



ZION BANNER.

Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 7, 1902.

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



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REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, - *Editor and Publisher.*

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902.

CUT OFF THE SOURCE.

CHICAGO has been again scandalized before the eyes of the world on account of the brazen bribing of the juries in a suit between the Union Traction company and some of its patrons.

That the juries were "fixed," there can be but the slightest shadow of a doubt. Constables and others who did the actual work have confessed to their share in the outrage.

Several of these offenders have been indicted by the grand jury. They may be brought to trial, and possibly may be punished.

But that will not by any means put an end to jury bribing in Chicago.

So long as the money is offered for this purpose, there will be plenty of men ready to place their liberty in slight jeopardy by "hanging a jury" for the sum of five dollars.

Low politicians, who hold petty jobs about court rooms, can always be found who will risk a prison sentence in order to pocket ten or fifteen dollars for "fixing" a jury.

Unscrupulous lawyers can always be employed who will use the jury-bribing methods in winning their cases.

But if a few corporation magnates were to receive their just dues, and be sent to the penitentiary for long terms, the jury-bribing industry would receive a severe set-back.

It is not only idle, but ludicrous, for the management of the millionaire corporations to maintain their innocence when jurors are almost openly purchased in order to win cases for them.

That the money used in defeating the ends of justice and corrupting the judiciary comes from the coffers of such corporations, is a self evident fact.

That it could be abstracted from those coffers without the knowledge and consent of the management is contrary to all that is known of these companies.

Then why split legal hairs over the matter?

Why be satisfied with punishing the pitiable tools of these criminals in broadcloth?

Let those entrusted with the enforcement of law end this nefarious practice, which strikes a blow at the great safeguard of the American people, the Judiciary, by cutting off its source.

A. W. N.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

THE daily, weekly and monthly secular and religious press of today is ringing with discussions concerning trusts.

The marvelously rapid concentration of capital; the cleverness of promoters in evading the laws or their boldness in defying them, and the many dishonorable acts which are charged against the managers of the trusts are calling forth notes of alarm, denunciation, foreboding and anxious questioning from not only press, but from pulpit, platform and forum.

Cartoons depicting the trusts as soulless, brainless giants, full of cruelty and cunning, oppressing the common people, and as various monsters of the land and sea, crushing and devouring the people are scattered broadcast.

The trusts are charged with getting control of so large a part of the nation's commerce that they are enabled to dictate terms to transportation companies and retail dealers, and finally to place the prices upon the commodities which they control at a much higher point than the law of supply and demand justifies.

They are charged with utterly crushing out of existence all those in the same business, not within their nefarious combination, or who will not obey their mandates.

They are charged, and there is much evidence to substantiate the indictment, with the purchase of governors, legislators, states attorneys, judges, juries, city officials and aldermen, and many others in places of civil authority and responsibility.

They are charged with oppressing their employees, and by means of the blacklist binding their workmen in such a way that they must accept their terms.

Statesmen and reformers have, for years, been ostensibly seeking for a remedy for these alleged evils.

For many years the platforms of all political parties have contained planks, pledging either the regulation and control or the complete destruction of the trusts.

Many of the states have passed laws against them.

The United States Government itself has on its statute books what is known as the "Sherman Anti-trust law."

Notwithstanding all this, trusts have grown in number, in scope and in power with each succeeding year.

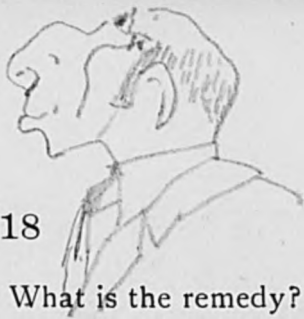
Today the whole nation is aroused over the alleged manipulations of the alleged beef trust.

By the order of President Roosevelt, Attorney General Knox, by his assistants, is investigating it.

But even before the investigation is begun, we are told that the beef packers are planning an even greater combination in order to evade the law.

It is also rumored that the scope of this combination would entitle it to the broad and comprehensive title, "the food trust."

It is only too evident that all the present plans for the restriction even of these great combinations of capital are of no effect.



What is the remedy?

It was succinctly set forth by the General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, in his address on the Principles of the Theocratic Party, delivered in Shiloh Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, April 23, 1902.

The policy of the Theocratic Party concerning trusts, he put in the following words:

Let me, however, say that the Theocracy will favor the destruction of railway, water, gas, oil, coal and other trusts, by advocating the purchase of all these properties by the National Government, and the operation of them for the public good in an efficient, economical and progressive manner, under a rigidly non-partisan civil service system, where every public officer would be paid a good salary, provided for by old age and good service pensions, and protected by law in administering all these public services solely for the public benefit.

The national ownership of the great interests mentioned in the above paragraph would, it can be readily seen, forever put an end to the existence of trusts in those lines.

It would also give the national government an opportunity, through the control of these industries, utilities, and commodities, to prevent the wrongful combination of capital and restriction of trade along other lines.

The interdependence of these trusts one upon the other is very close.

For instance, the Standard oil and the coal trusts could never have attained anything like their present enormous bulk and power, had they not been able to control transportation facilities.

National ownership has its enemies who declare that if the government controlled such tremendous interests and such huge sums of money, corruption would become rampant and finally wreck the system.

In answer to this, we need only to point to the high general efficiency of the federal postoffice department in this country, and to the successful operation of the postoffices, the telephones, telegraphs, the railroads, the intramural transportation lines in cities, and many other public utilities owned and controlled by the Australian, British, German and other national governments.

The trusts have no fear of political parties which merely pass resolutions denouncing them or recommend the making of laws which can be easily evaded or defied.

They contribute heavily to the campaign funds of such parties.

The trusts *do* fear national ownership.

National ownership is economical, efficient, logical; it has been tried and has not been found wanting.

Hence illegal and wicked combinations fear the promulgation of the principle and fight it.

For the same reason, the Theocratic party endorses the principle and fights for it.

A. W. N.

THE LOAFING EMPLOYEE A THIEF.

EVERY time an employee, who is selling a certain number of hours of labor for a stipulated sum, stops and loafs, his hands idle in his pockets, he is stealing from his employer the exact value of the time which he spends in idleness.

His hands are really in his employer's pockets, taking from them the money which the dishonest workman is stealing.

Workmen who give every moment of their time and their best endeavor to their employers are those who become foremen, superintendents, managers, partners, and proprietors.

Those who do not, either remain in a lowly position, discontented, whining about "luck," or drift from one place to another, unemployed most of the time, and therefore dangerous.

A. W. N.

GOD'S WAY OF HEALING.

BY THE REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE.

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

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

The Lord Jesus Christ is Still the Healer.

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

Divine Healing Rests on Christ's Atonement.

