

THE ZION BANNER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE REV. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE

VOL. II. NO. 1.

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 20, 1902.

Price, 3 Cents Per Copy, 5 Cents Per Week
\$1 For Six Months.

FREIGHT RUSHES IN

Hundreds of Cars of Building Material and Household Goods on the Tracks.

MEN AND TEAMS IN DEMAND

Zion City Lumber Association Unloaded Three Hundred Thousand Feet of Lumber Last Saturday.

The incoming rush of new families to Zion City and the great building boom now in progress have again overtaxed the capacity of the freight yards at Zion City, although hundreds of yards of tracks have been laid since the opening up of the land last July.

From nearly all states of the Union and from many foreign countries people are coming to Zion City with their families and their household effects, and it usually takes at least one freight car for each family thus coming, and the aggregate is very large.

Besides this there are many carloads of merchandise for Zion City General Stores; of machinery, tools, and other supplies for the mills and factories of Zion City; of fuel for the numerous power plants, now temporarily attached to these mills and factories, pending the completion of the Zion City central electric power house, and for the homes of the people.

But by far the largest item in the freight business at Zion City is, as a matter of course, building material of all kinds.

The great Elijah Hospice now going up will contain three million feet of lumber, and, besides this, there are several large buildings for Zion and scores of residences being built.

As the result of this great demand for lumber and other materials which go into the construction of houses, a very large number of cars for Zion City Lumber Association has arrived during the last few days.

So great is this number that, although the Chicago & North-Western Railway company now has more than three miles of siding at Zion City, the tracks have been found to be insufficient for the business. It is therefore a matter of considerable satisfaction to the officials of the road, and to those who have to do with the handling of the freight at Zion City, that the establishment of the yards of the company at the intersections of Ebenezer, Deborah and Caldonia avenues with Thirty-first street is progressing rapidly, a considerable force of builders being at work on them.

On Saturday of last week this rush of freight cars became so serious that Zion City Lumber Association attacked the job of unloading them with as large a force of men and teams as could be procured.

Nineteen cars, containing an aggregate of three hundred thousand feet of lumber, were unloaded on that day. This work has been continued rapidly this week, but there is still a large number of cars to be emptied, and almost every freight train

passing through the city adds to the number.

On account of this great rush of business there is a large demand for men and teams, and it is possible that in order to relieve the congestion some of the forces of the other departments will be called upon to reinforce Deacon Johnson's men.

In this connection it is interesting to note that so efficiently has the lumber association handled this enormous business that contractors and builders and Zion City Construction Department are finding little or no difficulty in obtaining all the building material they want, and as quickly as they need it.

Great piles of material have been laid down at the sites of Elijah Hospice and the Administration building, and it is practically certain that all the lumber necessary will be on hand when the carpenters begin their work this week.

A. W. N.

Improving Twenty-ninth Street.

The Zion City Street Construction Department is becoming a very important factor in Zion City life, and will become more and more so as time goes on. At the present time Superintendent Peterson and his men are engaged in temporarily improving Twenty-ninth street. On account of the rapid growth of the City of Zion and of the immediate necessity for the improvement of a great many streets, it has been found practically impossible to make permanent improvements upon any of them. The street building which has been done, however, has been thorough, and it is believed that it will be sufficient for the present needs of the city. Superintendent Peterson is earnestly hoping for the time, however, when the permanent improvement of the beautiful streets and avenues and broad boulevards of Zion City can be begun. Besides the improvement of streets, this department also does a great deal of general teaming, excavation of cellars and basements, hauling of sand and gravel for building purposes, and hauling of filling for grounds and buildings. The improvement of Shiloh boulevard from the Chicago & North-Western railway tracks to the Temple site will be begun at an early date.

New Dry-Kiln at Brickyards.

Zion City Construction Department and private contractors and builders have been making such a great demand for Zion brick that the yards with their present capacity have been unable to keep up with it. Heretofore, it has been impossible to run the brick-making machinery at its full capacity, on account of the absence of sufficient dry-kiln accommodations. Accordingly plans have been made for the addition to these accommodations of three new tunnels, and construction has been begun. These three tunnels will be built immediately to the south of the present dry-kiln, and will be finished as quickly as possible. It is expected that when these are ready the plant will be able to put in full time making bricks at an average of thirty-five to forty thousand a day. There has been a demand, also, for repressed brick, and a repress machine has already turned out a few thousand of them. It is expected that it will soon be running its full capacity and turning out a very superior article

of repressed brick. A great force of men and teams is now at work at the brickyards hauling brick to the site of Elijah Hospice and the new Administration building.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Deacon F. T. Patterson Will Bring Employers and Workers Together.

