

ZION BANNER.

Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 14, 1902.

Volume 1. Number 52.

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



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THE ZION BANNER.

VOLUME I. No. 52.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 14, 1902.

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THE ZION BANNER

(Sixteen Pages and Cover.)



A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE ELEVATION OF MAN.

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

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1902.

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE ZION BANNER.

WITH this number THE ZION BANNER finishes its first volume, and its first year of existence.

On Tuesday next, May 20th, the first number of the second volume will be published at ZION CITY.

With the opening of the second volume THE ZION BANNER will change its form entirely, and to a large extent the character of its contents.

Beginning with the second volume, it is the intention of the General Overseer to make THE ZION BANNER preëminently a local newspaper.

To this end THE ZION BANNER will be issued regularly every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

Much more attention will also be paid to the local news of Zion City. Besides a record of all the important educational, commercial, ecclesiastical, municipal, social and other events of Zion City, and a semi-weekly account of the progress of the work and the building up of Zion City's industries and institutions, it is the purpose of the General Overseer to have THE ZION BANNER contain interesting local and personal items which may be considered worthy of a place in the local newspaper of Zion City.

Besides this local news feature, the second volume of THE ZION BANNER will give to its readers a much more up-to-date and a better arranged digest of the news of the world than has been possible in the first volume.

Especial attention will also be paid in the pages of this paper to the distinctive features, which will make it a valuable business and domestic newspaper. Departments will be opened for the benefit of housewives, gardeners, mothers, householders, horticulturists, and those who are building houses.

It is expected that as soon as possible educational features will be added, which will make it possible for subscribers who cannot attend school to take a course of study.

Many other interesting and valuable features of this new volume of THE ZION BANNER are being planned, and will be added as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

In the second volume this paper will change its form from the present sixteen pages and cover to eight pages of four columns each, fifteen and one-half inches in length.

On account of the saving in expense of production due to this change of form it will be possible to make the following exceedingly low terms of subscription.

In studying these prices our readers will please remember that the paper will be published twice every week instead of only once as formerly.

Single copies, 3 cents.

Subscriptions by the week, 5 cents.

Subscription for six months, \$1.00.

On account of the very rapid growth of Zion City, and the possibility that at the end of six months it will become necessary to greatly enlarge the paper, or to publish it daily, or perhaps three times a week, no subscriptions will be received for a longer period than six months.

Our readers will see that these rates are exceedingly low, and that, considering the importance of the contents of the paper, they cannot afford to be without it.

It is expected that every family in Zion City will receive THE ZION BANNER regularly on subscription, and it is also expected that all members and friends of Zion everywhere will become subscribers to this paper.

THE ZION BANNER will also continue to accept approved advertisements for insertion in its columns at reasonable rates. It will be of great advantage to all who desire to reach the inhabitants of Zion City, in any way, to advertise in the columns of this paper, as there is absolutely no other advertising medium by which they can all be reached. Advertising rates can be obtained by addressing Deacon B. F. Morris, Cashier of Zion Printing and Publishing House, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

For the present all subscriptions and all communications relative to THE ZION BANNER, or any other of Zion's publications should be addressed to Arthur W. Newcomb, General Manager Zion Printing and Publishing House, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A. W. N.

SANITATION AT ZION CITY.

SANITATION is of the utmost importance in a city which is now becoming as large as the City of Zion.

Zion City is fortunate in this matter, because the General Overseer is determined that expense shall not be considered when human lives are at stake; second, because Zion City has so careful a health commissioner as Overseer Speicher, and so well-qualified a city engineer, as Deacon Ashley.

But all these things will not bring about perfect sanitation, unless these excellent officers have the hearty and earnest coöperation of the people.

In order that the people may more intelligently understand this matter, we have reprinted on pages 838 and 839 one of Engineer Ashley's articles on this subject in a former issue.

A. W. N.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

ON Tuesday evening, May 6, 1902, the Common Council of Zion City held its first meeting in Shiloh Tabernacle.

The meeting was attended by Mayor Richard H. Harper, City Clerk Jasper H. DePew, all of the aldermen, and also by the General Overseer; chairman of the national committee of the Theocratic party, Deacon Charles J. Barnard, and by a considerable number of the citizens of the City of Zion.

As the first meeting of this council, this session is an historic one, and is also interesting on account of the fact that on this occasion the General Overseer presented the City of Zion with its corporate seal, and that complimentary gold stars were presented to the mayor and the chief of police by their friends; and stars were presented to the aldermen by the mayor on behalf of their friends.

The following is a report of that meeting:

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Richard H. Harper at 8:20 P. M.

The clerk, Jasper H. DePew, then called the roll of aldermen, as follows:

P. T. C. Leise.
I. E. Pontius.
J. M. Preston.
John G. Hauck.
James Dunlap.
R. A. Schultz.

A quorum being present, the mayor then proceeded to address the council as follows:

Opening Address of Mayor Richard H. Harper.

"I remember a few years ago reading an article in a Chicago paper describing the opening of the city council.

"As near as I can remember, it ran on this wise: 'Some legislative bodies are opened by singing, but the musical education of the Chicago aldermen seems to have been sadly neglected. Some bodies are opened with prayer, but the Chicago aldermen do not pray.'

"It went on in that way at some length, and finally stated that the meeting of the city council was opened by the clerk reading the journal of the last meeting.

"At present I believe that the Chicago council is opened by the aldermen lighting their cigars.

"The meeting is carried on in the midst of smoke, and like some of their ordinances it seems to go up in smoke.

"We do not intend to follow exactly in the rules or paths laid down by the common councils of other cities. It is becoming that the first council elected by the Theocratic party, the party that recog-

nizes God in all things, whose motto is 'Where God Rules, Man Prospers,' should begin its meeting with prayer and other religious exercises.

"I have pleasure, then, with your permission, of asking the presiding elder of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion City, the Rev. W. O. Dinius, to act as chaplain.

"I will invite him to come to the platform to conduct the religious exercises of this evening.

"I trust that this will be acceptable to you and that the appointment will be made a permanent one by your confirming my nomination and making him our permanent chaplain."

Elder Dinius stepped upon the platform and began the devotional exercises by leading the council and spectators present in repeating the twenty-third Psalm.

After singing one verse of Hymn No. 151, "We're Marching to Zion," the chaplain addressed the council in the following words:

Opening Address by Chaplain W. O. Dinius.

"Before we go to prayer, I believe it is fitting and pleasing to God, to the General Overseer and to the Christian Catholic Church in Zion in general, that I should express my heartfelt thankfulness and my gratitude to God for the wonderful honors that He bestows upon me. They have far exceeded anything I ever expected.

"The honor of God is above everything else.

"If we had the honor of the President or the honor of some great king we would feel that it was a great honor, but I would want no higher honor than to be associated with our beloved General Overseer.

"I am so glad that we can be here in Zion City and begin this municipal government.

"May God hasten the day when the Theocratic party shall rule this world and Jesus Christ shall be our ruler."

Prayer was then offered by the chaplain, and the Disciples' Prayer chanted by all present.

The mayor then proceeded to address the council in the following words:

Address of Mayor Harper to the Council.

"Aldermen assembled in Council: I feel like congratulating you and like congratulating myself, that we have been elected to these offices, to positions in this government which is so unique.

"I feel it to be a wonderful honor.

"I scarce know how to express myself,

but it seems to me so strange that God in His wisdom has entrusted to me an honor of which I never dreamed.

"I wish to express my thankfulness for the successful inauguration of the city government under the guidance and under the principles of this Theocratic party, a system of government which had been lost to the world for thirty centuries.

"Our beloved General Overseer is, I believe, appointed to organize a system of politics and of government for the world, such as it has never seen in the history of the race.

"I am thankful for the character of the men who have been elected to assist me in formulating such a government of the affairs of this city. I am glad that I have practical men to help me in formulating the city government.

"I think it eminently fitting that the first meeting of this council should be held in this building. I see before me among the members of this council those who assisted in the erection of this building.

"If you wish to see an evidence of the capacity of the men who are sitting before me, look around you at this building in which you meet for the first time in council. It was splendidly executed under the direction of some who are present tonight."