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

Disease Can Never be God's Will.

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

The Gifts of Healing are Permanent.

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

There are Four Modes of Divine Healing.

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

Divine Healing is Opposed by Diabolical Counterfeits.

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

Multitudes Have Been Healed Through Faith in Jesus.

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

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

You are heartily invited to attend and hear for yourself.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

FROM the moment when the rising sun lifts his round shoulder above the dancing blue waters of Lake Michigan, and turns the myriads of dewdrops into opals and diamonds, until he has sent his last, long, slanting rays glimmering through the groves on Zion City site, "to build" is the principal verb in the vocabulary of the citizens of Zion City.

There is not a moment during all these hours of daylight when the sound of the hammer and the saw and the plane is not heard; when picks, spades, shovels and trowels are not busy; when paint brushes are not flying over fresh, clean lumber.

Every little company of builders, in every part of the city, begins its day's work with a brief service of praise and prayer, and it is with praise and prayer in the heart that all these busy workmen carry on their delightful task of building up that city which God has promised to be of such momentous significance in the work of the Restoration of All Things.

Hundreds of residences are being built in every part of Zion City; scores of public and semi-public buildings for occupancy by Zion's educational, industrial, commercial and municipal institutions are being erected; but so great is the need of a great public caravansary for the accommodation of the scores of transient guests who visit Zion City daily, and of the many more who are building homes which are not yet ready for occupancy, that the entire building force available in the city and as many satisfactory builders as can be obtained from the outside will be concentrated during the next ten or twelve weeks upon the construction of Elijah Hospice, on the east side of Elijah avenue, just north of Twenty-sixth street.

It is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy in time for Zion's Second Feast of Tabernacles, which will open in Zion City on July 14, 1902, the second anniversary of the consecration of Zion Temple site.

This Elijah Hospice will be a very large building of attractive architecture, and will be one of the chief features of Elijah Avenue, which is now fast becoming the great principal thoroughfare, commercially and officially, of Zion City.

A very large force of men and teams began the excavation for the foundation of Elijah Hospice last Monday morning.

All the building work in connection with this structure will be carried on in two shifts, half the men beginning at four o'clock in the morning and working until

noon, the other half beginning at noon and working until eight o'clock in the evening.

Deacon John D. Johnson, general manager of Zion City Lumber Association, has ordered the three million feet of lumber which will be used in the construction of this building.

IMMEDIATELY ACROSS Elijah avenue from the site of Elijah Hospice, another large force of men is at work excavating for the foundations of the Zion City Administration building.

This building will also be put up as quickly as possible, in order to accommodate the rapidly growing business of Zion City Bank and Zion Land and Investment Association, and of Zion City as a municipality.

The little Zion Land Office, which stands at the corner of Elijah avenue and Shiloh boulevard, is being crowded day by day by a never-ending stream of customers for the various financial, commercial and legal institutions, which are finding temporary shelter beneath its roof.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS are being built to Zion City General Stores.

One section, sixteen feet wide by forty feet long and one story high, will be built immediately north of the present structure and will be used as the offices of the institution. Next to this will be a building thirty feet wide by one hundred feet long and two stories high, which will be occupied by the dry goods department.

At the extreme north of the row of six sections of this building, will stand the structure which is being prepared for the hardware department, which will also be thirty feet wide by one hundred feet long and two stories high.

A checking room and warehouse, thirty feet long by thirty feet wide and two stories high, is being built at the rear of the office section.

These additions will allow the stores still more efficiently to attend to their rapidly growing trade.

The tea, coffee and spice department, which at present occupies quarters in the same room with the grocery department, and the harness shop, which now occupies a separate little building by itself, which it long ago outgrew, will take the rooms to be vacated by the dry goods and hardware departments when they move into their new sections.

ZION CITY is almost daily adding to the industrial and commercial portion of her

directory, as might be expected in a city which has grown in less than a year from a hundred to nearly five thousand inhabitants.

One of the latest industries to be launched in Zion City is the Zion City Sugar and Confectionery Association, organized for the purpose of refining sugar and manufacturing all kinds of pure and wholesome confectionery.

The new association will be managed by gentlemen whose business ability and minute knowledge of confectionery manufacturing has made them eminently successful.

A building will be erected at once, and the manufacture of confections will be begun as soon as the equipment can be installed.

Another new commercial institution of Zion City, and one which will be very highly appreciated by the people, is the Zion City Steam Laundry.

This laundry will be operated under an association formed after the manner of the associations which operate Zion's other commercial institutions.

WORK IS PROGRESSING at Zion Lace Industries Factory building in the doing of the little odd jobs necessary in order to complete the structure.

Carpenters are building the spire and setting the flag staff on the tower on the west front of the building. The bitumen and wood floors are being completed in the mending room and preparations are being made to lay the floors in the lace curtain section where the concrete foundations for the lace curtain machinery have now nearly all been laid.

The bleaching and cleansing machinery in the bleachery and the machinery for drying the product in the finishing room are now nearly all installed and ready to run, and work is being pushed in the setting up of the vats and other equipments of the dye house.

THE IRON WORK of the first wing of Zion City School building, on Enoch avenue just south of Shiloh park, is being gotten into position, and hundreds of thousands of Zion City brick are being hauled to the site of the building to be used in putting up the superstructure.

It is expected to have the building completed for occupancy by Zion College about the first of September of this year.

During this time, also, a number of commodious Zion Junior School buildings will be built in various parts of the



SOME ZION CITY RESIDENCES.

city. The children of Zion City of school age have now increased in number until the present temporary school accommodations have become far too small. Nevertheless, work is being carried on as well as possible under the circumstances, in the various buildings available, among them being the old pavilion which was used at the Feast of Tabernacles, Shiloh Tabernacle and the unoccupied rooms in Zion City freight sheds.

THE EXTERIOR work on the office annex to the Temple Cottage is now complete.

The two buildings, now painted alike—a pure white, with green roofs—present a very handsome appearance.

It is expected that the interior work on the annex will be completed this week and that the offices for which it was built will be moved in.

Good progress is also being made in the erection of Shiloh House, the General Overseer's residence, at the corner of Elisha avenue and Shiloh boulevard. The handsome brick walls are now a story and a half in height, and the interior frame work is being raised as rapidly as the brick walls.

VERY RAPID progress is being made in the drilling of the artesian well in Edina park. The great drill has already sunk 500 feet into the earth, and several feet more are being added to the depth every day.

ONE OF THE chief attractions of Edina park will be an observatory tower, 125 feet in height, which will be erected very soon.

From the top of this tower a most remarkable view of the manufacturing, business and residence portions of Zion City will be obtainable.