Deacon F. T. Patterson, formerly of Newton, Iowa, has been appointed superintendent of Zion Employment Bureau. Deacon Patterson is well qualified for this particular line of work as he was for twenty years the express agent at his former home, and in that capacity thoroughly learned the value of system, and how to establish and operate a successful system. Since taking hold of this work, Superintendent Patterson has been investigating, classifying, and arranging a large number of applications which were already on file in the offices of Zion Land and Investment Association, and in providing various institutions of Zion and also private firms and individuals with help. The demand for helpers in almost all lines in Zion City is now very great. The heads of almost all the departments need more skilled men, and there is also a considerable opportunity for common laborers. In providing applicants with work Superintendent Patterson serves those whose applications were first filed. It is his purpose to install a system which will be complete, rapid and thorough, so that there will be but little delay in connecting those who have labor for sale with those who wish to buy their services.

Elijah Hospice and the Administration Building.

Excavations for the Elijah Hospice have been practically completed, and several hundred feet of brick foundations, built of Zion City brick, have been put in. Great piles of lumber are standing ready for the carpenters, who will probably be able to begin work either the latter part of this week or the first of next. Astonishingly rapid progress has been made in the laying of these foundations. When they are complete the visible progress of the building will be much more rapid. God willing, a two-page engraving of the perspective drawing of the Hospice will be published in next Saturday's issue of LEAVES OF HEALING. Carpenter work has already begun on the Administration building, just across the street from the Elijah Hospice. It is expected that the place will be ready for occupancy by about July 1st. A deep, drilled well will be bored in the court in the rear of this building.

Many Fine Lots Being Purchased.

There has been quite a lively market for large boulevard lots at Zion City of late. Only last week, a very fine corner lot was sold for three thousand dollars and others have gone at prices ranging in that neighborhood. Most of those who have purchased these lots expect to build this season residences to cost from five to ten thousand dollars and more. Work upon some of these residences will begin very soon, and by the end of the season it is expected that a very substantial and handsome looking line of houses will be standing on each side of Shiloh boulevard from Elijah avenue to the Temple site; also on the east side of Shiloh boulevard from Elijah avenue to Edina park.

BLEACHYARD IS READY

English Experts Finish Installation of Great Caldrons, Vats, Washers, and Other Bleaching Machinery.

PLANT ONLY AWAITS POWER

Six Hundred Thousand Yards of Lace Are Ready for Bleaching Process When Steam Is Turned On.

After several weeks of work the English experts and their American assistants and machinists have completed the work of establishing the equipment of the bleachyard of Zion Lace Industries, and the plant now only awaits the introduction of electric power and the generation of steam in Zion City Central Electric power house before proceeding to the active work of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing the product of these industries for the market.

The bleachyard is divided into four principal parts.

The first of these is the bleachery proper which is at the north end of the building, adjoining the mending room, so that the lace, as soon as mended, can pass directly to the next process which is bleaching.

Along the east side of this room are several large brick and cement cisterns, which will contain the various chemical solutions used in the bleaching of lace.

Standing in line, immediately west of these cisterns and parallel with them, are the huge dollies, or washers, in which the first process takes place. These are huge wooden tubs which revolve horizontally, and in which a number of large wooden plungers operate up and down, having much the same function in washing the lace as do the washerwoman's fists and arms in smaller tubs.

These dollies are operated by electric power, and the water for them, which comes from a large iron tank immediately above them, is heated by steam.

Just south of the dollies and cisterns are a number of centrifugal wringers. These consist of large circular receptacles constructed of steel wires with interstices between them for the escape of the water. They are revolved at a very high rate of speed by steam engines. The lace is placed in these, and the centrifugal force effectually drives the water out of them.

Along the west side of the bleachery are a number of great wooden and iron vats and caldrons, furnished with steam-pipes, drains, etc.

The next room in the bleachyard is the so-called dye-house.

This lies immediately south of the bleachery proper, and is equipped with wooden vats and one small dolly.

The next room, which is partitioned off by itself by brick walls, contains what is called the "stove." In this room the lace is spread out upon poles, after being bleached and dyed, and is quickly dried by steam heat. It is then examined by experts, and if the bleaching and dyeing process has been perfect, it goes on to the starching apparatus; but if the pro-

cesses have not been perfect the lace is returned to go through them again.

When the bleaching and dyeing is finished, the lace is starched and passes on to the finishing room. There some of the lace, especially the lace curtains, is finished by being passed between a number of steam-heated rollers; at the same time being stretched to the proper tension between the teeth of a frame.

Other lace is stretched upon the great drying frames, over a hundred feet long. Above these are large steam-pipes between which revolve the wafers, or large canvas fans, which help to dry the lace.

The bleaching machinery will be operated by a dozen electric motors and three steam engines.

The machines of Zion Lace Industries have not yet been in operation for a full year, but there are already for the bleaching, dyeing and finishing processes, about six hundred thousand yards of fine machine-made lace.