The General Overseer entered the room.

"I am glad to meet the General Overseer and to invite him to the platform."

General Overseer—"Good evening gentlemen of the council."

Mayor Harper—"Our policy is the Theocratic.

"It is founded upon the Word of God, upon the Ten Commandments, and upon the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; but, no doubt, the outside world will ask us for an interpretation of that Word. In these days, when they flippantly remark that the 'Bible is like a fiddle and everybody can play his own tune upon it,' it becomes us to assure ourselves as to how we are handing down the interpretation to the world.

"I think that all this council will agree with me, that God has given us a leader who is abundantly able to interpret the Word of God for us.

"We have a clean sheet before us. We have no laws.

"I find before me tonight no rules of order upon which to work. I must be a law unto myself, in a certain sense, in conducting this meeting.

"One of the first things that we are called upon to do is to adopt rules of order.

"It will be necessary to bring before this council, tonight, one or two ordinances.

"It will be necessary to adopt a city seal. It will be necessary to pass an ordinance providing for the appointment of certain officers, and their qualifications, bonds and duties as city officers.

"It will be necessary to decide the time and place of our regular meetings.

"It will be necessary in the near future to adopt the beginning of our fiscal year by an ordinance.

"It will be necessary, also, to pass an ordinance accepting from the Zion Land and Investment Association the streets and alleys of this city.

"It will also be necessary in the very near future to pass an ordinance creating a board of health and appointing the officers thereof.

"Another appointment that will have to be made tonight is that of city marshal. I have much pleasure in making the appointment of Mr. Carl F. Stern, if he be held worthy by this council, as the city marshal. If there are no objections, I will declare his appointment.

"I am glad to see with us, not only our General Overseer, but the Chairman of the National Committee of the Theocratic Party.

"If there are no objections I should be glad to invite the chairman of that party to address you."

Address by the Chairman of the National Committee of the Theocratic Party, Deacon Charles J. Barnard.

"Members of Council, before you enter upon the active duties of mayor and aldermen, I wish to convey to you in a few words the congratulations of all the citizens of Zion City and of Zion throughout the world.

"I believe you realize that you are now about to enter upon important and solemn duties.

"I believe that in your deliberations you will ever seek from above the needed wisdom.

"You may congratulate yourselves upon the fact that you can not only rely upon God, but that you can always receive from him who is our leader any directions that you may feel you need.

Presentation of Star.

"To you, Mr. Mayor, I wish to bring a slight token of the love and esteem in which you are held by the citizens of Zion City.

"It is with great pleasure that I present to you this star, bearing upon it the inscription, 'MAYOR OF ZION CITY.'

"Accept this as coming from true and warm hearts, people who will ever bear you up in their earnest prayers to God.

"May God bless you and all the aldermen!" (Applause.)

Response by Mayor Harper.

Mayor Harper—"Mr. Chairman of the National Committee, accept my heartfelt thanks for the token of your love and regard.

"I am glad to see that it is gold, the standard of Zion.

"It shall be my endeavor to so conduct the affairs placed in my keeping, that this beautiful emblem shall never be tarnished.

"I say again, what I have said before, that I deem it a greater honor to be elected to this position as mayor of the City of Zion than to any position that I can now think of in the whole wide world.

"It means much, more perhaps than I can now dream of or foresee.

"At the same time I feel the great responsibility which rests upon us.

"In our legislation we need to exercise the greatest care, because our acts are not merely for the moment, but may be fraught with consequences which we cannot now foresee.

"Aldermen, as a token of the regard in which the City of Zion holds her first officers, I have great pleasure in presenting to you a star which will be an emblem of your authority."

(The mayor then stepped from the platform and presented a star to each of the aldermen, which was thankfully received by each of them. After which he again took his place upon the platform.)

Presentation of Star to Chief of Police Carl F. Stern.

Deacon J. F. Peters then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and City Council, it was some three years ago that our General Overseer appointed me as a Lieutenant of Zion Guards. In that capacity I became associated with our captain—closely associated with him—and I came to know him well, and I came to love him well.

"I appreciated his loyalty to God and to his General Overseer.

"I remember many pleasant times that we have had together.

"Tonight I have come with that love in my heart and that appreciation of Zion throughout the whole world, and of the municipality here, and of the council, and of yourself, Mr. Mayor; and I know it is with the love of our beloved General Overseer that I present to him a small token of our appreciation.

"I present to you, therefore, Chief of Police, a small golden star, and may God bless you." (Applause.)

The star was thankfully received by the

Chief of Police, Mr. Carl F. Stern, after which the mayor called upon the General Overseer for an address to the council.

ADDRESS BY THE GENERAL OVERSEER.

General Overseer:—Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Officers of the Council of the City of Zion: I have very great pleasure in being with you tonight.

I should like to speak to you from these words, "They shall call thee the City of Jehovah, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel."

I hold my hand upon the lever of that which is, perhaps, the most important outward sign of a city organization, and that is the seal which I shall presently ask the mayor and council to accept as a gift from the General Overseer and adopt by an ordinance.

I am glad that we have reached this place, where, very quietly, the municipal government of the City of Zion can organize and become a factor, and adjudicate legal government.

We are eager to comply with every ordinance of man, for Christ's sake, that is not inconsistent with our obligation to God.

Had we the power to organize ourselves outside the body politic in which we dwell, or had we the power to dictate modes of government, we might wish to organize this council somewhat differently.

There is, however, I hope, no likelihood that any power committed by the citizens to this body will be used in any but a right manner.

I have no doubt whatever about the present occupants of the offices, but we are to look down the vista of the years and to think of the possibilities that may come. No captain is a wise captain who does not provide for days of peril, which come at any moment.

I do not think that the danger to Zion from without is worth considering.

The Only Real Danger That Can Ever Come to Zion Is from Within.

We have boldly said that this is the City of Jehovah—of the Coming One.

With my hand upon this lever, I hand to you tonight and to the generations to come a seal which contains all that Zion wants to be.

In the first place, the seal has an ordinary circle, in accordance with law, containing the words, "CORPORATE SEAL OF THE CITY OF ZION, ILLINOIS."

The device within the circle, however, is peculiar to Zion.

The Zion banner is in the center of the seal. Above the banner are the words, "GOD REIGNS."

May God bless the seal (Amen), and may every generation that comes, as they see upon every official document just

these two words, "God Reigns," know that this is God's City, the City of Jehovah, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel.

It is one of many cities which I think will be built, perhaps some of them in my own day.

I am beginning to think that if I can, by the aid of such efficient and able officers, organize so perfectly—that if I can open the books of leaseholds of the city in July and begin to build in August, and be so big that we have to have a city in April, it will not be hard to establish Zion cities throughout the land.

My impression is, that the great success that God has given, and is giving, will enable us to establish Zion cities throughout every continent on the earth.

Then, I think we may all, in these cities, have something to do with the building up of the Zion at Jerusalem.

In presenting to you this seal, I ask you to accept it and to use it reverently.

Let No Hand Ever Hold This Lever, and Put This Seal to Anything That God Does Not Approve.

Let the officer who uses this seal feel, as he pulls this lever and makes this impression, "God Reigns," that the document must be such a one as God approves.

May every commission of every officer, which bears the seal of this city, be looked upon as a solemn thing; that it is a commission to bear such authority, however small or great, as God's minister—God's minister in law—God's minister in the Eternal Covenant, in a measure.

I am glad that every officer at the head of a department in Zion City is also an officer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion.

I shall pass away—at the longest it will not be long—but this seal is one that I hope will never pass away from Zion City, until the end shall come, and a new heaven and a new earth be created.

Look at that Dove, which is the emblem of the Holy Spirit, bearing the Message of Peace and Love over the seas.

The Cross represents everything to us in redemption, Salvation, Healing, Cleansing and Keeping Power.

The Sword is the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.

The crown is the crown of glory, the crown of joy, the crown of righteousness, the crown of rejoicing.

I believe, Mr. Mayor, that you will never have a turbulent council.

We have no contending parties or politicians to please; one half of the council battling against the other half.