This tower will be built of light steel framework and will be constructed with a view to furnishing special facilities for taking photographs from its top. This will be done at regular intervals for the purpose of making an accurate record of the progress of the city.

THE FIRST MEETING of Zion City Common Council was held in one of the anterooms of Shiloh Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening, May 6, 1902.

At this meeting Mayor Richard R. Harper presided, and the organization of the council was effected.

One of the features of the evening was the presentation of handsome gold stars to the mayor and chief of police, and of shining aldermanic stars to the aldermen by their admiring friends and constituents.

Like everything else in Zion City's political history, this first meeting of the

executive and legislative arms of the municipal government was unique in many respects.

The intense devotional nature of the gathering, as well as its practical, hard-headed business sense and its quiet, orderly enthusiasm, with none of the alcoholic or nicotinic stimulants which are usually employed to induce an enthusiasm in ordinary political gatherings, made it distinct from the meetings of councils in other cities.

ZION CITY BRICK YARDS are turning out large quantities, daily, of a very splendid article of brick, which immediately commends itself to all builders who have examined it.

So many of them have been turned out that a very large excavation has been made in the pit from which the clay is dug. In order to facilitate the work of getting out the clay, which is very hard and tough, and lies very compactly, dynamite cartridges are being used.

ZION CITY STREET CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT now has about fifteen teams at work in various parts of the city, and this number will very shortly be increased to twenty.

Several thousand feet of new side walk are being laid in various parts of the city.

ABOUT A THOUSAND trees have now been put out on the avenues, streets, and boulevards, by Zion City Horticultural Department, and thousands more are being prepared for the same purpose.

ZION CITY is a city of most unique and remarkable privileges and blessings.

Her people are happy, joyous and grateful that they are permitted to be amongst the pioneers of Zion City; there God rules, not only in theory, but in the most intensely practical way in every department of the city's life.

The people of Zion City consider that it is a most estimable privilege to be permitted to work in the building up of that city, and thus to have their part in the great work of the building up of God's cities in these latter days, which are to usher in the reign of Christ, the King, from the City of the Great King, Jerusalem.

But amongst the privileges and blessings of life in Zion City there is none prized more highly than that of being able to attend the truly wonderful services which are being conducted by the General Overseer and Overseer Jane Dowie, in Shiloh Tabernacle.

This tabernacle is indeed proving itself worthy of the name, "Shiloah," the place from which there is the "sending forth" of Streams of Life to all the nations.

Last Lord's Day morning, at half-past six o'clock, fully 2000 people gathered in Shiloh Tabernacle to attend the early morning service of praise and prayer and the twenty-minute lecture on prayer by the General Overseer.

To hear a lecture on prayer by a man of God who has by experience learned so much regarding that subject and whose prayers through all the years have been so wonderfully answered in hundreds of thousands of cases is indeed a most rare privilege.

At this early morning service the Holy Spirit came upon the people in mighty power and rested upon them during the day, so that the first Lord's Day in May, 1902, will be long remembered in Zion as a day full of peculiar power and blessing.

A. W. N.

To Improve Tenement Construction.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago city council an ordinance of more than ordinary importance was presented, this being one regulating the construction of tenement houses. According to its provisions every new tenement of more than five stories must be of fireproof construction, and tenements of from three to five stories must be of "slow burning construction." Three-story tenements and under which are not fireproof must be provided with fire escapes. The roofs of the buildings must be of fireproof material.

Tenements now built which may be remodeled come under the provisions of the proposed ordinance.

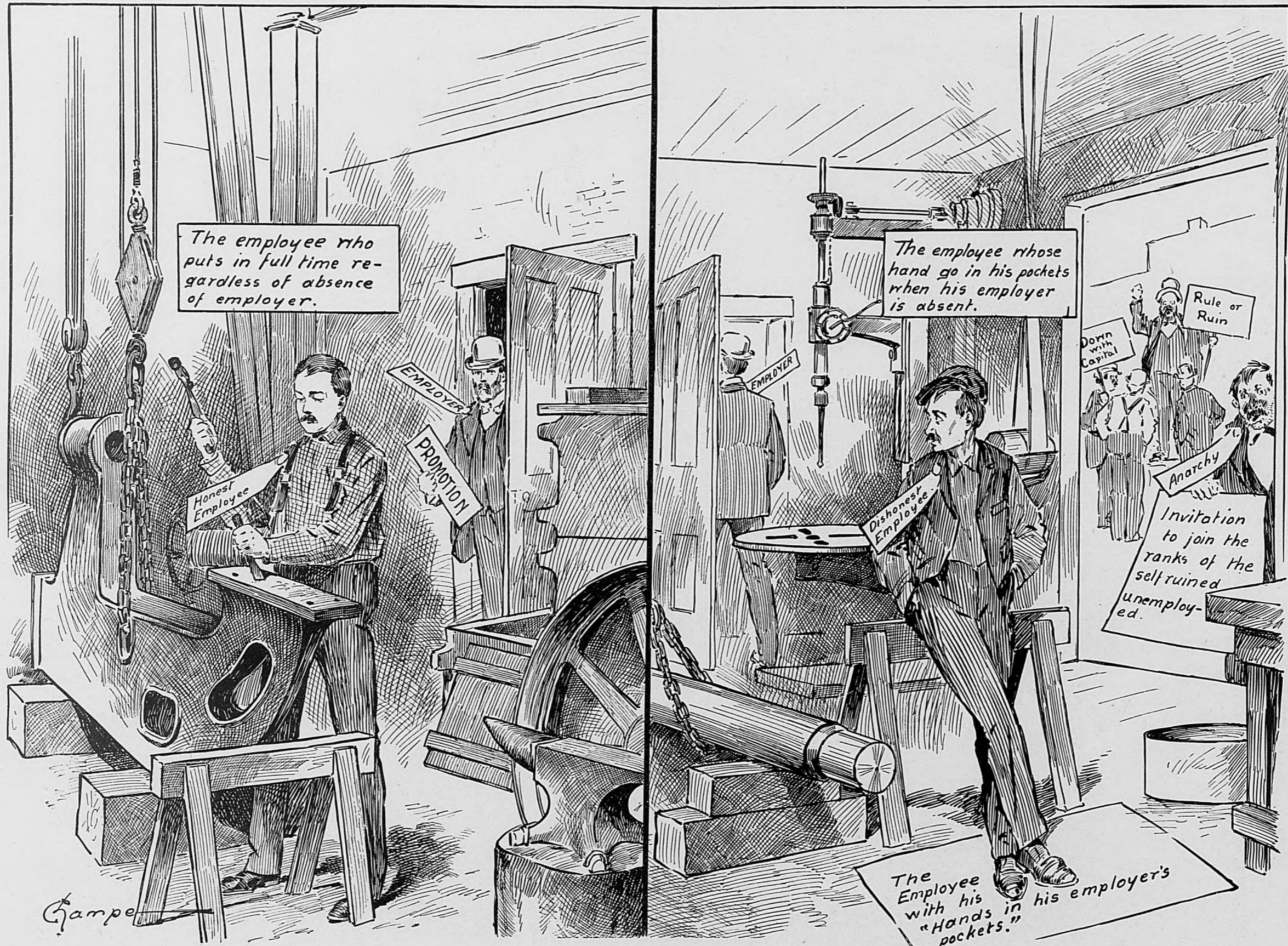
Numerous precautions are taken to provide every tenement with adequate air space and to give sunlight. Unless the rear of the tenement opens on a public alley there must be an open court, every court to be open to the sky. Every room must have at least one window, which shall have an area of at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room. The minimum allowance of air to each person is put at 400 cubic feet. Stair halls must be light enough to read ordinary newspaper type.