By the time the power-house is ready, so that the bleaching can begin, there will be much more, as the eight machines are now being run with two shifts of operators, fourteen hours a day.

Work will probably begin this week setting up the ninth lace machine on the east side of the lace building, and other machines will be installed, from time to time, as the machinists are able to get them in order.

Several carloads of crushed stone were unloaded Monday, and will go into the concrete bitumen floor for the lace curtain section. The apparatus for laying this floor is on the grounds, and as soon as it is laid the installation of the lace curtain machines will be begun.

Twenty-five patterns for lace curtains are now complete, and twenty-three more are practically so, so that the lace curtain making of Zion Lace Industries will begin with forty-eight complete patterns.

The sand filling in the two sections of the main factory building between the lace factory and the lace curtain factory is now being put in preparatory to the laying of the floor. Iron stairways, railings and other equipments in these sections are also being placed.

These two sections will be used for warehouse purposes, for the time being, but will, in time, house a large number of lace and lace curtain machines which will be added to the present plant.

RECEIPTS AT ZION CITY STATION.

Passenger and Freight Business Amounts to Over \$45,000 in Eleven Months.

Business at the Zion City station of the Chicago & North-Western Railway reached last month a total gross income of nearly nine thousand dollars for the thirty days. This is the largest business done for any one month since before the opening of the city in June last.

Business in many of the other of the eleven months since June, however, has been very large, as will be seen by the following table:

Gross receipts of Zion City Station, Chicago & North-Western Railway, from June, 1901, to April, 1902, inclusive:	
June.....	\$ 258.40
July.....	1,398.45
August.....	4,176.39
September.....	2,068.49
October.....	4,876.71
November.....	5,594.04
December.....	4,728.60
January.....	3,324.31
February.....	3,422.76
March.....	5,635.56
April.....	8,888.69
Total for eleven months.....	\$45,273.27

It should be remembered that these eleven months contain the month of June, which was before the city was opened; the month of July, during which there was no building going on in Zion City and no residents there except those in camps,

and the winter months of December, January and February, when the severe cold made building operations slow and difficult.

It should also be remembered that a great deal of the freight and passenger business which has come to Zion City has been paid for at other stations, notably of the excursions and other passenger traffic from Chicago to Zion City, and the fares of all those who have come from distant parts to Zion City; also all consignments of household goods and other merchandise from other points upon which freight has been paid in advance.

Large as was the month of April, the indications now are, says Agent Meyers, that the business for May will be even larger, bringing the total for the first year up to a high mark.

Personal Mention.

Among the visitors at Zion City this week were the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Kasch, formerly of Ungvar, Austria, who arrived in America but a few days ago from the Castle Liebburg, Lake Constance, Switzerland, where they had spent two weeks with the little party of Zion officers and friends there—Elder Hodler and his helpers. Mr. Kasch has been the pastor of the Lutheran church at Ungvar for eighteen years. He and Mrs. Kasch heard the General Overseer when he spoke in Zurich, during his visit there in 1900, and Mrs. Kasch was gloriously healed in answer to his prayers.

Deacon H. Worthington Judd sold his residence in Englewood, Chicago, to Zion, to be used in connection with the South Side Zion Tabernacle as the elder's residence. He is now living with his family in Zion City at the corner of Thirty-first street and Gilgal avenue.

Assistant Superintendent of Construction A. F. Clemons, for a number of years chief clerk of Zion Home and afterward of Zion building, is building a residence on Enoch avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Overseer John G. Speicher and family have removed from their apartments in Zion Hospice No. 1, which they had occupied for six years, into their new home on Elisha avenue between Shiloh boulevard and Twenty-sixth street.

Deacon R. W. Hargrave, chief mechanical and electrical engineer, and general manager of Zion City Power, Plumbing, Lighting and Heating Association, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, is now improving.

Architect Harvey G. Hays and family now live at Waukegan, Mr. Hays spending alternate days in looking after the work at Zion City and in his office in Zion Hospice No. 1, Chicago.

Deacon Chas. J. Barnard has for some time been a resident of Zion City with his family, occupying a former farm house at the corner of Gilgal avenue and Salem boulevard.

City Clerk Jasper H. DePew is finding the duties of his position very numerous, and it is possible that he may be obliged to devote his entire time to them in the near future.

Mr. A. E. Bills, of Miller, North Dakota, has arrived at Zion City and will make his home here. He will probably build a residence this summer.

Deacon Daniel Sloan has disposed of his Chicago property in the suburb of Ravenswood and is for the present living with his family in one of the farmhouses

which stood upon the site before Zion purchased the ground for Zion City. This house is situated at the corner of Gilgal avenue and Salem boulevard.

Locals.

