of salary to the payee or loaner, who, in case of default, is given the right to collect the salary of the borrower and apply it in payment of his debt.

The chattel-mortgage shark is too well known to need any description. The following case is but one of countless victims:

A poor woman borrowed \$35 from a money-lender and gave a chattel-mortgage as security. In six months she had paid \$15.50 interest. The mortgage was renewed and for the entire year she paid \$34.50 in interest on the original \$35. At last she was unable to make further payments, and the money-lender threatened to take her furniture. A kindhearted minister finally paid the money.

Kindhearted, no doubt, but a little knowledge of the law would have saved his money, and also restored to the poor woman that which had been wrongfully taken from her.

Assignment of wages as far as future earnings are concerned is invalid on the ground that such transactions would result in a form of slavery and compel the borrower to work for his creditor *molens volens* until the debt was paid. E. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

The Chicago Telephone Company is at present in the midst of a hard fight to maintain its rate of \$175 a year for business telephones. In a suit brought by the Illinois Manufacturers Association to restrain the telephone company from charging any higher rate than the \$125 a year stipulated in their franchise, Judge Tuley decided that \$125 a year must be the maximum charge for business phones. The telephone company has decided to appeal the matter to the higher courts, and in the meantime secure bonds from all subscribers to pay the extra \$50 a year, should the higher courts reverse Judge Tuley's decision. The telephone company also offers to accept the full \$175, agreeing to return the \$50 in case it is finally decided that it must do so. The Common Council of the City of Chicago is also taking a hand in the fight and has appointed a special committee to demand from the telephone company exact figures as to the profits, salaries, number of calls annually, and the disposition of the annual receipts of the company.

Professor Charles W. Pearson has been asked to resign from the faculty of Northwestern University. The case was reviewed by the members of the examining committee, Dr. Daniel Bonbright, acting President of the University, Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, business agent, and M. H. Wilson, a trustee. The report, in substance, declared that Professor Pearson had transgressed the rules of propriety in openly declaring the fallibility of the Bible while occupying a chair in Northwestern University, an institution supported mainly by contributions from members of the Methodist Church; and that he should seek a chair in some liberal institution where he would be at liberty to preach any doctrine he might desire. For these reasons the University trustees ask Professor Pearson to resign. Frank P. Crandon, a member of the board and Secretary of the University, spoke for the whole board when he said every one of the trustees was opposed to Pearson.

For some time a general board of army officers has been in session for the purpose of selecting sites for four great camps where troops can be mobilized and trained. The board adjourned Tuesday, February 4, and the recommendations will not be made public until passed upon by the Secretary of War. In addition to selecting the camp sites, one of which is to be near Fort Riley, Kansas, the board has been charged with the duty of determining what army posts shall be retained

and what shall be made important military centers. While the report of the board is still withheld, it is known that it favors the retention of Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and in fact its large development. It is not suited for the purposes of a large practice camp, but members of the board say that in all probability, if Congress gives the necessary appropriation, it will be made the largest and most complete military post in the United States.

Eleven persons, ranging in age from thirty-five years to an infant in arms, met death at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, February 5, by an explosion of gas in the butcher shop of Otto Trostel, 376 Twenty-second Street. The victims included Trostel and his entire family of six members, in addition to his nephew, Fritz Trostel; Sophia Kneipp, the domestic; Otto Giermann, an employee in the butcher shop, and Miss Mary Rosenthal, a customer. In addition to the loss of life and injuries sustained by a score of persons, the building occupied by the ill-fated family and several adjoining structures were wrecked, and glaziers and carpenters were kept busy all day restoring shattered windows and doorways in other structures.

The County Democracy invaded the South last week as a budding Tammany of the West. It voted to create a political action committee and to go into the politics of primaries and conventions as an organization to nominate candidates and push policies approved by the political action committee. Hitherto the County Democracy has kept out of ticket-making politics and has confined its activity to making enthusiasm for the party tickets after they have been nominated. The committee's function, according to the resolution creating it, will be to play practical politics in the name of the County Democracy.

Two hundred persons were made homeless by a fire that wrecked the University Flats, 6106 Ellis Avenue, last Thursday night. The building, a loosely constructed frame with brick veneer, was wrapped in flames in twenty minutes after the first alarm was given, and nearly fifty families who rushed from the burning structure stood in the snow in the cold or sought shelter from neighbors. Two firemen were injured by a falling fire escape and another by an explosion of gas.