To enforce the ordinance it is provided that no water will be furnished to a building until the owner or agent has secured a certificate from the commissioner of health showing that he has observed its provisions.

Good Workmen of the Constructive Trades Wanted!

A Large Number of carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, painters and decorators, etc., WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the construction of a Hospice and Administration Building for Zion City. First-class Wages for First-class Workmen, and Good Wages for all employed. Apply personally, or address

R. H. HARPER,
Superintendent of Construction.



THE HONEST EMPLOYEE AND THE DISHONEST LOAFER.

The Week in Congress

NEARLY all signs of an early adjournment of Congress have disappeared. The Philippine bill, the Cuban reciprocity measure and other legislation must be considered before the session can be brought to a close.

President Roosevelt has declared that he would call a special session of Congress in case the present session comes to an end without some action for the relief of Cuba.

A long and exhaustive debate seems to be the foregone conclusion, therefore, in spite of the disposition evinced by some of the leaders to cut short the session and thereby run away from the Philippine exposures.

American Cruelties Toward Filipinos.

That General Smith, now on trial in Manila, has been guilty of issuing an order at variance with the rules of civilized warfare and abhorrent to American ideas of Christian conduct, seems to be established by his own confession.

The order to "burn and kill" has been unsparingly denounced by members of each house of Congress in speeches.

The order to kill all inhabitants of Samar over ten years of age was held equaled in the world's history only by the command of King Herod to kill all babes under two years in order that the death of the Saviour should be accomplished.

The speech of Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, was especially notable, inasmuch as he is a Republican, who left the Democratic party on the issue raised by the Spanish war, and who since has been an ardent expansionist and supporter of the national administration.

The question is being raised whether Secretary Root approved the orders of General Smith regarding the campaign in Samar in detail, or only the general plan of the campaign.

The testimony taken by the senate committee shows that General Smith subjected most of his orders to the scrutiny of General Chaffee, who in turn forwarded them to Secretary Root. It is not shown they were actually approved by the Secretary, but certainly they were not disapproved, and hence must have been accepted by the department.

Who Owns Cuban Sugar?

The inquiry into the present holding of Cuban sugar and Cuban sugar lands, ordered by the senate, was begun May 1 by the subcommittee on Cuban relations. President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company was

the first witness, and all of the members of the subcommittee, Messrs. Platt of Connecticut, Burnham, and Teller, were in attendance. Senator Patterson also was present.

Replying to questions by Senator Platt, Mr. Havemeyer said his company was generally known as the sugar trust.

Speaking of the capacity of his company he said that it refined sixty-five per cent of the American refined product.

He added that the percentage of this company's product compared to the entire sugar consumption of the United States was about fifty per cent.

Last year his company produced 1,200,000 tons of the refined sugar, while the consumption was 2,400,000 tons.

Mr. Havemeyer gave figures of purchases for other years to show the relative volume of the current acquisitions, saying that in 1892, 254,000 tons had been bought; in 1893, 246,000 tons; in 1894, 321,000 tons.

In reply to other questions he said that the price of raw sugar in the United States is fixed by the beet market prices in Hamburg. The price there fixes the selling price for the entire world, said Mr. Havemeyer. On the subject of the price of Cuban sugars he said that his company could not determine their price. "We have," he said, "no control over them whatever; they don't belong to us."

Senator Platt asked: "Suppose there should be a reduction of Cuban sugar duties, would the buyer get the full benefit of it or any part of it?"

Mr. Havemeyer replied: "The buyer would not get any part of the benefit in a reduction of Cuban sugar duties. The reduction would not make any difference in the purchase price. The benefit would accrue to the Cuban seller, the holder of the sugar. The experience with Porto Rican sugar, which comes in free, justifies that conclusion."

No definite result has yet been arrived at.

Public Buildings Bill.

Considerable unfavorable criticism has been indulged in at the expense of the House, which passed this measure providing for appropriations amounting to \$17,405,450 without even reading it. The measure was brought into the House and read by the title only. The rule for its consideration was adopted after a parliamentary wrangle.

This rule provided for three hours' debate, but prevented any amendments to

the bill or any other vote except the one for its final passage.

The bill provides for seventy-seven new buildings and sites, six buildings on sites already purchased, seventeen buildings on donated sites and fifty-eight increases in appropriations for buildings already authorized. It also provides for the purchase of sixteen sites.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Chairman Foss has reported to the House the naval appropriation bill carrying \$98,910,984.63, which is less than the department's estimates by \$27,405,298, and \$442,404.37 less than the amount appropriated for the current year. The amount appropriated for public works at the New York navy yard is \$499,000, as against an estimate made by the department of \$3,475,000.

Upon the question of increasing the navy the committee recommends the construction of:

Two first-class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, a trial displacement of about 16,000 tons, the highest practicable speed and radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,212,000 each.

Two first-class armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,659,000 each.

Two gunboats of about 1,000 tons' trial displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$382,000 each.

The bill provides for 500 additional cadets, to be appointed at the rate of 125 a year for four years.

The present ration, which has been without change since 1861, is increased so that the cost per diem will be thirty cents a man, instead of twenty-one cents.

Measures on Beef Trust.

Bills and resolutions bearing directly on the meat trust were presented in the House last week by Representatives Foster of Illinois and Naphen of Massachusetts. Mr. Foster's bill provides for the abolition of all duties on all live cattle, hogs and sheep, and the products of these animals. Mr. Naphen's resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Interior for a statement showing what grazing lands have been rented or leased, or are to be

rented or leased, and the names of the persons, firms and corporations to whom leased, the price paid for the land, and when the terms of the leases expire.