Zion City Power, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Association is preparing a large number of splendid cedar poles, which are shipped in from Spokane, Washington, to carry electric lights and wires, also telephone wires, about the city. One of the first places to be lighted from the Power House will be Shiloh Tabernacle. Elijah Hospice, the Administration building and Zion City General Stores will be among the other institutions which will be electrically lighted soon.

It is now expected that the general offices of Zion Printing and Publishing House, and the offices of the General Recorder of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, will occupy quarters in what is now known as the Zion City Land Office, at the corner of Elijah avenue and Shiloh boulevard, as soon as the Administration building is ready and this building is vacated by Zion City Bank, Zion Land and Investment Association and other institutions.

Good progress is being made on Zion City General Stores' new additions, and present indications are that they will very soon be ready for occupancy. The Mail Order Department of Zion City General Stores, which has been occupying store rooms and offices in Zion Hospice No. 1, Chicago, Illinois, moved into new quarters early this week, in the store buildings at Zion City, Illinois.

The great engine and generators of Zion City Central Electric power house will probably be installed within the next two weeks. The work of installing the engine has already been begun. The great iron smoke stack has been raised to position, and now stands high above the roof of the building.

Zion City Common Council met Monday night of this week and passed several resolutions. City Attorney Barnes is getting ready a large number of ordinances for action by the city council, which will be presented at an early meeting. If passed, they will be published in this paper.

Stock in the third series of Zion Land and Investment Association is being taken up quite rapidly, in the expectation that one of the finest pieces of land yet thrown open for selection will be placed upon the market in the next subdivision, since shareholders in this series will have preferential rights.

Those who are occupying former farmhouses on Zion City site have spent considerable time in clearing away the various pigsties and other unsightly outbuildings, which have been eyesores to the citizens of Zion City for some time. The change improves the general appearance of these pieces of property.

Possession has now been taken of the new cemetery site on the old Job Voak place at the extreme northwest corner of Zion City site. Start has already been made in platting the ground, and the lots will be ready for the market very soon.

The roof is now being built upon Shiloh House, the new residence of the General Overseer, at the corner of Shiloh boulevard and Elisha avenue.

Zion Horticultural Department is putting in several acres to market gardens and potato fields, besides a number of acres of small fruits.

BURIAL OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

The Occasion of Great Display of Churchly Pomp and Splendor.

With all the splendor and ceremony of the Roman Catholic church, the body of Archbishop Corrigan has been placed in the crypt of the cathedral, New York. The occasion was a display of churchly pomp such as has not been witnessed in that city for many years.

From all over the land ecclesiastical dignitaries were on hand to do honor to the dead prelate. The highest in the land, Cardinal Gibbons, was the celebrant of the mass; the sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, one of the most gifted orators in the church, and besides the hundreds of clergymen who attended, there were thousands of laymen who did honor to the dead archbishop, and myriads of others who were willing and anxious to participate, but who could not find their way into the cathedral.

After all the ceremonial was at an end the body was sealed in the third of the twenty-one vaults which are under the floor of the sanctuary of the immense marble structure, beside the bodies of Archbishop Hughes and Cardinal McCloskey.

TRACKS MUST BE ELEVATED.

Trains Will be Stopped If Order is Not Complied With.

Ordinances, presented in the city council by Alderman Rector, were passed unanimously, demanding that the Western Indiana road, the Belt railway company of Chicago, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer company construct and maintain gates at eight grade crossings.

This order must be complied with in thirty days or the police force of Chicago will be directed to stop each train and each engine at every crossing. Should the companies seek to defy the efforts of the police, the ordinances direct that engineers, conductors, or other trainmen shall be arrested at once, charged with committing misdemeanors and fined from \$150 to \$200 for each offense.

Never before has the Council used such severe measures. It practically means that every train, passenger and freight, and every engine running over the rails of the above roads must come to a full stop at every crossing.

INJUNCTION CASES ARGUED.

Reasons Offered by Traction Companies to Prove Assessment Illegal.

Arguments on the final hearing of the injunction cases brought by the Chicago Union and Chicago Consolidated traction companies to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against them for the year 1901, have been begun before Judge Tuley.

Counsel for the traction companies contended that there are two main reasons why the assessment is illegal. First, because the stock of the anterior companies absorbed by the two traction companies that was assessed by the capital stock committee of the state board of equalization, is owned only in part by the traction companies. The second reason given is that there are eleven companies that have been compelled by the state board of equalization to pay almost the entire capital stock tax of the state of Illinois.

Grain Shipments to Chicago Fall Off.

The statements of shipments of grain to Chicago by rail during the month of April and for the corresponding month in preceding years show that during April of this year the total car loads was 6,604. In 1901 it was 11,976; in 1900 it was 14,859 and in 1899 it was 11,197 car loads. The statement of live stock received by rail for the same month compared with the same month in other years shows that in April of the current year the total car loads was 19,798; in April, 1901, 23,030; in April, 1900, 21,116, and in 1899, 18,497.