We all belong to one party and one ticket, as represented in one principle.

I believe that the lack of this friction,

and the lack of this miserable striving for supremacy, will make your council a great and mighty power, because you will meet together and carry forward in your department a great work of Zion.

Power and Responsibility of Zion City Common Council.

Zion's work is divided into four departments, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Commercial and Political.

The political includes the municipal government of the city, and Zion has entrusted to you, my brothers, a great trust and power.

If you were wickedly inclined you might make the General Overseer much trouble. I think that the General Overseer would be an able match for you, but it is so nice to feel that I shall never have to contend with such a thing.

You know the troubles that I have had in the city of Chicago.

This city, up to the present moment, has been practically ruled by myself. I have been the sole judge, and I have been very, very much delighted to know that there has not been one single good citizen of Zion who has not accepted my ruling upon the matter submitted.

Many appointments will now be made, the police magistrates and others will have their commissions under this seal.

I pray you to accept it from my hands. I had the joy to devise it under God, and I shall have the joy of paying for it.

I pray God, Mr. Mayor, to bless you, and I pray God to bless you, my brethren who are aldermen, and the city marshal and the city attorney.

The foundation of God standeth, having this Seal,

The Lord knoweth them that are His:
And, Let every one that nameth the Name of the Lord,
Depart from unrighteousness.

This is the Seal of God.
The firm foundation of Zion City standeth, for it has for its seal, "God Reigns!"

The Lord knoweth them that are His.
Where God reigns, "every one that nameth the Name of the Lord" departs from unrighteousness.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, I have very much pleasure if you will kindly accept this seal, the Corporate Seal of the City of Zion, which I now have the pleasure of presenting to you. May God bless you.

Acceptance of the Seal.

Mayor Harper—"General Overseer, on behalf of the Council of the City of Zion, I have much pleasure in accepting this seal at your hand.

"It seems to me that the design has been inspired.

"I can assure you that as far as this

present council is concerned we will not enact any vicious legislation.

"One of the first acts that this council will have to take is the adoption of the seal of Zion City."

After shaking hands with the mayor on behalf of the council the General Overseer retired.

The meeting then proceeded to the order of business—the reading of communications, petitions, resolutions and ordinances.

First Ordinance of the City of Zion.

The following ordinance providing for the Corporate Seal for the City of Zion was passed:

SECTION 1. Corporate Seal.—That the common seal of the City of Zion shall be circular in form, and be so constructed as to impress upon the paper the words "Corporate Seal" above, and "The City of Zion, Illinois," below, in the outer edge thereof, with a Zion banner in the center, surmounted by the declaration, "God Reigns," such banner having the word "Zion" below, and a dove with an olive branch above; a cross at the left, and a sword and a crown at the right, requiring that the same shall be and hereby is so declared to be the Corporate Seal of the City of Zion.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and prevail.

An ordinance was also presented and passed providing for the appointment of certain officers, the qualifications, bonds and duties of such officers, and the temporary removal of certain officers.

A resolution was then passed tendering thanks to the General Overseer for the corporate seal of the city.

Mr. Carl F. Stern was then appointed city marshal.

The council meeting then adjourned until May 19th.

INTEREST in building matters in Zion City now centers on the great Elijah Hospice and on the Administration building.

The excavations at both these sites are now almost complete, and great piles of building material are on the ground awaiting the coming of the masons, bricklayers and carpenters.

We hope to present our readers with perspective drawings of both these buildings, which are of very attractive architecture, in the very near future.

Every effort is also being put forth for the early completion of the several large additions to Zion City General Stores.

The population of Zion City has grown so rapidly since the spring opened up, and the business of the stores has increased so that it is only by the most careful management and hard work that the volume of trade can be attended to in the present quarters.

The Zion City fire and police station is now nearing completion. Its lookout

tower, from which, day and night, vigil will be kept upon the city to detect immediately any outbreak of fire, now rears itself, sentinel like, on the east side of Elijah avenue.

On Monday morning, May 12, 1902, the flagstaff was placed in position on the tower of Zion Lace Industries building, and from its top there floated forth to the breeze the beautiful flag of Zion. This event announced the practical completion of all the work upon the exterior of this great building.

Inscriptions have now been placed upon the buildings, one at the north end, reading, "ZION LACE INDUSTRIES, 1901"; another, over the main entrance in the tower, reading, "ZION LACE INDUSTRIES"; while for the section which is devoted to the manufacture of trimmings and dress nets there is the inscription, "LACE," and on the other end of the building where curtains will be manufactured appears the word "CURTAIN."

Within the section which will be used for the manufacture of curtains, foundations for twenty-one lace curtain machines have been laid, and the section is now ready for the floor.

Good progress has been made in the bleachery building in setting up the great washing machines, caldrons, boilers, vats, centrifugal driers, and other equipment of the cleaning and bleaching department.

Floor is being laid in the dye-house, and a great many vats have been put in place for this process. The equipment of the finishing room is now ready for the lace, and it will be only a few days until this important branch of the lace-making industry is in operation.

The temporary north wall of Zion City electric power house is now finished, and the building is entirely enclosed. The great amount of filling which was necessary to bring the floors of the building up to grade has been accomplished, and the work of setting up the great engine and generators will very soon be begun.

Plans are being drawn for the construction of the candy factory and bakery of the Zion City Sugar and Confection Association. It is expected that these buildings will be erected immediately, at the corner of Ebenezer avenue and Twenty-eighth street across Twenty-eighth street from the power house and Zion Lace Industries building.

Zion City Steam Laundry will also be built on Ebenezer avenue, but will probably be on Twenty-ninth street facing south.

An employment bureau for the convenience of Zion workingmen and women and Zion employers is being organized.

The interior equipments of Shiloh

Tabernacle are now complete, and the building, although not architecturally beautiful without, presents a very pleasing and comfortable appearance within.

Clean white paint on all the woodwork—with the exception of some harmonious and unobtrusive blue trimming—richly colored carpets on the aisles and on the platform, a large number of brilliant lights, and the thousands of chairs give the building within a very striking appearance of cleanliness, light, and enormous, but comfortable seating capacity.

A great tank has been built in the rear for the reception of the storm waters from the roof, which will be used to fill the baptistry.

This baptistry is now complete and ready for the first ordinance of believers' Baptism by Triune Immersion, which the General Overseer will celebrate on Lord's Day afternoon, June 8th.

Work on what is known as the "General Overseer's Baby House," in the trees about two hundred feet west of Shiloh Tabernacle, is now nearly all done.

This is a large one-story building of a design in keeping with its site among the trees. The roof descends with a broad curve from the apex on all four sides of the building, extending out several feet from the walls, thus completely surrounding the house with a broad veranda.

The baby house is divided into three well lighted and well ventilated rooms.

One of the most insistent problems which keeps forcing itself upon the attention of Superintendent J. H. Sayrs and the General Overseer is that of providing sufficient school room and a sufficient number of teachers for the rapidly increasing school population of Zion City.

Nine rooms in the pavilion schools and in Shiloh Tabernacle are now presided over by nine competent teachers, with a total of over 350 pupils.

This provides, as well as can be done under the present conditions, for the schools of Zion City for the remainder of this school year, but with the opening of school next fall it is probable that school buildings, which can also be used as auxiliary Zion Tabernacles, will be built in the southeastern and southwestern and northern sections of the city, and that junior schools will also be conducted in a part of the east wing of Zion educational buildings, which will, however, be mostly occupied by Zion College.

Rev. John G. Speicher, M. D., Overseer for Chicago of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, has been appointed to the head of the health department in Zion City, with Clinton Ward, M. D., as his assistant.

Overseer Speicher is taking up the duties of his position with characteristic energy and thoroughness.

He is being assisted in many of the details respecting drainage and sanitation by Burton J. Ashley, chief engineer of Zion City, who by many years of experience and study, has become a recognized authority on drainage and sanitation.

Overseer Speicher and Engineer Ashley have the sanction of the General Overseer to spare no expense in making the sanitary condition of Zion City, its homes and its public buildings, wholesome and safe.