To Lease Grazing Lands to Settlers.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill aimed indirectly at the beef trust and directly at the owners of large herds of live stock. It is for the purpose of granting grazing privileges to homestead settlers and holders of small farms in the arid and semi-arid land region. It will give the homestead settlers and the small farmers the opportunity to improve and protect the grass upon the public domain in the vicinity of their holdings, and will prevent further deterioration and the monopolization of the ranges by owners of large herds of live stock.

Chinese Law Passed.

President Roosevelt has signed the Chinese exclusion bill.

The exclusion act as passed will not expire by limitation when the treaty does, but will continue indefinitely in the absence of different legislation by Congress. With this exception the law about to be put on the statute books is the same as that now in force.

Exclusion of the Chinese will continue on familiar lines, and the drastic measures proposed in the original House bill have been abandoned entirely. The conferees have so worded their compromise that it will not openly be a violation of the Chinese treaty, although practically it is so, because it requires affirmative action by Congress to put a stop to the new system of exclusion.

Anti-Conspiracy Bill.

The house has passed the anti-conspiracy bill reported from the Judiciary committee without a word of debate. It came up rather unexpectedly, and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who had filed a minority report and had intended to offer some amendments, came in just as it was put upon its passage and the vote was taken before he understood what was going on.

The bill provides that no agreement to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employees shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those involved be indictable or otherwise punishable if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, nor shall such agreement, combination, or contract be considered as in constraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued.

Wants Opening of Exposition Postponed.

There is no longer any doubt about the postponement for one year of the St.

Louis Exposition, ex-Governor Francis, president of the association, in an official communication to the Secretary of State, having requested a delay.

The law providing for the appropriation for the exposition fixed May 1, 1903, as the opening day, and December 1 as the day on which the exposition should be closed.

An amendment introduced by Senator Cockrell now fixes the date for the opening of the exposition as May 1, 1904, and the closing day December 1, 1904.

Henry Clay Evans, Consul General to London.

Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, has been promoted to the most lucrative post in the foreign service of the United States. He is to be appointed Consul General at London, to succeed William McKinley Osborne, cousin of President McKinley, whose death was announced last week. When the President decided to relieve Commissioner Evans he commended the Tennessee statesman in the highest possible manner for his honest and independent management of the pension office.

Miles Not to Go.

President Roosevelt has abandoned his intention of placing Lieutenant General Miles on the retired list. Announcement of this was made after a cabinet meeting, but it was said also that the president would hold to this purpose only so long as General Miles maintains his present attitude of reserve.

Garfield Assumes Office.

James R. Garfield, son of the late president, has assumed the office of civil service commissioner vacated by Mr. Rodenburg of Illinois. He has announced himself as being in favor of a strict enforcement of the civil service laws and will cooperate actively in punishing violations.

E. S.

EUROPE.

The peasant revolt in the Southern provinces of Russia is growing. Bands aggregating 18,000 men are creating a veritable reign of terror in the provinces of Poltava and Kharhoff. They have already sacked eighty estates, destroying everything they could not carry off. The whole region is terrorized, and landowners and stewards are fleeing for safety. The agitation at Moscow is so serious that the Czar relinquished his intention of spending the Russian Easter there. The ministers, including M. de Witte, the minister of finance, continue to receive letters threatening them with death. Large military reinforcements are proceeding from all quarters for the purpose of quelling disturbances. The alarm-

ing progress of revolutionary agitation forms the main subject of conversation. Every day fresh reports are received of strikes and disorders. The agitation is assuming an anti-foreign character resembling that of the Chinese boxers. A deputation of Moscow workingmen has visited M. de Plehve, minister of the interior, with the translation of the rules of an English trade union. The deputation demanded permission to form similar organizations; otherwise they threatened a general strike. The peasant revolt in Russia is doubtless the manifestation of the distress caused by the famine. Scurvy and typhoid fever are devastating the peasantry throughout many districts. The starving people have consumed even the last remnant of their seed grain, and no spring crops have been planted. In some places the scarcity of fodder is so great that half the houses have been unthatched to save the lives of the cattle and horses. The judicial inquiry into the assassination on April 15 of M. Sipiaguine, the minister of the interior, has led to the arrest of many persons suspected of connection with an anti-governmental conspiracy.

Greater energy and determination in support of the policy of compulsory sale of Irish land to tenants is being manifested by T. W. Russell, unionist member of Parliament for South Tyrone, who is organizing a party of liberal members of Parliament to visit the congested districts of Ireland during the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Russell holds the land question supreme in all that affects the welfare of the Irish people at the present moment, and declares that until a way is found to abolish the existing landlord system the ills of the peasantry will be multiplied.

The German Reichstag, on May 1, passed the third reading of the first paragraph of the bill granting freedom of religious belief, association, and public and private worship throughout the empire, limited only to the proviso that this freedom shall not be used to the prejudice of civic or national duties.

At a general meeting of the Lubeck branch of the Freisinnige-People's party, a proposal was made and widely approved that Prince Henry of Prussia should be adopted as a joint candidate at the next election of members of the Reichstag by all the various parties representing the middle classes.

Princess Radziwill, who has been on trial at Cape Town before the supreme court on the charge of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been indorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, has been sentenced to two years' confinement in the house of correction.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

From the street car transfer cases the jury bribing scheme is being traced into larger cases, and one of the clews leads to the trial which began the reorganization of the Chicago detective bureau. The jury which acquitted Lieutenant Peter Joyce, in a trial held last summer and which was based on charges growing out of a fraudulent expense account, has been the subject of inquiry. Information which aroused the suspicions of State's Attorney Deneen came partly through the detective department. The connection of Gallagher, now under indictment, with Luke P. Colleran, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the transfer cases, suggested one thing. The interest which Colleran had in the Joyce trial suggested another. When all the facts showing the close relationship between Gallagher and Colleran during the time of the detective bureau trial had been explained, Mr. Deneen began an investigation of the third jury which has come under suspicion.

A second jury-bribing conspiracy has been unearthed. The operations of the conspirators have been unraveled link by link until the chain of evidence surrounding them is about complete. State's Attorney Deneen has announced that the trial body of six men, which sat in the trial of the second transfer ordinance complaint of the city against the Chicago Union Traction company, was "crooked." Men prominent in the political field, the legal profession, and the half-world are involved.

Government postal cards which are enameled, bronzed, or in any way defaced lose their character as postal cards hereafter, and become subject to ordinary letter postage when they bear a written message, or to third class postage when they are all in print. This ruling is contained in the latest edition of the postal regulations just received at the Chicago postoffice.

If the plans of the county commissioners are carried out the children of the poorhouse at Dunning will have a school and a new home in a building about to be erected. The building will be devoted to the exclusive use of the children of the poorhouse, giving them a home away from the grown people of the institution, as well as a schoolroom.