MARTINIQUE CALAMITY

Death and Destruction in Space of Thirty Seconds—Thirty to Forty Thousand Lives Lost.

WORLD ANSWERS APPEAL

The United States Responds Quickly and Generously—No More Aid Needed, Says Consul Ayme.

There have been no exaggerations in the early reports of the Martinique calamity. Instead, words fail utterly to give any just comprehension of that fearful volcanic outburst, and its trail of death and desolation.

Thought There Was No Danger.

The city of St. Pierre was built at the water's edge, on the slope of the mountain that destroyed it.

Mont Pelee above it, covered with green to its very summit, 4,450 feet above the sea level, the highest point on the island, was known to all the inhabitants as eruptive, but little they cared for that, as Mont Pelee was quiet, without even rumblings within, and not since 1851 had it shown any signs of activity. Even in 1851 the people of St. Pierre were more scared than harmed by the eruption, and they regarded their monster as almost a tame one.

Occurred Within Thirty Seconds.

The awful swiftness of that descent of molten lava, half a mile in width, the avalanche of boiling mud and shriveling fire can be comprehended when it is stated that within the short space of thirty seconds between 30,000 and 40,000 lives had been snuffed out as is the light of a taper, and in less than half an hour nothing remained of what was once the beautiful city of St. Pierre.

Hungry and Homeless.

Official dispatches state that about 50,000 people were left homeless and hungry. The word pictures of the scenes of desolation presented—the whole surviving population of the island of Martinique in mourning, foreign ships bringing in half cremated victims, robbery of corpses lying in St. Pierre, the hospitals of neighboring cities crowded with poor wretches snatched from burning beds of superheated, barren soil—these pictures of a suffering, stricken humanity, have been inexpressibly heartrending, and the world has been quick to respond.

United States Quick in Action.

The state department is in receipt of a message from United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe, who cabled the following after a personal visit to the island of Martinique:

"The disaster is complete. The city is wiped out. Consul Prentis and his family are dead. Governor says 30,000 have perished, 50,000 are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send codfish, flour, beans, rice, salt meats, and biscuit as quickly as possible. Visits of war vessels valuable."

Roosevelt Looses No Time.

This message, together with others received by the state department from the French government, moved the President to send the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: One of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our neighboring Island of Martinique. The consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed from Fort de France, under date of yesterday, that the disaster is complete; that the City of St. Pierre has ceased to

exist, and that the American consul and his family have perished. He is informed that 30,000 persons have lost their lives, and that 50,000 are homeless and hungry; that there is urgent need of all kinds of provisions, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and rescue is imperatively required.

Tells of France's Appeal.

"The government of France, while expressing its thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached it from America, informs us that Fort de France and the entire Island of Martinique are still threatened. It therefore requests that for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation the government of the United States may send as soon as possible the means of transporting them from the stricken island.

"The Island of St. Vincent and, perhaps, others in that region are also seriously menaced by the calamity which has taken so appalling a form in Martinique.

"I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of those stricken people as lie within the executive discretion, and I earnestly commend this case of unexampled disaster to the generous consideration of Congress.

"For this purpose I recommend that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made, to be immediately available.

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington, May 12, 1902."

Congress Appropriates \$200,000.

Congress lost no time in responding to the appeal of France as voiced by President Roosevelt. In due order the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the French West Indies was passed by Congress, and the President also authorized to employ any vessels of the United States navy or charter or employ any other steamships or vessels to facilitate the work of relief.

Has Enough, Says Consul Ayme.

United States Consul Ayme, at Fort de France, last Saturday notified the state department that the relief supplies now afloat are sufficient to meet the needs of the volcano sufferers on the Island of Martinique.

In his cable message to Secretary Hay the consul suggests that the public subscriptions in the United States should cease at once.

All Islands May Disappear.

Professor Angelo Heilprin, the eminent geologist and authority on volcanology, declares there is danger that all the West Indian reef islands will collapse and sink into the sea from the effects of the volcanic disturbances now in progress.

Still in Eruption.

The latest reports state that Mount Pelee is still in violent action. Fifteen detonations were heard May 18th; these were accompanied by lightning which lit up the entire islands. A second catastrophe is greatly feared and the people of Fort de France are panic stricken, many families leaving the city and taking to the vessels in the harbor. Volcanic dust fell over the city during the day and the crater of Mount Pelee was covered by a huge volume of black smoke.

OFFICIALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Palma Accepts Office and General Wood Is Notified.