With only nine dissenting votes the City Council took off the limit on the height of fireproof buildings in Chicago, on Monday evening, February 3. The

old limit of 100 feet for mill construction buildings and sixty feet for ordinary construction still remains, but the man who wants to put up an absolutely fireproof structure can go now as high as he wishes. This action means the building this and next year of structures in the down-town district which will cost over \$20,000,000. There are buildings aggregating that sum now under plan, and more are expected to follow.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, rendered an opinion affirming the decree of the lower courts in favor of the Illinois Central Railroad in the lake-front case, Monday, February 3. The opinion holds that the piers and docks constructed by the railroad between Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets do not extend into the lake beyond the point of practicable navigability. Chief Justice Fuller did not take part in the consideration of the case, having at one time in the course of this long-drawn-out litigation acted as counsel for the railroad company.

With brief but impressive ceremony Francis E. Baker, of Indiana, took the oath of office Tuesday morning, February 4, as United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and entered upon his duties as a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. President Roosevelt's commission was delivered to the new Judge in the presence of leading members of the bar, and then the appointee swore to defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and to administer justice impartially to all.

The Federated German Societies of the city, representing a membership of 500,000 voters, have decided to enter the teachers' tax fight, with a mandamus that promises startling results. They propose a suit to compel County Clerk Knopf to spread the 1902 assessment without reference to the Juul Law. Should they win, as Corporation Counsel Walker and his assistant, Mr. Fyffe, believe they will, no taxes can be collected under the present levy until the rate again has been determined.

Another false clew to the whereabouts of Miss Florence Ely and Frank Ely Rogers, who disappeared from Evanston last July, came from Castleton, North Dakota, last week. The Chief of Police of that city thought he had the runaway pair, but after securing photographs of them from Chief of Police O'Neill, of Chicago, he found that he was mistaken.

Garments worn by Egypt's Kings when the pyramids were new, utensils from

royal homes that were reduced to dust ages before Rome rose, inscribed pottery shaped by workmen who lived before the days of Moses, were threatened with destruction by a fire in the basement of the Haskell Museum at the University of Chicago, Monday, February 3. All that saved the priceless collection was the prompt work of a student bucket brigade, led by Dr. William Muss-Arnolt.

Led to leave their homes in Canada through promises of employment, three girls were brought to Chicago ten days ago and sold into a notorious levee house like so much merchandise. For seven days they were locked up there like prisoners in a jail. Bolted doors prevented attempt after attempt to escape. On Monday, February 3, through a note pleading for help and spirited out by chance, they were released from their prison by detectives acting under orders of Chief of Police O'Neill.

The Coroner's jury in the investigation of the causes of the death of two employees at the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company found that the deaths were accidental, but soundly scored the company for the practice of keeping the news of accidents from the authorities in direct violation of the law, and recommended that the proper officials take steps to stop it.

UNITED STATES.

Dun & Co.'s weekly *Review of Trade* said last Saturday: "Interruption to railway traffic and outdoor work by severe storms was the only unfavorable factor in the business situation during the last week, while manufacturing activity increased, and distribution through retail channels was undiminished. Reports from the West are especially encouraging, but a few Southern points are slow to exhibit improvement. Railway earnings continue their monotonous record of increase for January, gaining 7.2 per cent over last year and 24.2 per cent over 1900. The fourth week's earnings were somewhat reduced by bad weather. Famine conditions exist in the market for pig iron. It is doubtful whether there was ever a time in the history of the Nation when this metal was so scarce. Considering the fact that production during 1901 was far beyond all previous records, the present shortage gives indisputable evidence of the unprecedented rate at which the mills have been consuming."

The New York State Board of Railroad Commissioners handed down at Albany last Friday, its decision regarding the recent disaster in the New York Central Railroad tunnel in New York City. The decision censures the company for allow-

ing an inexperienced engineer to run a train through the tunnel, and recommends that at some time in the future the roof be taken off the tunnel, bridges to be used at intersecting streets. However, it says, such a change would be intolerable unless electricity were substituted as the motive power for trains. Legislation to allow such change is recommended. The commission finds that the company "has been negligent, derelict, and unprogressive in failing to take measures to increase its terminal facilities," and that it also has been negligent in "failing to examine more closely into the qualifications of new engineers." Recommendations for the improvement of the system of signals are made.