The situation in the street car labor differences becomes more threatening hourly. A union was formed during the

week, with an estimated membership of 1600. The Chicago City railway was the first to adopt defensive measures, although the Union Traction company took the first step towards combating the new organization by discharging eight of its employees. The former company is cutting down several cars so it can haul its own coal and not be dependent on the teamsters, who tied the company up last week out of sympathy for the firemen. It is stated that every labor organization in Chicago has entered the fight to force the street railway company to concede to its men the right to form a labor organization.

The Union Traction company was found guilty and a penalty of \$200 has been imposed on it in the third transfer suit, which was tried before a jury of twelve men in Justice Walter Gibbons' court last week. The jury deliberated eighteen minutes and then returned with its decision against the corporation, fixing the fine at the maximum amount.

During a meeting of the Streets and Alleys committee, a change of heart came over a number of aldermen who had been bent on selling some city property at six cents a foot, and in ten minutes the price had gone by successive jumps to \$35,000. It was finally rated at \$15,600, and the council will be advised to sell it at that price.

Already under a penitentiary sentence, and believing that his "partner" was making him the scapegoat in the second case, Ben Ettelson, involved in thirteen charges of defrauding fire insurance companies, jumped up in Judge Baker's court one day last week and made a full confession of his fire-setting campaign to reap the insurance.

The employees of the Metropolitan National bank will take their new positions with the First National, richer by considerable sums than they were before the two banks were consolidated. A total of \$75,000 has been divided among ninety employees in sums ranging from \$15,000 down to \$50.

Six judges and four clerks, the election officials in the second and thirty-second precincts of the Nineteenth ward at the election of 1900, were put on trial before Judge Brentano, April 28, in the criminal Court, on the charge of making false returns. The penalty in case of conviction will be imprisonment at Joliet.

Dr. H. I. McNiell, medical officer of the day at the county hospital, in his report to Warden Healy of the condition of

the contagious ward, says that it is overcrowded, and that patients are arriving daily who should be placed in the contagious ward. He advocates a hospital for contagious diseases. Warden Healy says it will only be a short time until some provision will have to be made by the city for the care of contagious diseases, as required by law.

It has been decided by the officials of the Corn Products company, the \$80,000,000 corporation which holds the securities of the National Starch company, to move the operating department of the latter company from New York to Chicago, probably next week.

Mrs. Catherine Keegan was found in a dying condition in her home at 6076 Dearborn street one day last week. There was no food in the house and but little clothing. About the mother's bed clustered four children, all under four years of age.

Seven hundred employees of Morgan & Wright either struck or were locked out of the factory, Lake and May streets, April 30. Manager William Derrick immediately announced that he would close the plant until the trouble was settled.

The sympathetic strike of the tug firemen has spread to the captains and engineers. The action of the union means that the captains and engineers will not work with non-union firemen nor do the work of the strikers.

The operating expense of the Chicago public library has been reduced \$6,897 per month, and the working force was cut fifty employees. This cuts off twenty-five per cent of the working service.

A contribution of \$10,000 from John W. Gates for the Rural Home and School for Boys has placed the committee in charge in a position to at once buy the farm where the school will be located.

The American Bridge company will consolidate its Lassig, Milwaukee, Lafayette, and Chicago plants, into one plant, which it is expected will be in South Chicago.

Ex-Congressman George E. Adams has given for use as a playground during the summer an open tract owned by him at Seminary and Maud avenues and Osgood street.

Robert E. Burke was formally deposed as boss of the local Democracy at the meeting of the Democratic County Committee held April 30.

Corporation Counsel Walker has laid down the rule by which applications for

new saloon licenses will be governed in Hyde Park. Mr. Walker decided that applicants must obtain the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage of the entire block.

Mayor Harrison and the bridewell board of inspectors spent all of one day last week probing into reported abuses at the institution, and the accusations were dismissed as unwarranted.

The grand jury has voted indictments against seventy-three alleged offenders of the state employment agency law.

President Roosevelt will attend the opening of the International Olympian games in this city in 1904.

UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Two large strikes scheduled to commence on May 1 were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones settled, but many new controversies have begun. This labor factor is the only seriously unfavorable one in the industrial situation, exerting considerable influence over the volume of transactions, and also tending to unsettle confidence. In seasonable merchandise, especially dry goods and clothing, warmer weather has stimulated dealings, while outdoor work is prosecuted vigorously. Collections are more prompt as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion, and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent.

Mrs. Mary Hall, of La Grange, Indiana, is dead, after fasting fifty days because of advice given her by a physician. She was told that she would be afflicted with cancer on the nose, which would cause death. Since then she had been acting in fear of cancer, and fifty days ago ceased eating, saying the cancer would thus be driven away. Physicians could not change her mind. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that her organs were in perfect condition.

President E. P. Ripley is quoted as saying that the Santa Fe railway will probably not comply with the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission in Los Angeles citrus fruit, in which it is held that the practice of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads of taking into their own hands the matter of selecting the route by which fruit shipments from Southern California to the East shall be sent, is illegal.

A conference of citizens opposed to the policy in the Philippines, composed of sixty or seventy persons coming from different parts of the country, was held in New York and the following resolution

offered: Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to effect the full disclosure of the facts connected with the processes and executions in the course of military operations in the Philippines and to appear before the present Senate investigating committee and take such steps there or elsewhere as may be calculated to secure complete publicity and further to initiate such other action as may tend to vindicate the national character.

John B. Newton, who was general manager of the Atlantic, Knoxville & Northern Road when it was sold to the Louisville & Nashville, has received a check for \$25,000 from Henry McHarg, former owner of the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, as a present. Mr. McHarg has also asked for a copy of the last monthly pay roll, and his reported intention is to give each of the 1000 employees one month's salary as a present.

A radical reduction in freight rates in Illinois has been decided upon by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The amount of reduction remains to be determined by conferences with shippers and the railroads. The board finds upon investigation that all of the changes that have been made in recent years in the classification and schedules have been in the interest of the railroads.

May Day was ushered in with strikes in most of the building trades for a reduction in hours, more wages, and adjustment of trade conditions. It is estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 men are out, the trades involved being structural iron workers, carpenters, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, slate and tile roofers, inside electric wire workers, portable and hoisting engineers, and wood and metal lathers.

Upon the arrival of a baby sister little Willie Raymond, aged three, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, became exceedingly jealous of the attention bestowed on the infant by the other members of the household, and, awaiting a favorable opportunity, he stabbed the baby with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Employees of the Singer Manufacturing company declined to longer recognize the officers of the American Federation of Labor by refusing to strike a second time. Twelve hundred men are on the pay roll, and in nearly every case wages have been increased. In the future the men will work on the merit system.