At a meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives May 15th, it was formally announced that Señor Palma had been elected president and Señor Estevez vice president of Cuba. Governor General Wood was formally notified to this effect, and a commission was appointed to notify Señors Palma and Estevez.

The congress will remain in session after May 20th, the date of Señor Palma's inauguration, in order to enact the necessary laws governing the duties of the secretaries, and also to arrange a treaty of relations with the United States and a commercial treaty. Among the other matters that will be dealt with are the questions of sanitation, the rural guard, and the police. It is claimed that there is some dissatisfaction over some of the proposed appointments of secretaries.

HAYTIAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Another Revolt Probable—Congress Guarded by Troops.

On May 9th General Tiresjas Simon Sam, president of the Haytian republic, resigned his office. The revolutionists have placed Boisrond Canal at the head of a provisional government.

The army surrendered without resistance, and lacking its help the friends of the administration were unable to hold their own against the rebels.

More fighting is expected and it is possible the victors may not remain in power long. There is a third faction in the republic that opposes both the old government and the new one, and an effort to secure control by this party is believed certain.

When congress assembled, the minister of the interior formally handed the resignation of President Sam to the house. A member of the chamber of deputies asked the president of that house to order the withdrawal of the strong force of troops which occupied the chambers. The president replied that the troops were necessary to protect congress while engaged in its deliberations, and said he approved of the presence of the military.

When the president of the house announced that a president of the republic was to be elected Deputy Jeannot arose and declared that the congress did not have the confidence of the people.

QUEEN REGENT SAYS FAREWELL.

Does Not Wish to Take Active Part in Crowning of Her Son—Denied Because Contrary to Custom.

With tears coursing down her cheeks the Queen Regent on May 12th took leave of her ministers, ending her official services as ruler of Spain. As the farewells were spoken all taking part in the ceremony in the palace displayed emotion. Every eye was moist, and Premier Sagasta and his colleagues showed how grieved they were at the ending of the regency.

The final request of the Queen Regent—that she be excused from taking any active part in the formal crowning of her son, she to attend the ceremonies only as widow of the late king—was denied as contrary to custom.

When the Queen Regent withdrew her pen from the parchment conferring the order of the Golden Fleece upon the Duke of Cumberland her regency really terminated at this time, although until the king takes the oath in the presence of the chambers on May 17th his mother remains officially the Queen Regent.

ROUMANIA EVADES TREATY.

Former Minister Straus Wants Government to Protest.

Former Minister Oscar Straus is heading a movement in this country to get the government to protest to Roumania against her violation of the Berlin treaty by the persecution of the Jews of that country, who are now barred from all trades.

The treaty by which the powers recognized the political independence of Roumania provided that religious freedom should be guaranteed. Since the treaty Roumania has evaded it by proclaiming

Hebrews aliens, although their fathers were born in that country.

Since October, 1899, 16,000 Roumanian Jews have come to this country, driven from their home by persecution, while a body of 12,000 are now preparing to embark for America. Mass meetings will be held throughout the country.

TIE UP TRADE IN SWEDEN.

Strike in Support of Universal Suffrage Bill Completely Strangles Business.

The general strike decreed by the social democratic party in support of the suffrage bill, the debate on which began in parliament May 15th, was carried out as arranged, and the tie-up of business has been practically complete.

Traffic generally is suspended. The street cars, cabs, vans, carts and steamers are not running and no work is going on in any of the factories or shops. The printers have also joined the strike, which will last throughout the parliamentary debate.

Fully 15,000 persons in Stockholm went out on strike, and their ranks are expected to be increased daily.

WU TING FANG TO REMODEL LAWS.

May Be Recalled to China to Prepare a Modern Code.

An imperial edict has been issued appointing Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, and Sheng Chia Peng to prepare a code of Chinese laws on modern lines.

Wu Ting Fang will probably soon be recalled to China to undertake this work.

The appointment of Wu Ting Fang to remodel the Chinese laws has stimulated competition among those desirous of succeeding Wu as the Chinese representative at Washington. It is understood that one candidate has offered 45,000 taels for the post. Sir Liang Chen Tung, secretary to Prince Chun, the envoy to King Edward's coronation, says that the place was promised to him.

ENGLISHMEN FORM A POOL.

With the Object of Beating Morgan Steamboat Combination.

The London *Daily Mail*, in its issue of May 15th, says ten members of the house of commons have promised to form a pool of £1,000,000 as the nucleus of a fund to start a line of Atlantic greyhounds in opposition to the Morgan combination.

The promoters of this enterprise, it is stated, hope to secure mail and cruiser subsidies from the British government.

Peace in Mindanao.