The earnest attention of the readers of THE ZION BANNER is drawn to the able article on garbage disposal written by Engineer Ashley, published some time ago in these columns, and reprinted in this issue on account of its importance at this time, when warm weather is coming on.

The streets in Zion City are beginning to assume a regular and beautiful appearance. The great strides which have been made in putting up the buildings—all of them adhering to the legal building line—the grading of the streets, and the splendid work which has been done by the horticultural department along the lines of the streets in the portions of the city which are now built up, serve to define very clearly the broad streets of the city, and their intersections.

A large gang of men is now at work under Superintendent C. E. Ellis, of the horticultural department, setting out thousands of trees along the streets of the city.

The Chicago & North-Western railway company has unloaded a great quantity of ties and rails at Zion City, and is pushing the work of the construction of its Zion City general freight yards on Ebenezer and Deborah avenues along the southeastern extremity of Caledonia avenue.

No more convincing proof of the rapid growth of Zion City could be desired, than the very rapidly increasing business in all postal matters at Zion City postoffice. The receipts of this office have by far exceeded expectations, and it is probable that at no far distant date the office will receive classification of a very much higher rank than at present.

We call the attention of our readers to the announcement of Deacon Daniel Sloan, on page 844, in reference to the summer camps which are now being established at Zion City.

Already the light of camp-fires makes glowing jewels upon the evening landscape at Zion City, showing that scores of people are willing to undergo the comparative discomforts and inconveniences of camp life in order to be in Zion City, to participate in building it up, and to superintend the building of their own homes.

Coming events at Zion City, to which the people are looking forward, are the excursion to Chicago to attend the great special assembly of God's witnesses at the Chicago Auditorium on Lord's Day afternoon, May 25, 1902, and the great excursion of thousands of people to Zion City on Friday, May 30th, Decoration Day.

On Decoration Day a great assembly will be held in Shiloh Tabernacle, and the General Overseer will deliver an address upon the subject "Voices From the Soldiers' Graves."

The early morning meetings on the Lord's Day, and the Divine Healing meetings on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and the great weekly assemblies on Wednesday evenings, continue to be very largely attended, and are occasions of great spiritual power and blessing. A.W.N.

THE QUESTION OF SANITATION

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

I.

SAYS an eminent writer on Sanitation: "Sewerage and improved house drainage, coupled with the supply of water, are the leading and most effective measures by which the sanitary condition of England has been improved."

In 1861 the mortality of that country, including Wales, was 22.6 per thousand annually.

In 1871 it was 22, and in 1885 it had

The loss of the producing or consuming power of the one individual laid away in the silent tomb is but little as compared with the loss of twenty sick and the additional care and attention which such require.

But aside from the standpoint of the political economist, let us consider the matter with the tenderest sympathy and grief for the afflicted. The loss of a loved one cannot be estimated by any

It is of the utmost necessity to attend closely to the details. The omission of one apparently slight provision of a law of health may undo all the good done by obedience in other particulars.

Eternal vigilance is necessary.

Let yourself drift thoughtlessly along, unmindful of necessary attention to details of cleanliness, and you will pay for it.

A man starting on an important voyage across the great waters found he had



LACE MACHINE IN OPERATION, ZION LACE INDUSTRIES.

been reduced to 19.3 by the means of the adoption of sound principles of sanitation and common cleanliness.

Through these twenty-five years, and counting the population of this territory 30,000,000, the annual saving of lives amounted to no less than 3300, and counting twenty cases of sickness of enteric diseases (intestinal) to every death, there was a falling off of no less than 1,650,000 cases of sickness in that part of the United Kingdom.

From the view of the political economist, disease is viewed as a far greater factor than even death itself, for when one dies there is an end of it; his remains are consigned to their kindred dust and become no longer a charge upon the living.

standard of value. The world would shortly become a bankrupt sphere were it to suffer a financial loss per capita of mortality computed at the rate of the ransom now required by the banditti of Bulgaria for the release of Miss Stone.

Hence, when viewed from either the standpoint of the political economist or from that of the near and dear friends, too much cannot be said in favor of the highest order of sanitation and cleanliness.

The carrying out of sanitary laws is sure to produce a higher and better condition of health, and therefore a higher standard of Christianity.

Disease is invariably the result of transgression.

plenty of time in which to make his boat, sauntered along through the streets attracted by the displays in store windows, stopped to indulge in some pastime, but leaving himself too short a margin of time at the latter end of the walk, found upon reaching the river that the drawbridge was open and that he could not cross. He missed his car, and the boat, and then blamed the open bridge for his failure, when his own early neglect was the direct cause.

The first necessity, therefore, that confronts us in the occupying and building up of a Model City, is to erect the bulwark of cleanliness.

We once quoted the maxim, in the presence of our General Overseer, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," when he in-

stantly corrected the statement by saying, "Cleanliness is godliness."

There must be cleanliness in eating, in drinking, in breathing, and living. There must be personal cleanliness, domestic cleanliness, municipal cleanliness, and national cleanliness.

The bodies which God has given us and keeps alive as the temple for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit must be kept clean. The clothing and wearing apparel must be kept clean.

Dwellings must be properly ventilated.

Food must be wholesome, cleanly, prepared in clean utensils, and served in clean dishes.

Such utensils and dishes should be washed in clean water, dried with clean linen, and placed in clean china closets or cupboards, away from the fly which but an hour ago may have feasted in the gar-

bage box. The kitchen sink must be kept clean; the dish-cloths must be frequently boiled and cleansed.

There must be no catch-alls for dirt or filth about the house.

The garbage and slops must not be permitted to accumulate around the house or yard where the pestiferous fly can revel and multiply, and from which it can carry unclean and contaminating particles to the pantry and deposit them, to be unconsciously partaken of with the food.

The soil about the premises must not be the repository of festering or undecomposed organic matter.

Clean premises, clean streets, clean alleys, clean closets, clean sewers, augmented by the effective work of a clean municipal administration, are among the prime necessities of a proper sanitary condition.

Transference of Jewish Sabbath Discussed.

The conference of American rabbis which met in New Orleans last week took up the question of transference of the Jewish Sabbath to the Christian Sunday, a topic of intense interest to every Jew in the United States. There was much nervous tension exhibited by the members of the conference while the subject was under discussion.

A strong tendency developed in favor of such a transfer, but the opponents of the idea were many, the adherents of the old Mosaic Sabbath holding that such a move would be a blow at the fundamental principles of the Hebraic faith, a recognition of the resurrection.

Strong pleas were made for the revival of the Sabbath's significance, the keynote of the speeches being to either revive the Sabbath or transfer it to Sunday. Every rabbi present took part, but so divergent were their opinions, and so vitally does the proposed transference of the Mosaic Sabbath to the Christian Sunday affect the Jews of the nation, that it was decided to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation of the views of the congregations of the country on the subject and report at the conference to be held next year.

About Sugar.

Public interest in the sugar problem has led the treasury bureau of statistics to prepare an important statement. The sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 1,272,426,342 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,987,840 pounds in 1901, or from thirty-three pounds per capita in 1870 to sixty-eight pounds per capita in 1901. Of the 5,313,987,840 pounds consumed in 1901, 985,568,640 pounds, or more than one-sixth, were produced in the United States; 852,205,760 pounds, or about another sixth, were produced in the insular possessions, while the remainder, amounting to 3,476,213,440 pounds, or about two-thirds of the total consumption, represented imports.

Of the total imports during the calendar year 1901, 1,302,860,514 pounds were from Cuba; 686,676,954 pounds from the East Indies, chiefly Java; 1,122,898,887 pounds from other cane sugar countries, and 590,774,613 pounds from the beet sugar countries of Europe.

Of the 935,568,640 pounds of sugar produced in the United States about one-third was from beets and two-thirds from cane. Of that withdrawn from the insular possessions all was from cane, as was also all that from Cuba and from the other tropical territory, while of the 599,774,613 pounds of beet sugar imported, 484,344,004 pounds came in the unrefined condition and 115,430,609 pounds refined.

The Beef Trust Bill

One of the strongest bills in equity ever filed in a federal court is that against the six Chicago packers. The attorney general is well satisfied with it and has no fear that it will not answer all requirements.