The New York Clearing House association has adopted a series of resolutions under the terms of which all institutions clearing through it (banks or trust companies) will hereafter be compelled to

furnish weekly statements of their condition to the association in the same way as is now done by nonmember banks. In addition, every institution which may hereafter clear through a member of the association will have to keep on deposit in its vaults "such cash reserve to its deposits as the clearing-house committee may determine."

The application of John Most of New York for a certificate of reasonable doubt in connection with his appeal from a judgment of conviction of violating the state laws relative to inflammatory publications, has been denied by Chief Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals.

Ernest Wilde, a British subject, occupies a cell in the guard house at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, waiting transportation to the federal prison on Alcatraz Island, off the Californian coast, to serve a ninety-nine year sentence for treason to the United States.

After spending two entire days in endeavoring to arrive at a settlement of their differences, the operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America have again referred their troubles to the committee of the National Civic Federation.

An important move in the battle for control of the tobacco market of the world will be made when the giant Continental Tobacco company and the American Cigar company, will, through a new arrangement, become practically one.

Judgment for \$100 was given against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad company in the United States Circuit Court last week, on proof by the government that the road had carried cattle for 108 hours without food or water.

Governor Durbin refused to honor the petitions of citizens and members of the labor unions that he refuse the requisition for the return of John Woodruff, Burrell Wiley, and Francis Drake to Kentucky authorities.

Ernest Dewley, a negro, who shot and seriously wounded Harry Dowell, a young white man, at Guston, about seven miles from Brandenburg, Kentucky, was hanged by a mob and his body riddled with bullets.

J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's last cabinet, statesman, pioneer and practical farmer, died April 25, at the home of his son at Lake Forest.

Fifty millers from throughout Wisconsin met in Milwaukee during the week for the purpose of organizing an association to affiliate with the Millers' National federation.

Operations have been begun for the establishment of a Marconi wireless tele-

graph station at Sagaponack, a village a few miles southwest of Bridgehampton, L. I. The station, when completed, is destined to become the most important one in the United States.

Carroll D. Wright, head of the bureau of statistics of labor, Washington, is to be the head of the new collegiate school attached to Clark University, Worcester.

A cyclone spread a path of death and desolation five miles in width and of unknown length through central Texas April 28. Fifteen persons were killed.

The Great Northern of Canada Consolidated company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, has been incorporated to operate railroads in the Northwest.

A wild panic of a thousand factory girls at Philadelphia resulted in the loss of eight lives and serious injury to more than forty persons.

EUROPE.

The officers of the United States cruiser *Chicago*, arrested for disorderly conduct and street fighting in Venice, Italy, April 25, were the day following sentenced to terms of imprisonment. At their trial in the San Marco police court, the prisoners admitted they were intoxicated when the disorders occurred, and pleaded that they acted in self-defense when mobbed by the crowd. It is understood the prisoners will pay the costs of the trial and compensate the persons who sustained injuries as a result of their disorderly conduct. Public sentiment in Venice is bitter towards the officers, but the press expresses gratification over the prompt action of Captain Dayton, of the *Chicago*, in visiting the prefect of police to express his regret over the affair and to promise that the guilty men should be given an additional punishment by the United States Navy after their release from the Italian jail. The United States minister has begun an investigation into the facts connected with the charges. King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, has pardoned the prisoners as a result of a note from President Roosevelt, and they are being punished by the navy.

A proposal has been made in the House of Commons to block the proposed transatlantic shipping combination by the British government. The Ministry was asked to pledge itself to prevent the transfer of British steamships to a foreign flag, pending the report of the committee recently appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the subject. The government leader, A. J. Balfour, pointed out that a suggestion of such a startling character could not be carried out without the gravest consideration. It simply amounted to a proposal that the govern-

ment should prevent a British subject from selling his property to a foreigner. No doubt the matter referred to was serious, but such a drastic change in established practice could not be undertaken lightly. The government intimated, however, that the shipping combine might be blocked in an entirely different manner, involving nothing less than the forfeiture to the British government of any ships sailing under the British flag not properly belonging to British owners.

Many of the Russian-Polish students who were expelled recently from the University of Berlin for political activity in the interests of Polish nationality were arrested as soon as they crossed the Russian frontier and are now held in prison at Warsaw. Their number is given by some authorities as several hundred. At Witepsk, twenty-nine Jews have been sentenced to two or three months' imprisonment for attending a forbidden meeting, and the owner of the house in which the gathering was held was sent to prison for three months. Participants in Jewish meetings elsewhere have been similarly punished.

In the English House of Lords the Lord Chancellor, in behalf of the government, said he regretted the introduction of Earl Russell's divorce bill. The bill practically meant the abolition of marriage. It was an outrage on the House that such a bill should be introduced, and he should be sorry to think that any one would wish to debate the question of whether the institution of marriage should continue in that country. He moved that the bill be rejected, and the motion was agreed to.

Persistent reports are in circulation to the effect that the Czar will shortly issue a rescript giving Russia a constitution similar to the scheme for administrative reform drawn up by the late General Loris-Melikoff when he was minister of the interior, and which was sanctioned by the late czar, Alexander II.

At a meeting of the Liberal peers today Earl Spencer was elected unanimously to be the leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords. Earl Spencer has acted as such since the death of the Earl of Kimberley, several weeks ago.

A dispatch from Paris asserts that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has effected a tacit understanding with the Anglo-American shipping combination on terms identical with those accepted by the German companies.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made an important announcement in the House of Commons in the matter of British shipping as subsidized by the government. A commit-

tee had been appointed by the Admiralty, he said, with a limited reference, to ascertain and report in what way and at what cost steamships of greater speed and greater efficiency than those now employed may be utilized for naval service in return for the government subsidy.

At the foot of Mount Carmel, in Syria, at one of the most beautiful points on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, has been established a colony of Germans from Wurtemberg and the United States.

A proposal that Great Britain and all the British colonies be united in one grand combination for defense and trade evoked great enthusiasm at the annual dinner of the Colonial Institute, May 1.

The alliance originally applied to a magistrate for summonses on the ground that certain Jesuit priests were guilty of misdemeanors which, under the ancient law, involved banishment for life.

The lower house of the Hungarian diet has ratified the Austro-Hungarian commercial and consular treaty with Mexico, which lapsed in 1867 and had not since been renewed.

United States Consul General William McKinley Osborne died at his residence in Wimbledon, England, last week. He was a cousin of the late President McKinley.

Five hundred fewer pictures than in 1901 have been accepted for the salon of the Societe des Artistes Francais, which was opened April 29 by President Loubet.

In connection with the recent arrest of a Bavarian noncommissioned officer, six persons, among them a woman, will be tried as French spies.

The peace conference recently held at Klerksdorp and Pretoria will be resumed at Vereeniging on May 25, when a final decision is expected.