General Chaffee has returned from his trip to the Island of Mindanao. He states that he had a satisfactory conference with the Datto or Morro chiefs, as the result of which peace in the island is assured. The troops in the island, however, will be reinforced as a precautionary measure. General Davis is opening roads to Lake Lanao, where a recent engagement with the Dattos was fought. General Malvar, the chief insurgent leader, who surrendered a short time ago, has issued a proclamation commanding all Filipinos to quit the field and support the United States. Furthermore, he has notified the Filipino junta at Hongkong to expect no further allegiance from the natives here.

Chicago to Have French School.

Prof. Maxime Ingres of the University of Chicago and director of the Chicago branch of the Alliance Francais, has received a cablegram from M. Leopold Mabileau, who visited the United States recently for the purpose of finding a suitable site for a French school of commerce, to the effect that Chicago has been chosen for this school.

THE ZION BANNER

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Six Months.....\$1.00 100 Copies of One Issue..\$1.80
 Single Copies..... .03 25 Copies of One Issue.. .60
 For foreign subscriptions add fifty cents for six months for postage.
 Subscribers desiring a change of address should give present address as well as that to which they desire THE ZION BANNER sent in the future.
 Make all Bank Drafts Express Money Orders, or Post-office Money Orders payable to the order of JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
 Long Distance Telephone, South 602.
 Cable Address, "Dowie," Chicago.
 All communications upon business must be addressed to MANAGER ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Zion City, Illinois, U. S. A.
 Advertising Rates furnished on application.
 Subscriptions to THE ZION BANNER, LEAVES OF HEALING, A VOICE FROM ZION, and other Zion publications, may also be sent to ZION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 81 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N. W., ENGLAND; ZIONSHHEIM, SCHLOSS LIEBBURG, C. T. THURGAU, SWITZERLAND; RUE DE MONT, THABOR 11, PARIS.

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 20, 1902.

TO OUR READERS.

With this issue, the first of the second volume, THE ZION BANNER begins a new era of its existence.

It presents itself for your consideration in a new form and with a new policy.

THE ZION BANNER henceforth will be a local newspaper, devoted first of all to giving the citizens of Zion City and their relatives and friends in other places the complete news of the city.

It is the purpose of the General Overseer to publish this news with perfect truth and fairness, and with becoming dignity.

While every effort will be made to give the people the news in a bright, interesting and readable manner, those who look in the columns of THE ZION BANNER for sensational news will be disappointed.

The policy of THE ZION BANNER also contemplates giving its readers all the latest news of the world in general that is worth printing, and as reliably as possible.

In order that the people may get this news and the news of Zion City while it is still new, THE ZION BANNER will be published twice a week hereafter instead of once a week as formerly.

Besides the news features, it is the plan to give the paper a character which will make it valuable to every member of the family, from the father in his shop or office, and the mother in her household, down to the baby in the cradle.

The business, family, educational, commercial, architectural, horticultural, agricultural and children's departments of the paper will be steadily added to and improved as time goes on.

It is of the highest importance that THE ZION BANNER should be received regularly in every household in Zion City.

It will be one of the strongest factors in the building up of a commercial and social unity in the community.

Through its advertising columns, Zion's financial and commercial institutions and all private individuals and firms will make their announcements.

Through its personal and local columns citizens of Zion City living in different sections will make the acquaintance of one another, and thus all be brought into closer touch as neighbors.

THE ZION BANNER will be sold upon the streets, but the best way to get it will be to send to Zion Printing and Publishing House one dollar for six months' subscription, and have it delivered at your residence every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. This, of course, applies only to residents of Zion City. Those living in other places will receive their papers as quickly as the mails will carry them.

The attention of all readers of this paper is called to the advertising columns. These contain the announcements of individuals and firms whose business is approved and for whose integrity Zion can vouch.

In carrying into everyday practice the great principle of coöperation which makes Zion strong in every department,

it is important that those who patronize the advertising columns of Zion's paper should receive the patronage of Zion people.

Since this is the case, it is to the interest of every member of Zion who is in business to advertise in Zion's business paper.

Advertising rates will be furnished upon application to Deacon B. F. Morris, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On account of the possibility of an increase in the size of the paper, or in the frequency of the issue, only six months' subscription will be received. The rate for this period will be one dollar.

Single copies will be sold for three cents, and the rate per week will be five cents.

It is of great importance that we receive immediately the subscriptions, paid in advance, of all those who desire to receive the paper regularly.

A. W. N.

PROSTITUTION OF SO-CALLED RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The so-called religious press throughout the world has been wailing over the great danger of the modern, sensational, secular press in the homes of the people.

That wail is the whine of hypocrites.

In many ways the so-called religious press is a far greater danger to the integrity of the young manhood and womanhood of this country and of the world, than the berated "yellow journalism."

The modern secular newspaper is bad enough; it has utterly lost regard for the truth; it is published wholly and solely for gain; it panders to the lower appetites and passions of the people; and in many cases it positively reeks with filth.