The charge that the packers have received secret rebates from the railroads is perhaps the strongest feature of the bill. It is the one on which the attorney general places greatest reliance. Officials of the department of justice claim there is abundant evidence to support the claim that many railroads have been giving rebates to the Chicago packers. The government already has injunctions against fourteen railroads restraining them from paying such rebates. Now it is believed the courts will grant an injunction restraining the shippers from receiving the rebates.

While Attorney General Knox and Special Counsel Day have been holding their conference in Washington, preparatory to the filing of the bill for an injunction, the attorneys for the packers were working night and day in the preparation of the defense for their clients. The packers are placing great confidence on their ability to end the proceedings, at least for the present, in the first legal battle over the demurrer to be interposed.

As the result of a careful analysis of the allegations made against them, the packers admit some of the charges are based on fact, but offer as a defense that these particular matters of complaint are but the usual customs of commerce.

Some points in the arraignment are met with the challenge to produce the proof, while other allegations in the bill are met with a general denial. The one dealing with rebates is declared to be an issue for the railroads to meet and not the packers.

An agreement to raise freight rates on live stock, dressed beef, and all packing-house products, and grain and flour, was entered into by the executive officers of western railroads, the result of which agreement will be an increase in profit to the railroads and consequently the same increase in cost to consumers of the chief necessities of life. The increase in rates is to be made at the earliest date possible under the interstate commerce law.

Chicago cattle commission men, as a sequence to the beef investigation on, have sent out word to their western shippers and feeders, advising them to hold their cattle and not ship to the Chicago market.

Attorney General Crow of Missouri has filed a petition before the Supreme Court of Missouri asking that the Armour Packing company, Hammond Packing company, Cudahy Packing company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Henry Krug Packing company be ousted from their franchises to do business in Missouri, for violation of the Missouri anti-trust laws and state statutes.

The attorney general also alleges that the defendants have not only combined to maintain a high rate for beef, but that they have sold meat of inferior quality to the public and have thus endangered the public health by offering unwholesome meat for sale.

The Week in Congress

FOR another week the Philippine discussion has raged in the Senate.

Charges of most flagrant violations of the laws of war by the American army operating in the Philippines were made public after the war department, presided over by Secretary Root, had succeeded in keeping them suppressed for two days.

These charges took definite form and were made by Major Cornelius Gardener against officers and men of the American army, and were laid before the senatorial committee on the Philippines by Senator Hoar. In addition, Senator Lodge laid before the committee a list of over 300 officers and enlisted men in the United States army who have been tried by court martial for offenses against natives; also a list of natives tried by military commissions for cruelties to United States soldiers and violations of the laws of war.

The charges specified instances of torturing Philipinos, of burning their villages and seizing and robbing their houses, of assaulting native women and keeping native men in jail for days without either food or drink.

Administration senators, after consulting with the President and Secretary Root, quickly decided to end all semblance of suppressing the facts of the military operations in the islands, and the Philippines committee requested Secretary Root to direct Major Gardener, former Governor of Tayabas, to come to Washington as soon as possible to testify.

The senate also adopted the Culbertson resolution calling on Mr. Root to state when the department or the commanding general of the army received information of General Bell's and General Smith's orders, and if they had been countermanded.

The army of the United States and the national administration were warmly championed by the Republican side of the House, the argument being used that isolated instances of the charges made in no wise militated against the general policy pursued. It was also charged that the Democrats were using the investigation for political purposes only, this, in turn, being vehemently denied, Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, seemingly to voice the sentiment of the other side in a clever play on words. Said Mr. Carmack, "President McKinley started out on a policy of benevolent assimilation, but now it has degenerated into malevolent dissimulation."

General Smith was denounced over and over again, and such terms as "butcher,"

"murderer," "monster," "scoundrel," freely used, one senator declaring that there was no good reason why the author of the "kill and burn" order should not "be taken out and hung."

One of the most sensational speeches, as well as disgraceful, ever heard in the Senate of the United States was delivered by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in the heat of the debate on the Philippines bill. Mr. Tillman's sentiments met with such disapprobation by Democratic senators that they almost in a body left the senate chamber and remained in the cloak room until the southerner ended his tirade.

Tillman admitted and gloried in the fact that the white men of the South had defied the law and resorted to every political crime known to man, including murder, to maintain the white man's supremacy. He told of the situation in his own county of Edgefield, South Carolina, when President Grant ordered a regiment of United States soldiers there to guarantee a fair election.

He admitted that there were 2,000 more negroes than whites in the county, and ten companies of soldiers there to see that there was a fair election. "But," said Tillman, "we had only 3,900 majority at the polls. We could have made it 39,000 or 99,000 or 999,000, but we only needed 3,900, and that was our majority in Edgefield county."

"When we get ready to put a nigger's face in the sand," he shouted, "we put his body there, too."

He declared that the people of the south never would submit to negro domination, and he hoped Republican senators would turn from their "game of devilry in the Philippines" and assist the south to rid itself of the threat of negro domination.

These charges of atrocities practiced by the United States soldiery are not the only specters looming up.

There is a wide-spread and growing suspicion in Congress that there has been a riot of extravagance in conducting the Philippine administration.

In support of a statement by Mr. Carmack that the war department suppressed information and falsified the Philippine situation, a letter was presented by Mr. Culbertson from Secretary Root, which stated that it was not practicable to supply the information requested, because no special account had been kept of Philippine war expenses.

By some it is maintained, however,

that the secretary is simply playing for time; that he proposes to delay preparation of the information asked for until congress adjourns, and to withhold it until the short session next winter. By that time the congressional elections will have been held and matters in the report cannot be used as Democratic campaign documents. There does not seem much to choose between the two horrors of the dilemma, however.

Mr. Hoar, who introduced the resolution providing for the investigation, commended the committee in the conduct of its investigation.

He said that a vast amount of valuable information already had been furnished by the committee, and he doubted not that other information still would be furnished. He urged that in fairness and justice some Filipinos ought to be called to give their testimony before the committee in defense of the charges which had been made against them. He believed that the investigation was in the hands of honorable and humane American senators who were just and wise.

Relief for Martinique.

Congress has been quick to extend aid to the people of the Island of Martinique.

The Senate on May 10th passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the people of the island.

The cruiser *Cincinnati* was also ordered to proceed at once to Martinique and the State Department cabled to United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe to proceed at once to the island to report upon the conditions there and inform the United States government what help is needed.

The bill authorizing the President to expend \$100,000 for the relief of the survivors of the St. Pierre disaster was introduced by Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana. The bill authorized the President of the United States to cause to be purchased such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessaries as he should deem advisable, and tender the same in the name of the government of the United States to the government of France for the relief of citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake in the islands of the French West Indies.

The bill also authorizes the secretary of war to use the necessary steamships belonging to the United States to carry its purpose into effect.

The bill did not meet with so sympathetic a reception in the House, however, Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, expressing

the opinion that there was no occasion for a "legislative spasm."

Canal Bill Introduced.

Senator Hoar introduced a new isthmian canal bill, leaving to the President the selection of a route. The bill is brief, merely providing that "It shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as the same can economically and conveniently be done, to cause to be excavated and constructed a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by such route as may be selected by him, having satisfied himself of the right of the United States to construct and protect such canal."

The President also is directed to have harbors constructed at both ends of the canal and is given authority "to employ such agencies and obtain such advice as he shall find necessary." Authority is given to the President to determine the terms upon which foreign countries may use the canal. The aggregate cost of the canal is fixed at \$180,000,000 and \$10,000,000, is appropriated for the beginning of work.

To Make New States.

After two days' animated debate, the omnibus bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico as three states of the union was passed by the House.

It is quite likely that when the statehood bill reaches the Senate it will be amended so as to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico, leaving Oklahoma to be admitted alone. If this is done, there is scarcely any doubt about the House accepting the territorial bill in its amended form, as the leaders of the lower branch of congress are favorable to the admission of Oklahoma and opposed to admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the union until their population has increased so as to warrant such action.