The business portion of the City of Waterbury, Connecticut, was almost totally destroyed by fire on February 3. The town's loss is estimated at \$3,500,000, and the loss of life, if any, is reported small. Although the Waterbury Fire Department was reinforced from nearby cities, it was for a time impossible to stay the progress of the flames. The fire, in its entirety, burned over four acres of the city's best business section. In all, about 100 most prominent business houses are burned out. Rarely have firemen been obliged to contend against worse conditions than those which prevailed from first to last in this disastrous conflagration. The wind was blowing a gale and the cold was intense. It seemed at one time as though every structure in the heart of the city would be destroyed. During the night the Mayor was in communication with Governor McLean, and the militia was called out. Hundreds of citizens fled to the hills, fearing the entire city was doomed.

General Samuel Pearson, who acquired his military title by virtue of some service in the Boer army, and who has been in this country for a considerable length of time vainly endeavoring to embroil the United States with Great Britain, has adopted a novel method to secure the official recognition which hitherto has been denied him. The "General" has sent a formal letter to President Roosevelt, in which he makes the curious threat that unless the Federal authorities put a stop to the operation of a camp established near New Orleans by agents of the British army, from which place horses and mules are being shipped to South Africa, General Pearson himself will organize a force and make an armed attack upon the camp.

The report is going the rounds of the newspapers that one man is in an insane asylum under the delusion that he is the Holy Ghost, others going about declaring

they have been anointed Divine healers, fully a score momentarily awaiting the end of the world, and an entire town demoralized as the result of a wave of religious "holiness" frenzy in Cedarville, New Jersey. The county and town authorities, it is said, have determined to take some action to stop it for fear there will be many more unbalanced by the peculiar hysterical strain, but decisive action only, it is believed, will do this, for the overwrought participants in the movement will not listen to reason.

Wealth aggregating about \$500,000,000 was represented by thirty-seven men who sat at dinner in P. A. B. Widener's magnificent palace at Elkins Station, Pennsylvania, Wednesday evening, February 5. The dinner was given by the Philadelphia magnate to J. Pierpont Morgan. The guests came from New York, Chicago, London, and Philadelphia, men of affairs and fortunes, making a gathering the like of which was never known before in this or any other country. About the feast itself, the things that were set before these money gods, much secrecy was observed, but it is known that every corner of the country was hunted for the rarest viands, cost, of course, not being considered.

Illinois is preparing to lay a strong claim to the office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor should such a department be created, as proposed in the bill which has passed the Senate. The claims of the State will be based broadly upon its right to recognition. Both Senators Cullom and Mason emphatically deny that the President has promised to appoint an Illinoisan, but they are confident he can be convinced of the wisdom of making such a selection. Since the retirement of Secretary Gage, Illinois is not recognized in the Cabinet or among the prominent officials of the administration.

There is said to be a probability, amounting to a practical certainty, that the charters of a large number of Illinois corporations will be canceled for failure to comply with the law requiring reports to the Secretary of State. It is estimated that approximately 12,000 corporations are in existence in the State, but up to the present time only 3436 have made reports for this year.

After a stormy session lasting until after midnight, during which there was talk of a great national strike, the United Mine Workers of America adopted the report of the joint scale committee made Friday night, thereby reaffirming the scale agreement of last year without change.

War with Spain would have been averted had the United States made a formal demand for Cuban independence, according

to an open letter by former Senator William E. Chandler, who seeks to explain recent assertions made in Congress on this subject. Instead of such a proposition there was an offer by the United States to purchase the island, Mr. Chandler says. This humiliating proposal, which Spain was too proud to accept, the former Senator declares, was made by Minister Woodford at Madrid without the sanction or the knowledge of the government at Washington.

A fire destroyed the five-story building at 312 and 314 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Missouri, Tuesday evening, February 4. The building was occupied by the American Tent and Awning Company. The fire resulted in the death of six firemen, who were crushed by the falling walls and floors. A number of firemen, among them Chief Swingley, were injured by flying debris, but none seriously. The total financial loss on building and contents is today estimated by Chief Swingley at \$75,000. It is believed this is fully covered by insurance.