The efforts of the Protestant alliance to expel the Jesuits from England, under the act of George IV., have again failed.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that General Kouropatkin, Russian Minister of War, has resigned.

Sentiment in favor of universal suffrage has developed in the Swedish royal navy.

PHILIPPINES.

The trial by court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline is being continued at Manila. Major Littleton and W. T. Waller of the marine corps testified to receiving from General Smith the orders to "kill and burn" and render Samar "a howling wilderness." The natives of Samar, said Major Waller, were more treacherous and implacable than the

tribesmen of the Sudan. Without General Smith's drastic measures the war there would not have been ended yet.

Datto Mandi of Tamboango, the friend and ally of the United States, has been elected sultan of the southern and western dattos of Mindanao. Mandi was selected as rajah muda (or heir apparent) by the old sultan shortly after the arrival of the American troops in the island. In 1898 he joined the Christian settlement at Tamboango in opposing the insurgent emissaries from the Visayas, and, with José Midel, held the strategic points in his part of the island until the Americans were able to occupy them.

The cholera situation in the islands does not show any improvement. Cholera cases are reported among the American soldiers in the Camarines provinces of southern Luzon and elsewhere, but so far few Americans have been attacked, and the disease is mainly confined to natives and Chinamen. The school teachers are heroically acting as nurses.

The Beef Trust.

Public interest in the alleged beef trust continues unabated.

The formal bill for an injunction, by which the United States government will seek to throw light on the innermost workings of the alleged beef trust, has been completed. It awaits only the approval of Attorney General Knox before filing in the United States Circuit Court.

As soon as officially approved the legal indictment, said to be one of the most intricate and carefully drawn in the history of the department of justice, will be made known to the packers charged with maintaining the illegal combination. They will then be summoned into court and compelled to make answer to the charges.

The bill as drafted by the United States Attorney S. H. Bethea and Special Counsel W. A. Day, and now in their possession, is brought in the name of the United States of America ex rel. Attorney General P. C. Knox, and is directed against the following defendants:

Armour & Co.

Nelson Morris & Co.

Swift & Co.

The G. H. Hammond Packing company.

The Cudahy Packing company.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company.

The packers named in the bill as now drafted will be summoned unless unexpected changes should be dictated by the attorney general. They include those firms in the packing trade known as the "Big Six."

The defendants are called on to answer in full all the matters charged in the bill,

and the usual signatures are attached to the document.

The exact time of the filing of the bill depends entirely on the action of Attorney General Knox.

Next to the completion of the bill for an injunction, the most important development in the office of United States Attorney Bethea was the discovery of what appears to be an organized attempt to influence the department of justice to reconsider its determination to begin proceedings against the Chicago packers.

While it all along has been known that the packers were doing all in their power to inspire interviews with stock raisers and farmers protesting against the contemplated action of the government, heretofore their efforts have been confined to the distribution of such matter through a regularly employed "press agent." It now is admitted that scores of persons have been given a hearing by Mr. Bethea, and that they have attempted to persuade that official to drop the proceedings to be brought against the packers.

When told that the only person who could stop the suit is Attorney General Knox, the emissaries have asked that Mr. Bethea use his influence with the attorney general to end the investigation.

The connection of the railroads with the alleged beef trust is expected to play a more important part in the evidence in the case than was anticipated.

The rebate feature is expected to be laid bare in all its details. Also the charge that the packers having car lines of their own have been allowed to transport their rolling stock, when empty, free of charge.

The prosecution will attempt to show that the concessions to the packers were made only to the "Big Six" firms, and denied to all others.

The demand for dressed meats in the last few days has fallen off 33 1/3 per cent, and the discharge of men in the packing houses is general.

More than 1000 employees have been laid off by Swift & Co. and Libby, McNeill & Libby because of the slack time. The firm of Armour & Co. is working men in shifts of two days each to avoid making a straight reduction of one-half the force.

Information having the same somber meaning to the employees is being received from all sections of the country. In New York the reduction has amounted to forty per cent, and the consumption of dressed beef has fallen off heavily.

What Foods Contain.

The present high prices of beef have caused thousands of working men and women who have been accustomed to eating it to turn to foods which will fur-

nish the same amount of nutrition and which will be better suited to the limitations of the purse. Many families have already turned to a strictly vegetable or cereal diet, and have found no difficulty in obtaining the proper amount of nourishment to supply them with energy for their daily labors.

Scientists say that from 3000 to 3500 calories, or heat units, are necessary to furnish the average laboring man with proper nourishment, and that from 2400 to 2900 calories are required for working women. An analysis of a number of foods, other than meats, shows that man can obtain the required substances of nutrition without eating meat, and at a remarkably low cost.

The following table indicates the amount of nourishment in vegetable and cereal products, some of the animal products, such as milk and cheese being included:

	Water.	Pro- teids.	Fat.	Carbo- hy- drates.	Cal- ories per lb.
Bread.....	30	10	3	56	1,200
Potatoes.....	75	3	0.2	20	440
Cookies.....	15	7	10	67	1,900
Cakes.....	20	6	9	64	1,700
Candy.....	4	95	1,800
Pies.....	40	4	10	45	1,200
Puddings.....	65	4	7	23	800
Cooked or canned vegetables.....	80	2	1	16	200
Rice, hoiled.....	72	3	..	25	500
Beans, baked.....	69	7	3	19	600
Butter.....	11	1	85	..	3,600
Buttermilk.....	91	3	0.5	5	160
Milk.....	87	3.3	4	5	325
Cheese, cream.....	37	27	30	1	1,800
Cream.....	74	3	18	4	910
Eggs, raw, edible portion.....	75	14	10	..	700
Fish, canned.....	50	24	12	..	1,000
Fish, fresh as purchased.....	40	10	2	..	250
Berries.....	86	2	1	10	270
Tree fruits.....	70	1	..	9	250
Dried prunes, apricots, etc.....	30	3	1	64	1,300
Bananas.....	49	1	0.5	14	300
Raisins, dates and figs.....	15	2	2	72	1,500
Nuts, edible portion.....	5	16	50	27	3,000
Breakfast foods.....	10	12	2	74	1,700

In the above table a number of articles of food are shown to be rich in proteids, which is the chief substance obtained in eating meats. From this table the foods for the three daily meals can be chosen in such a way as to afford an endless variety from day to day, and it will not be necessary to eat high-priced meats.

Mechanical Engineers.

Zion professional mechanical engineers, open for employment in Zion City, are requested to call on or address R. W. Hargrave, Manager Zion City Power, Plumbing, Lighting and Heating Association. Those familiar with steam heating, and with some knowledge of, and experience in electricity are especially desired.

Notice to Teachers.

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

Yours for our Master's cause,

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

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