Oklahoma has a population of 398,331, exclusive of 5,927 Indians not taxed. Oklahoma's population will entitle it to two representatives in congress, and, of course, two senators.

Bankruptcy Law Considered.

Strong opposition to the bankruptcy law developed upon the floor of the House when Mr. Ray, chairman of the judiciary committee, presented a bill embodying a number of amendments to the law, and sought to have it considered. The Democrats are practically solid in opposition to the bill and the existing law.

It appears that while the friends of the bankruptcy law, upon finding flaws in it, were agreeing among themselves upon

amendments to remedy the defects, its opponents have been organizing to seize the first opportunity to defeat the amendments and follow up their victory with a sweeping repeal of the present law.

Representative Lacey of Iowa, speaking for a number of Republicans, urged the House recently, while objection was being made to the hasty consideration of the amendments, to act at once by wiping the bankruptcy law from the statute books, declaring that there is an almost universal sentiment demanding repeal. Adjournment of the House closed the debate however, and Mr. Ray and his friends are now considering the wisdom of again requesting the consideration of the amendments, as they fear that should the question be again brought before the House a majority may develop in favor of repealing the present law.

Appropriation for the White House.

An appropriation of \$165,000 was passed by the Senate for repairs and a general overhauling of the interior of the white house. A good deal of this sum is necessary to put the house in an improved sanitary condition, and to make it perfectly safe for habitation. Small amounts have been spent on the house from time to time in the last few years, but scarcely enough to stop the decay of time, until it is now thought to be absolutely necessary to make the repairs and changes.

It is the intention of President Roosevelt to transform the white house into a colonial mansion, fully in keeping with the exterior. For this purpose only such changes will be made as the architects deem absolutely necessary, but what is done will be done in a manner to be a lasting compliment to the taste of American architecture.

The executive part of the house will undergo little change, with the exception of removing the modern and temporary improvements to which it has been treated upon the advent of several Presidents in the last few years.

Inspection of Baggage.

Secretary Shaw has issued amended regulations governing the inspection of baggage of incoming passengers at the ports of the United States.

The secretary also has prepared a circular which will be distributed among passengers on all outgoing steamers giving information as specific as possible as to the rates of duty on goods usually purchased abroad by tourists; what articles may be brought in free of duty, etc.

One of the regulations declares that officials or employees will be discharged should they accept a gratuity or tip under any circumstances while in the discharge of their duties.

Women desiring to have their baggage examined privately will be granted the privilege whenever the steamship company has provided a suitable place. Several companies have promised to make this provision.

Service for Cuba.

The House passed the bill to provide for diplomatic and consular service in the republic of Cuba. It carries the salaries of \$10,000 for a minister; \$2,000 for a first secretary of legation and \$1,500 for a second secretary of legation; \$5,000 for consul general at Havana, and \$3,000 each for the consulates at Cienfuegos and Santiago.

Consul General Appointed.

Thomas Nast, the famous caricaturist, was nominated by President Roosevelt for the position of consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mr. Nast lives at Morristown, New Jersey. He was born September 27, 1840, at Landau, Bavaria, and came to America with his parents in 1846. He is regarded as the father of American caricature.

Mr. Hanna Helping Rathbone.

The case of Major Estes G. Rathbone, who was convicted in the Cuban courts of maladministration of his office in the island, was the subject of an extended conference at the White House, when Senator Hanna made an earnest application to the President for a new trial for Rathbone, protesting that he believed him innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. His arguments were supplemented by statements from counsel. At the invitation of the President, Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox also were present and participated in the discussion of the case. E. S.

Coming to America.

The rush of immigrants to the port of New York, which has signaled the first four months of the year, reached a climax last week, during which time 29,519 immigrants have been brought to New York from the various European ports.

The total number of immigrants arriving here for the four months ending April 30th was 178,604, over 30,000 more than ever arrived during the same period. The record this year is: January, 18,243; February, 20,519; March, 57,175; April, 73,667.

The total number landing in New York last year was 438,868. No less than 12,340 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island in two days of the last week.

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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

At this writing no definite action has yet been taken by the Union Traction company's employees, although numerous meetings have been held during the week, and a general strike appears imminent. The opposition of the Union Traction company to the organization of its employees has aroused the trades unionists, and a special meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor was held last Sunday. At this meeting the Chicago Federation of Labor pledged nearly \$2,000 a week to the support of the street car men in their effort to organize. The advisability of recommending a strike was discussed, but the conservative men of the central body urged that it be left in the hands of the men themselves or to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, with which their union will be affiliated.

In advance of an investigation by the postal authorities, arrangements have been made for the use of the tunnels of the Illinois Telephone company for the transmission of mails by pneumatic tube service. The investigating committee is scheduled to come here from Washington the latter part of the month, examine the situation, and then advertise for bids for the carrying of the mails. This investigation has been anticipated, however, by the deal which has been made for the use of the telephone conduits.

President James B. Forgan's proposal for a combination between the First National Banks of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City, with sixty Illinois banks, under a law permitting the branch banking system, is received with diverging views in the cities named. For the most part, bankers in Milwaukee and Minneapolis favor the plan on general lines, and others doubt whether the proposal would meet with general public approval.

John W. Gates and his friends have bought the Monon and the Louisville & Nashville railroads and will merge them into a new road, which is to be organized to run between Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Pensacola and New Orleans. The new road will parallel the Illinois Central road as a new through route between Chicago and New Orleans.

Charges of incompetency preferred against thirty teachers and six principals, who were recommended for retirement in the annual report of Superintendent Cooley, have been taken under advise-

ment by the committee on school management. In addition to this number, twenty-six high school teachers are scheduled for retirement at the close of the present school year.

Trade unions and the G. H. Hammond company have come into conflict over the employment of men on the \$2,000,000 plant the firm is erecting at the Union Stock Yards. The firm is employing non-union carpenters and refuses to give them up. The Carpenters and Joiners' union tried to settle the matter and failed, and now it is in the hands of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Chicago Real Estate board took action at its regular monthly meeting looking to the repeal of the present laws which restrain corporations in owning and operating in real estate. Following the adoption of resolutions submitted, a committee was appointed with the view to obtaining the necessary legislative action.

The attempt of the North and West Chicago Street railway companies to establish in the Federal courts that their charters expire in 1958 and 1960, instead of July 30, 1903, failed, when Judge Seaman, in the United States Circuit court, held that the question was under the jurisdiction of the Illinois courts.

An act prohibiting the employment of women and girls at machines where they are likely to be maimed is to be urged by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The industrial committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be asked to aid in procuring the passage of the measure.

The Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, of Boston, the new Bishop of the Philippines, declared himself an enthusiastic national and church expansionist, at the banquet given him last week by the Church club of Chicago.

The Chicago Edison company has decided on an immediate expenditure of \$20,000 at its Washington street power plant in order to abolish the smoke nuisance that has been maintained there for years.

UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: "At a time when consumptive demands surpass all previous records in the nation's history, it is unfortunate that production should be curtailed. Yet that is the present situation. Fires, labor controversies, and a tornado stopped work at many points, greatly reducing the output, and

many more wage disputes must be settled before the end of the month or furnace fires will be banked and wheels cease to revolve. Losses by the elements have been severe, the largest tin plate plant in the world being rendered idle probably for a month, while many foundries and shops were totally destroyed. Prices of commodities on May 1st rose to the highest point in recent years, gaining 6.3 per cent over the corresponding date last year. Distribution through retail channels continues heavy, seasonable weather exerting a most helpful influence. Railway earnings are steadily gaining, full returns for April exceeding last year's by 10 per cent, and 1900 by 25 per cent.

The state franchise tax law has been declared constitutional in every point in New York, in the decision rendered by Judge Earle, who was appointed referee in the matter of its validity. Judge Earle takes up four propositions in his review—first, conflict with the state constitution on home rule; second, conflict with the federal constitution; third, on impairing contracts, incompatibility of the law with other tax statutes, in that the value of a franchise for use of a street cannot be separated from other property values; fourth, general objections to method of determining values. On all of these points he dissents from the objections and finds for the state. The special franchise tax law was passed in 1899. It declares that corporation franchises are property and must be taxed as such.