Dr. James Edwin Russell, a Brooklyn physician, has made the startling offer of his life to science. Over his signature he invites physicians and surgeons to use his body as a subject for vivisection for one year's time or until death, if he succumb to the experiments before the expiration of twelve months. Dr. Russell, who is forty-four years old, and who has been practicing as a physician for twenty-two years, lives at 1032 Bedford Avenue. He is a graduate of the New York Homeopathic University.

The City of Dwight, Illinois, suffered a \$300,000 fire loss Tuesday, February 4. The great laboratory of the Keeley Institute and other buildings were completely destroyed, together with the Livingston Hotel. The hotel was a fine brick and stone structure, and was owned and controlled by the Keeley Company. All of the guests and employees escaped without injury, with the exception of a colored cook, who was bruised by jumping from a second-story window.

Famine threatened in structural steel has materialized to the extent of forcing the United States Steel Corporation to refuse all offers of foreign contracts, and in the near future the scarcity is expected to be so pronounced as to necessitate the importation of large quantities of building steel from Germany. For several months the demand has been largely in excess of the supply, and this has resulted in prices being gradually increased.

Eules Whittaker, colored, charged with the murder of John Doster, three weeks ago, was taken from jail at Lynchburg, Tennessee, Wednesday night, Feb-

ruary 5, and hanged by a mob. Whittaker's case had been called in court and continued. At a late hour the mob appeared, and, securing possession of the negro, hurried him to the court house, where a rope was placed around his neck and he was hanged.

Henry Newman and Harris Hyman, composing the company known as H. and C. Newman, Limited, cotton factors, and two of the wealthiest men in New Orleans, Louisiana, have been expelled from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for defrauding John A. Buckner, a well-known cotton planter of East Carroll Parish, that State, out of over \$30,000 by the means of fraudulent accounts of sales.

Tom Brown, a negro, charged with attacking Miss Delia Powell, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, Wednesday, February 5, was seized by an armed mob, while being conveyed to jail, and lynched. The mob was led by William Powell, brother of the girl. Young Powell was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and his cries for vengeance drove the people into a frenzy.

The full text of the treaty by which Denmark cedes the Danish West India Islands to the United States was made public last Thursday. As already reported, the United States agrees to pay \$5,000,000 in gold for the group.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, and one of the pupils of the Groton School, at Groton, Massachusetts, is seriously ill from an attack of pneumonia. His condition is reported to have shown some improvement.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson is reported to be extremely ill, and his death is looked for at any moment. He has been gradually growing weaker for some time.

EUROPE.

At a great United Protestant demonstration held in Albert Hall, London, Tuesday evening, February 4, resolutions were passed opposing the confessional and the celebration of mass within the Church of England, the growth of which was alleged to be mainly due to the abuse of Church patronage by the government and the episcopate. The resolutions pledge resistance to attempts to change that portion of the royal declaration in which the sovereign pledges the rejection of the so-called "distinctive errors of the Church of Rome." They also urge the government to enforce the law concerning the exclusion of monks and Jesuits from Great Britain.

Following immediately upon the false report that the ransom had been paid, and the captive missionary, Miss Ellen M.

Stone, set free, came the report that there was apparently very little hope for the captive's release. The State Department at Washington openly acknowledged that the negotiations with the brigands were at an end, and that there was no immediate prospect for their being reopened. Some reports say that the cause of the failure of the negotiations was the unnecessary publicity given to them by the United States Minister Leishman and Consul General Dickenson. Minister Leishman is said to have been to blame for the presence of Turkish troops with the American agents, which circumstance caused the brigands to become frightened and retreat to their mountain fastnesses without accepting the ransom or releasing the prisoner. The Sultan of Turkey is also blamed, as it is said that he was determined that the troops should accompany the American agents in order that the transfer might not take place on Turkish territory. His reason for this was his fear that the United States might claim the indemnity.

Christian Science was debated in the German Reichstag on February 3. While considering a resolution asking the government to place insane asylums under imperial control, Dr. Heinrich Mueller, Radical Association, said he thought that the government should take action against the "Mrs. Eddy Swindle in Flottwell Street, Berlin," alluding to the establishment of a certain Fraeulein Schoen, where, Dr. Mueller said, prayer healing was performed at two marks an hour. Herr Stoecker, Conservative, formerly Court Preacher, said that Christian Science was a product of bad philosophy and worse theology imported from the United States, and that it should be made illegal in Germany. Herr Stoecker suggested that the Reichstag appoint a commission to investigate occult phenomena.

Lord Salisbury made two significant statements in an address at the Junior Constitutional Club Wednesday night, February 5. One was that any peace in South Africa which recognizes fully the rights of the sovereign and gives security for the Empire will be accepted by the British ministry, not only willingly but with delight. The other statement referred to Ireland, in which the Premier said: "The maintenance of our position in Ireland is the most vital object the Empire has, and it can only be maintained by strenuous exertions. . . . An Irish Government with power to accumulate arms and ammunition would constitute a more serious threat than did the Boers."

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, had half an hour's audience with King Edward at

Marlborough House last Friday afternoon. Mr. Schwab was accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, who introduced him to his Majesty. The King greeted his American visitor in the most cordial manner and chatted freely with him, mainly on the friendship between the United States and Great Britain. His Majesty especially referred to the close connection between the industries of the two countries and the friendship existing between the workingmen of both sides of the Atlantic.

At a banquet of the German Council of Agriculture last Friday evening, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, in a long speech, declared that he had espoused the cause of agriculture, not merely from a feeling of duty, but with his whole heart. He declared the alleged strife between the Emperor and himself on economic affairs was obviously a fiction, because, while endeavoring to advance the interests of agriculture, he had also carried out the wishes and intentions of the Emperor, "whose loving and wise solicitude for agriculture could always be counted upon."

The *St. James' Gazette* of London, claims to have the highest authority for stating that the Marquis of Salisbury will retire as Premier at the end of the present session of Parliament if the war is ended at that time. The date of the coronation will not affect the Prime Minister's decision. Should the war end on the eve of the coronation, Lord Salisbury would not complicate matters by resigning immediately. His present intention is to retain his office until peace is restored in South Africa, whether that occurs in 1902 or 1903.

British ship-owners have been watching with great interest the progress of the ship subsidy bill in the United States Congress. It is not too much to say that they believe, if this bill becomes a law, it will deal a severe blow to British shipping. On Wednesday, February 5, the Chambers of Shipping of the United Kingdom, sometimes described as the "Ship-Owners Parliament," met. One of the chief subjects for discussion was the outcome of the possible passage of the American subsidy bill.

General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, has inaugurated a special temperance campaign in England. He says he relies confidently upon the co-operation of saloonkeepers in the work. He intends to compile a drunkard's directory in each town and follow the habitual drunkards home and reform them there.

Emperor William of Germany, it is said, has determined to make war on Christian Science, and has called to his aid the Chief

of Police of Berlin and other high municipal authorities. With their assistance he hopes to devise measures for counteracting the spread of the faith-healing cult, not only in Berlin, but all through the Empire. The Kaiser's action has caused no little surprise in Berlin, as Christian Science has been taken up in the highest circles.

The London *Sun* has served a writ upon Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain, and Government leader in the House of Commons, in an action for slander. The alleged offense consisted, according to the papers, in Mr. Balfour's stating in the House of Commons that an alleged interview with him appearing in the *Sun* regarding the peace proposals was a fabrication from beginning to end.

Italian naval officers are striving for the honor of conveying Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy to America, on the occasion of her forthcoming tour of the United States, but she has decided to preserve her incognito by taking an Atlantic liner from England to New York. While in the United States the Queen Margherita will live under the strictest incognito, under the name of Countess Stupinigi.

While the French Chamber of Deputies was discussing the colonial estimates last Thursday, a woman in the visitors' tribune suddenly shouted, "Down with the thieves!" and at the same time threw into the hall a package of eggs, which grazed the head of M. Pascal, a Republican deputy, struck a bench, burst, and splashed over M. Pascal and other deputies.

The British Government has replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British Government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

With the increase in the number of smallpox cases, London's population is flocking to insurance offices in order to get insured against the epidemic. In the history of Lloyd's no such plethora of insurance was ever recorded as has arisen on account of the present scare.

A great scandal has arisen in England over the alleged crookedness of British army officers in the purchase of horses for use in South Africa. A court of inquiry will be held soon to investigate the charges.