Thomas A. Edison believes that mankind ought to be ashamed of itself because the problem of aerial navigation by human beings was not solved years ago. He also says that, while Santos-Dumont has done a great thing in steering airships about through the air, it will be a long time before any contrivance for air navigation is commercially possible, because no inventor will be able to secure any reward for his labor in this line of work under the present patent laws.

For the first time in many years public gambling has been stopped in El Paso, Texas. The mayor's proclamation against gambling and for Sunday closing of saloons became effective, and it may be said that El Paso observed the Sabbath probably for the first time in its history.

After repeated conferences between representatives of the National Civic Federation and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and a final failure to reach a common ground of agreement,

it is reported every miner in the anthracite coal region will strike as a result of a strike order issued by the executive committees of the three mining districts of Pennsylvania. While the order is official and will be obeyed, the men themselves will have an opportunity to decide whether the strike will be a contest to a finish or the men will submit without concessions by their employers. There will be involved in the miners' strike 357 collieries and 145,827 employees, while 30,000 other workers will be affected.

The drought is becoming serious in Colorado. The greatest suffering, however, is in Arkansas Valley, both upper and lower. In the latter, the center of the new sugar beet country, the reservoirs are empty and dust is blowing over the areas that in former years represented lakes miles in area. In northern Colorado hot winds have carried the seed out of the ground and prevented germination, threatening the most fertile part of the state with drought.

What is believed to be a deed of the Mafia is occupying the time of the police of New York and one of the most sensational political murders in the history of New York City may be shown to have been committed. Frank Diconza, a leader among the naturalized citizens in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, was shot May 4th by two unknown men. The police believe he was a victim of the Mafia.

After four weeks' investigation the Fayette County, Kentucky, grand jury, which has been investigating the management of the various investment companies, has returned thirty-six indictments, and it is believed about fifty prominent persons were indicted.

The gushers of Beaumont oil field, Texas, have quit gushing. The demise came simultaneously or just following the Central American earthquake. The effect on oil stocks was marked, there being a great slump in a number of companies.

Efforts to settle the tugmen's strike in Cleveland, Ohio, have failed, and practically every port will feel the effects of it, the men involved including all the men employed by the Great Lakes Towing company on tugs from Duluth to Buffalo.

When Archie Freeman, of Menominee, Michigan, charged with forgery, was placed on trial, the judge warned the newspapers, on penalty of being brought up for contempt, not to express an opinion until the case was completed.

At the inquiry which is being held in Jefferson City, Missouri, by Attorney General E. C. Crow, before the supreme court, it was testified that there is existing

in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph a system whereby large hotels, restaurants and boarding houses are on the lists of the packers for damaged and partially spoiled meat, which they get at low prices.

The ten-year-old daughter of George Hawkins of Evanston, Wyoming, was maltreated by a negro tramp, and a large body of citizens are now searching for the negro with the intention of lynching him.

There are reports of a race war at Blanchard, Louisiana, twelve miles from Shreveport, Alabama. Charles Showers, a prominent planter, is reported dead, and two negroes are dying.

Former Senator William N. Roach, of North Dakota, is expected to die as the result of an operation. His stomach has collapsed, and he is now practically starving to death.

A mob of fifty Italians, crazy from liquor, ruled the town of Corliss, Wisconsin, all one afternoon, terrorizing the people and driving all citizens from the streets.

Boy burglaries have lately become a feature in Waukegan, Illinois. Although several have been speedily captured and punished, others continue the work.

Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, has been endorsed by the Republican State convention as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mason.

Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, of New York, died May 5th.

Last year 438,886 immigrants landed at New York. The number this year bids fair to be over half a million.

Mrs. Laura B. Evans, of Taylorville, was selected by the Illinois Women's Republican league for the nomination for trustee of the University of Illinois.

Victor Nutall, aged eleven, was arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, charged with the murder of six-year-old Colin McDougall.

William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., May 6th.

EUROPE.

Religious endeavor in Germany on the part of both Protestants and Papists is assuming almost exclusively the character of a competition for converts. While the figures indicate that the Protestants are winning, their returns showing a net gain of 34,000 during the last decade, as compared with their opponents, the Roman Catholics assert that the quality of their recruit offsets their numerical losses.

It is reported from Lisbon that in view of the disturbed condition of the country and the danger of revolution King Carlos

thinks of abdicating. King Carlos had hoped that England would relieve Portugal of her national debt and take Portuguese Africa in payment, but the Boer war has made that impossible, and the nation faces utter bankruptcy. All Portugal is in a ferment and on the verge of revolution. The kingdom, with a public debt of more than \$600,000,000 and a revenue of \$40,000,000, is virtually bankrupt, and its efforts to meet its obligations by imposing additional burdens upon the over-taxed people have aroused fierce agitation, sufficient to menace the throne.

Mr. Balfour's new rules of procedure for the house of commons give the speaker and the government leader much more control over the conduct of business than was vested in them under the old rules. Ostensibly they are designed to "deal with obstruction," and rumor has it that Mr. Chamberlain drafted several which bear immediately upon this alleged grievance. As obstructionists are synonymous with Irish nationalists, it is not difficult to account for his display of interest in the prompt adoption of the scheme.

Professor K. Bierkeland, the Norwegian physicist, has been in Berlin recently for the purpose of demonstrating the powers of his electro-magnetic cannon before a number of experts in electrical artillery. The trials were so successful that a firm of artillery manufacturers offered to buy the invention for immediate exploitation, provided Professor Bierkeland will increase the length of the piece so that it will throw a two-ton projectile twelve miles.

Peasants in Tomsk, Russia, have broken open and emptied a state grain depot after a conflict with the police, in which a number of the latter were killed. Hundreds of people are dying of hunger, but the authorities refused their application to grant an advance of corn from the state granary on the ground that neither famine nor want exists. The peasants in desperation then broke open the depot and carried off the contents, murdering every policeman in their way.

The German cast iron works and foundries are preparing to form a giant combination which will embrace all the leading plants of the empire. The main purpose is to do away with competition and defend the industry against the "American invasion" and other rivaling interests, and to increase exports.

Duke Alexander of Oldenburg's celebrated chateau of Romone, in the government of Voronej, southern Russia, has been burned by revolting peasants, who practically ruined the estate.

News comes from Bucharest that 3,000 Roumanian Jews have left for Rotter-

dam, whence the Jewish Colonization society will pay their passage to the United States. Persecution of Jews in Roumania is becoming increasingly severe and further extensive emigration is being arranged.

At a crowded meeting of the Oxford union, London, held to discuss the scholarships left by the late Cecil Rhodes, a motion to the effect that "Mr. Rhodes' scheme was impracticable and incompatible with Oxford's best interests" was rejected after much debate by a vote of 133 to 30.

Princess Beatrice, daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, attempted to commit suicide May 3d. She made the sign of the cross and then jumped into the Tiber.

F. Bret Harte, the American author, died suddenly May 6th, at the Red House, Camberley, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage caused by an affection of the throat.

A report from The Hague dated May 9th states that Queen Wilhelmina was decidedly better, and on that date was able to sign a number of royal decrees.

King Victor Emmanuel has pardoned the officers of the United States cruiser *Chicago*, who were imprisoned at Venice.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

The town of St. Pierre, on the Island of Martinique, has been totally destroyed by the recent earthquakes and volcanic disturbances on the island. Almost all of the inhabitants—more than 30,000—are reported killed. The harbor was crowded with shipping, and every vessel was either destroyed or badly damaged. It is feared that adjacent islands have been badly damaged and that there has been a fearful loss of life. For several days earthquake shocks have been reported by cable on the Islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and St. Kitts, and Guadeloupe. Martinique is one of the easternmost of the West Indies, being situated immediately between St. Lucia and Dominica. It is about 450 miles southeast of Porto Rico and about 375 from St. Croix, the southernmost of the Danish group.

CUBA.