The first officer of the French ship *Chanaral* was landed at Falmouth, England, Monday, February 3. He is the sole survivor of the crew of twenty-two men

of the vessel, which was capsized off Ushant. After tossing helplessly in the English Channel for sixty-five hours, the Dover-Ostend passenger steamer *Marie Henriette* was towed into Ostend Monday.

Damad Mahmud Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, has been sentenced to death for the part he has played in the Young Turk movement and for other derelictions displeasing to Abdul Hamid.

CHINA.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture, has received a report from David G. Fairchild, the expert of the department, who, with Mr. Lathrop, a wealthy New Yorker, is exploring the world for new plants for introduction into this country. The report is dated at Colombo, Ceylon, and discusses general conditions in China. He says the missionaries frightened out by the recent troubles, are returning to their posts, and that foreign merchants claim the outlook for trade improvement is very favorable in the region of Shanghai. American trade, he says, is more than holding its own against that of other countries, but adds: "Japan's trade has greatly increased in China of late, and she is not only an active, but may become a dangerous competitor."

Footbinding is to be abolished in China by decree of the Empress Dowager, according to a late report from the Orient. The custom which has been followed for centuries by Chinese women of the better classes has been so vigorously attacked by native societies and the influence of the missionaries has been so powerful that the Dowager at last is said to be awake to the welfare of her women subjects. There is no authoritative record showing when footbinding became a fashion in China. Tradition relates that a certain Empress of China who reigned in the early days was afflicted with club feet and that she compelled all the women of her court to bind their feet in the attempt to secure artificially the same deformity which nature had inflicted upon her.

Commenting on the reception of the wives and children of the members of the diplomatic corps at Peking by the Dowager Empress, the London *Globe* declares it was humiliating to every European and American, adding, the necklace the Dowager Empress placed on Mrs. Conger should have been spurned as the gift of murderers chargeable with the torture and death of American Christian women.

An edict has been issued appointing General Yung Lu Senior Grand Secretary, a title held by the late Li Hung Chang. Yung Lu, whom the Emperor ordered to be executed for the part he took in the

Boxer rising, is now the highest official in the empire. Under his directions the Boxers destroyed half the legations there and massacred many converts in Peitang. No punishment was inflicted upon him by the allies, because it was believed that he was inseparable from the Dowager Empress. Yung Lu is thought to be in favor of Russian control in China.

Manchuria has again become the center of the world's attention. The United States, Great Britain, and Japan have made separate representations to China opposing the signing of the convention negotiated by the Russian Minister in Peking and the Chinese envoys, and the United States has conveyed its opposition directly to Russia. This interference in what Russia regards as entirely her own business may result in a rebuff for the three powers which have taken action. In her declaration regarding her intentions in Manchuria communicated to the powers on August 27, 1900, Russia announced that as soon as lasting order had been reestablished in Manchuria, and when the necessary measures had been taken to safeguard her railroad crossing that territory, she would not fail to withdraw, "provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

An association of all the Protestant educational institutions in the Province of Chili has been agreed upon. It comprises the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and London Missions, and will be known under the name of the Peking University. The Methodists expect to secure a charter under this name, but a change has been made so as to permit the union of all the Protestant educational institutions.

The British, American, and Japanese Ministers at Peking, have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia. It is probable that this action will result in the further postponement of the consummation of this treaty.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The British pursuit of General De Wet has been successful to the extent that his last gun has been captured and Commandant Wessels, one of his principal lieutenants, has been routed. Lord Kitchener sent the news in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, February 4, as follows: "Byng's column, while proceeding toward Liebenburgviel, after a night's march, attacked and routed a considerable force of the enemy under Commandant Wessels. We captured a fifteen-pounder and a pom-pom taken from Firman's column and also a Boer pom-pom, that was the last gun De Wet had,

and three wagons of ammunition, 150 horses, and 100 mules. The Boer casualties were five men killed, six wounded, and twenty-seven men captured. Among the killed was Field Cornet Wessels. Among the prisoners is Captain Muller of the Staats Artillery. The enemy was scattered. Our casualties were slight. The national scouts near Middelburg, Cape Colony, captured thirteen prisoners. Plumer, near Amersfoort (Transvaal), captured seven prisoners and 500 head of cattle. General Gilbert Hamilton captured thirty-two prisoners."