President-elect Palma recently gave the first statement regarding the subjects he will embody in his first message to Congress and his treatment of them. All Cuba has long been awaiting this outline of the message, as on the president's treatment of the various important points to be covered depends in a measure the future of Cuba. On him will devolve the solution of problems that confront his

country. He has had many conferences with men who know the conditions thoroughly, and there are now few Cubans who know the needs of the country better. General Palma said: "Until I returned to Cuba my knowledge of affairs was the result of reports made to me by others, but since my personal observations made on this trip I can speak with more freedom and authority. I am more convinced now than ever that Cuba needs a greater tariff reduction by the United States than Congress has allowed. It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country that we have a reasonable reduction not only on sugar and tobacco but all Cuban products." General Palma regrets that the tariff question has not been finally settled, for on its disposition depend the terms for the commercial treaty between the two countries. He was anxious that the ratification of this treaty should be one of the first acts of the new government, and he is greatly disappointed over the delay necessitated.

CHINA.

Plans are being made for the creation of a new transpacific steamship line between San Francisco and Hongkong. It is intended to have a number of freight and passenger steamers running in conjunction with the proposed Canton-Hankow railroad, being built in China by the Brice syndicate. One million five hundred thousand tons of steel rails for the new Chinese railway will be the freight with which to start the line of steamers.

A dispatch from Shanghai, says reports received from all quarters show that increased taxation is being levied on the Chinese without justice or discrimination, and that the inevitable result will be to stimulate anti-foreign feeling because the pretext for the taxation is that it is to provide money to pay the foreign indemnity.

United States Minister Conger has protested to Prince Ching, the president of the foreign office, regarding the expulsion of Chinese Christians from the new European school established by Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of Chi Li province, for refusing to worship according to the Confucian tablets.

The southern viceroys recommend Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, for appointment as head of the new bureau of foreign laws.

PHILIPPINES.

Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, with the Twenty-fifth Battery and seven companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, on May 4th attacked and captured the Moro fort at Bayan, Island of Mindanao, after a

desperate engagement in which one American officer and seven enlisted men were killed, and four officers and thirty-seven men wounded. The American loss was eight killed and forty-one wounded. The Moros lost more than 200 killed, and at the end of the battle the survivors, eighty-four in number, surrendered unconditionally.

TENT PROVISIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR 1902.

New tents can be had for \$16, or slightly used ones for \$12, at Zion City General Stores, including all tent fixtures, but without floors. Floors cost \$4.50 extra.

Tents will not be rented to be put on the personal lots of individuals in any subdivision of the city, but may be rented by the week or month and placed on leased ground in the established camps of Zion for the use of families or parties where middle-aged, sober-minded persons are members of such a party.

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Zion Resident Camp is located on the Leonard place, south of Thirty-third street, and on the east side of Sharon park, and is intended for those locating in Zion City for work and to become permanent residents.

Zion Holiday Camp is located in Shiloh park, southwest of the Tabernacle, and is intended for those spending the summer months in Zion City, chiefly for a vacation or for the teaching.

Zion Emergency Camp is located on Edina boulevard, north of Shiloh boulevard, overlooking Edina park, and is intended for those who are engaged at work on Elijah Hospice or Zion City Administration Building, or for such others as the work emergency may apply to.

During Zion's Second Feast of Tabernacles, tents will again be located in Camp Esther, for which a charge will be made of \$2.50 a person for the ten days; but persons leasing tents in Zion Holiday Camp for at least a two months' period, may obtain accommodations, including this occasion, at the season rental price.

Applications for the renting of tents to be located in either Zion Resident Camp, Zion Holiday Camp, or Zion Emergency Camp, together with requests for accommodations in Camp Esther during the Feast of Tabernacles, must be made by personally applying at Zion Land and Investment Association Office, where leases for Zion Camp privileges will be drawn, particulars stipulated, and the instrument signed and witnessed to for proper countersigning.

Particulars concerning the location of a tent or for tent space in any of these camps are referred to Deacon Loblaw, superintendent of parks; and the right to occupy tents located on any of these grounds will be inquired into by the Police Department, which has authority to inspect all lease agreements. Persons will be debarred from the privilege of camping on Zion territory until they obtain such permission in writing, upon application to

DEACON DANIEL SLOAN,
Supervisor of Zion Camps.

Teachers Wanted.

Let any member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, who is thoroughly qualified both by training and experience, and desires to teach in the Preparatory, College or Piano Departments of Zion College in Zion City for the coming year, make application at once to

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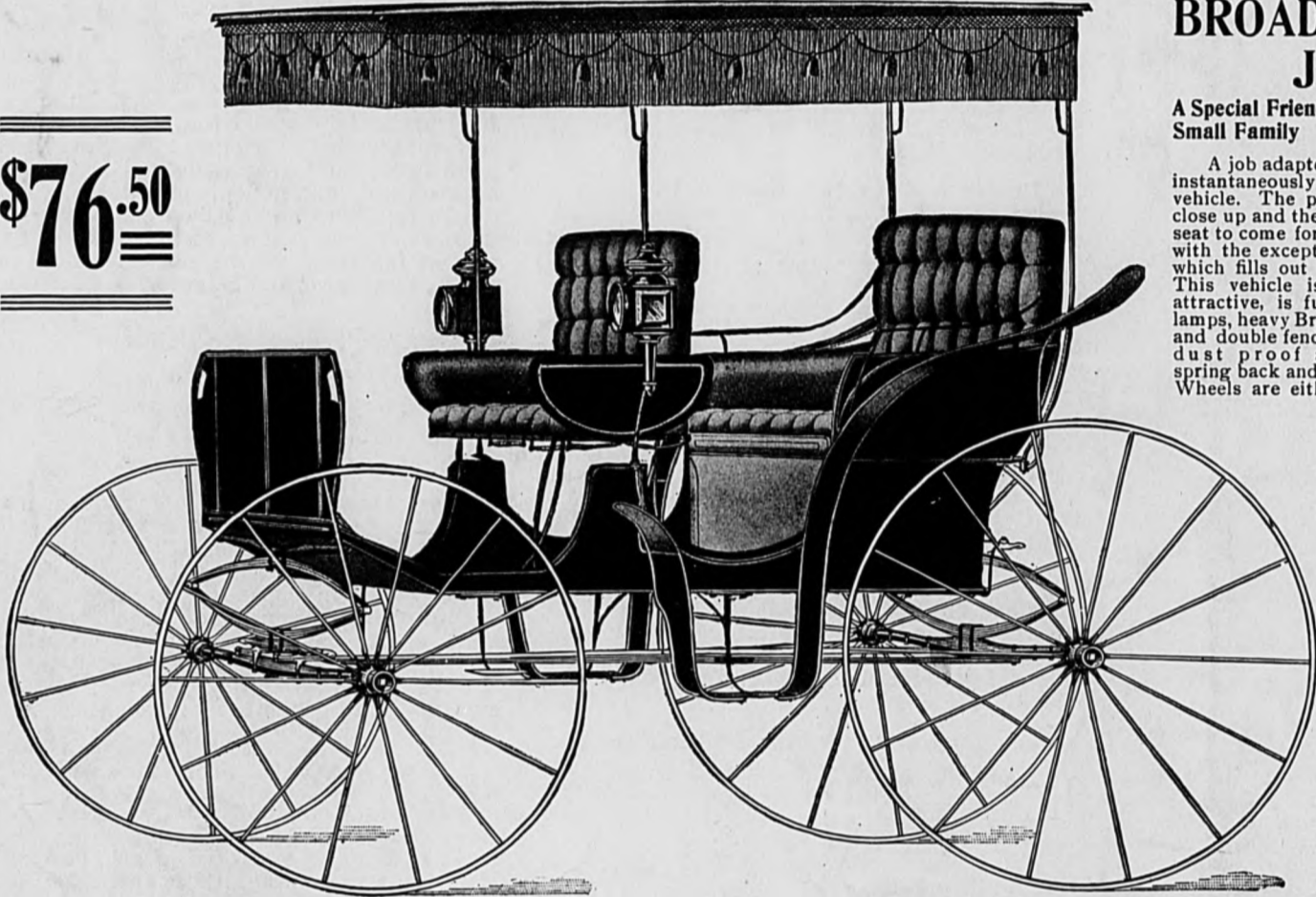
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