The total number of Boers actually fighting in the Orange River Colony is 4450. They are widely distributed, but a majority of them are in the east and north.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Manila, has sent an address to the Congress of the United States urging the sale of government lands to citizens and others who intend to become citizens, the extension of the American mining laws, the granting of timber concessions in the archipelago for fifteen years, and the immediate issuance of franchises therefor. The chamber also asks for the admission of coolie laborers, the extension of the coastwise laws so as to insure free trade between the islands and the United States, and the establishment of a free zone with Manila forming the distributing point so as to allow of competition with Hongkong. Congress is also asked to increase the commission by five members, two of whom shall be persons who have had experience in commercial affairs.

The returns of the recent election in the Philippines so far received indicate the election, in most cases, of natives as Governors of Provinces. Captain Harry H. Bandholz of the Second Infantry defeated Major Cornelius Gardener of the Thirteenth Infantry, the present Governor of Tzabara Province. The military men claim that accepting elective office will necessitate resignation from the army. At Balanga (capital of Bataan) there are only eighty-four voters, but eighty-nine votes were cast, and another election has been ordered.

JAPAN.

Count Matsukata has been appointed, by the Mikado of Japan, head of a special embassy which will start in the beginning of March for the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent, to investigate financial questions. The Count's mission is in no way connected with loan-raising. In fact, the investigations will be of an unofficial character, though undertaken by special appointment of the Emperor.

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Prince Komatsu will represent the Emperor at the coronation of King Edward VII.

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At a meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution on January 29th, the deed of Andrew Carnegie's proposed gift of \$10,000,000 was presented and accepted.

In presenting the deed Mr. Carnegie said, among other things:

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When for the Same Money you can get it Pure,
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We Have also a Brand **GERM-NO**
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A Pure Milk from our select certified dairy. Pasteurized and
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GERM-NO, per quart, 10 cents.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Zion City General Stores

JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

Grocery Department

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, Pies, Cakes, Bread; also Vegetables. Fine line of Cookies, also Graham and Soda Crackers, guaranteed to be free from lard.

Try Our Coffees..Special Values

Prices: 15c, 25c, and 35c a Pound

Just received some pure Maple Sugar and Syrup, also barrel of Country Sorghum. Will have soon a carload of New York Apples. Leave us your orders for Winter Supply of Apples and Potatoes.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

Clothing Department

One of the new additions to Zion City General Stores is a second floor, the principal room being filled with

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Boys' Suits . Youths' Suits . Men's Suits

READY
TO
WEAR

Reefers and Overcoats, Working Jackets, Overalls, Sweaters,

PANTS, for Men and Boys

Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Hats and Caps, Rubbers, Rubber Boots.

We wish to inform our customers that the discriminating buyer will find no difficulty in making his purchases here, for these are all trustworthy goods at uniformly right prices. :: :: :: :: :: ::

Dry Goods Department

The Dry Goods Department of Zion City General Stores is now carrying a choice line of all kinds of Dry Goods. Also a full and complete line of Ladies' Coats in all the new and latest styles. Every garment warranted as to quality and making.

FUR COLLARS AND MUFFS

WE HAVE A NICE SELECTION AT LOW PRICES

We have also added a **MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**, with Miss S. E. MADLENE in charge, who has had ten years' experience as trimmer and saleslady. We intend to keep in stock and make to order, for the lowest cash prices, the best and latest styles to please our trade. By trading with Zion City General Stores you will assist in the work of building up Zion and its institutions.

Furniture Department

On the second floor we have three rooms well stocked with Furniture. Chairs are well assorted, not forgetting Rocking Chairs for the Aged, and High Chairs for the Babies.

Tables, several varieties Commodes
Dressers Chiffoniers Bedroom Suits
Bedsteads, in Wood and Iron
Cots Mattresses Bed and Cot Springs

We can start you Housekeeping very comfortably, and can also procure for you anything you may want.

Hardware Department

In this Department we have in stock a good line of the following articles, and we solicit your patronage:

Builders' Hardware Heating Stoves
Cast Cook Stoves Steel Cook Stoves
Cast Ranges Steel Ranges
Mixed Paints White Lead
Brushes, Oils, Shellacs and Varnishes

We are also prepared to put in Furnaces, set up Gutters, Spouts, etc., as we have a tinshop in connection with our Hardware Department. Ask for what you need in our line and we will promptly supply it.

Corner Twentieth Street and
Elijah Avenue

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"Whatsoever ye do, work heartily, as
unto the Lord, and not unto men."
—Col. 3:23.

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DENTIST

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PURE BEEF SAUSAGES
NO PORK, which is admittedly injurious, used in the
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Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Lace
Curtains, Chenille Portieres, Umbrellas, Watches, Jewelry,
Silverware, Clocks, Albums, Ladies' and Gents' Bicycles,
Bicycle Suits, and Mackintoshes. Also a large Miscellaneous
Stock. All sold on weekly or monthly payments. All Ladies'
and Gents' Clothing purchased at our store kept in repair
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SHIRTS FROM MANUFACTURER TO WEARER. All grades, all
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In sending for samples or measuring instructions, state what
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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

For the Children

CHILD'S COUCH



Size, 45x15 inches. Neatly upholstered in velours of high quality and color, sufficient springs to make it soft and durable. Best filling and well made throughout. Frame is of Romeo design, with brass trimmings, rosettes at head and foot ends, both sides alike. Large enough for children from three to eight years of age. Each, - - - - - **\$2.40**

CHILD'S EASY CHAIR



Its Appearance is Beautiful, and is Exceptionally Pleasing to the Children.

This is not Doll's Size but for Children from Three to Eight Years of Age.

Size between arms 12 inches, back in proportion, as shown in cut. This Chair is nicely and heavily upholstered in velours of high quality and colors. Spring seat, best filling, brass trimmings. Each, - - - - - **\$2.40**

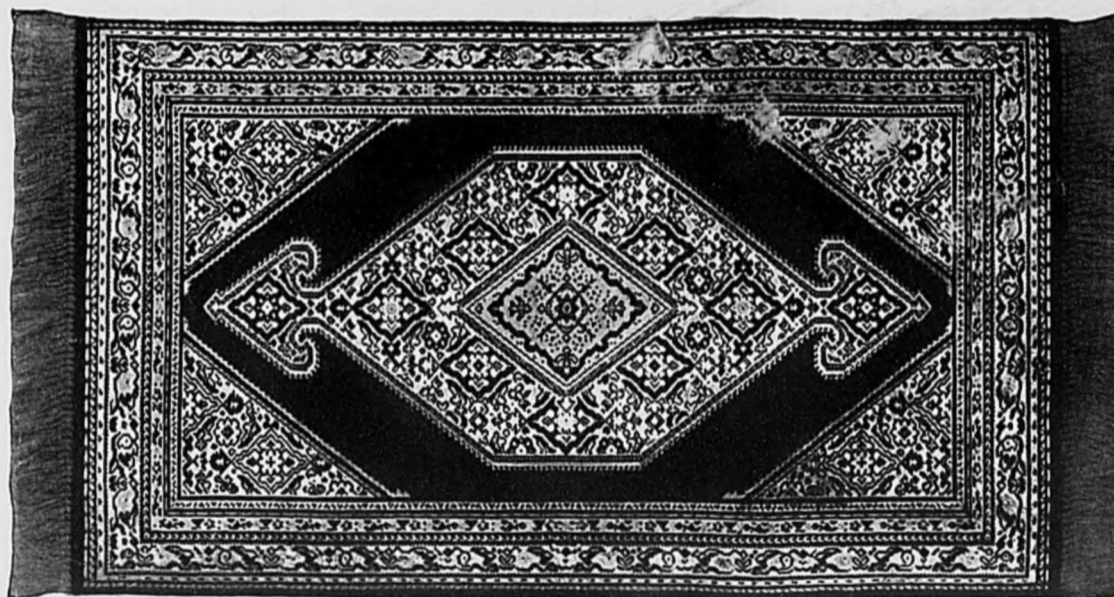
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Everything in Meritorious
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THIS RUG IS FURNISHED IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES AND PRICES:

27 inches x 54 inches, - - -	\$ 3.20	8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches, -	\$30.00
37 inches x 63 inches - - -	5.30	9 feet x 12 feet, - - - - -	35.00
4 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches, -	10.50	9 feet x 14 feet, - - - - -	45.00

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