But it makes no claims to being a spiritual guide to the people; in spite of its hypocritical claims to be the champion of good morals, it is very generally received at about its par value in this matter, and so far as its lies are concerned, the time is come when the people have been fooled so often that they absolutely refuse to believe, with any degree of confidence, what they see in the columns of the secular press.

With the so-called religious press the case is different.

They pose as the champions of not only morality but Christianity.

They assume the office of spiritual guides to their readers. They are, in many cases, the official organs of the denominations of which their subscribers are members.

They accordingly come into the home with an *ex-cathedra* authority, as it were.

It is, therefore, most deplorable that almost without exception the denominational papers have sold themselves into the most shameless prostitution.

That is a hard saying, no doubt, but the facts justify it.

Take up at random any so-called religious paper.

Do you find therein any strong, virile, uncompromising denunciation of sin?

Do you find therein the teaching of the Full Gospel of Salvation, Healing and Holy Living through faith in Jesus Christ, the Son of God?

Do you find therein any testimonies of those who have been saved, healed or blessed through reading of that paper?

If it is an average denominational paper, you do not.

What do you find? You find on almost every page a manifestation of a spirit of compromise with so-called popular sins.

You find the works of the so-called higher critics whose illogical sophistry tends to make the Word of God of none effect.

You find fulsome flattery of men in positions of earthly power, although they may be most flagrant enemies of God.

You find also, among other things, the most cowardly, malicious and absolutely false attacks upon God's work in Zion and God's Messenger to Zion.

You find the most ludicrous, illogical and unscriptural arguments against God's great truth of Divine Healing.

What is the explanation of this terribly fallen condition of the so-called religious press?

The answer is not far to seek.

Turn to the advertising pages—there it stands forth.

The paper has sold its columns to liars, thieves and murderers.

In almost every column can be found the oily, seductive lie of some unprincipled charlatan, who positively states that he will sell for one dollar a bottle a certain cure for consumption, or cancer, or scrofula, or epilepsy, or some other chronic disease which every physician knows, and every honest physician admits, are absolutely incurable by any remedies concocted by man.

No one who understands the disease will deny that the man who advertises a certain cure for consumption is a liar.

If he takes people's money for his nostrum, he is a thief.

If people perish as a result of taking his poisonous drugs, he is a murderer.

The so-called religious press which advertised his infamous business is a partaker in his crimes.

But the conditions are even worse than this.

Many of these so-called patent medicines have opium or morphine, or some other deadly narcotic poison as their principal ingredient.

Those who take them are temporarily relieved of their pains and delude themselves with the cruel lie that they are recovering from their diseases.

The truth of the matter is that they are slowly but surely acquiring a habit which destroys morality, spirituality, and finally life itself.

This is perhaps the worst form of the prostitution of the so-called religious press, but it is not the only form.

Many of these papers also fill their columns with the flattering advertisements of liars and cheats who offer watches, jewelry, musical instruments and many other articles "free."

Such advertising is false upon the face of it, yet it deceives many simple but good people, who are preyed upon by these cunning thieves.

The so-called religious press is a partaker in these crimes also, since it receives its stipulated portion of the spoils.

A demon who comes in the guise of an angel of light is often the most dangerous.

A devil-controlled press which professes to be Christian is a greater menace to its readers than one which is openly wicked.

A. W. N.

Methodists to Gather in Commemoration of John Wesley.

Methodists from all over the world are to meet in reunion at Evanston next fall in commemoration of the bicentennial of John Wesley, if the plans of President James of Northwestern University are carried out. The plan has been laid before the trustees of the school, and they are said to look favorably upon it.

Evanston is pointed out as the logical place for such a reunion, not only because of its central location, but because Northwestern University is the leading Methodist school of the world. If the reunion is decided upon, invitations to it will be sent to all parts of the world.

In The Household

Your Winter Things.

If I had to start housekeeping with but one single piece of furniture, and that were left to my choice, I would quickly say to my man: "Go, build me a cedar chest, six feet long and two deep and two and a half wide. No, pine will not do; cedar."

And then I would endeavor to live up to that cedar chest.

Its sweet aroma would be a perpetual reminder of green mountain slopes and smiling valleys, of huge, crackling winter fires, and no paint should desecrate its smooth, grained surface. If there were a lot of brass headed tacks around and I wanted to hammer something, I might put a row of these tacks, about half an inch apart, and straight—mind you, straight—around the edges, merely to accentuate the line.

And that beautiful, solid, plain cedar chest should be, in turn and as the occasion demanded, a table, a couch on top and the baby's bed inside, a window seat, a closet, a blessing in general and a disguise in particular.

But disguises are not good things, even in household furniture, and the real use of a cedar chest is a receptacle for storing winter garments where those little pests, moths, will not get at them.

And now is the time to be putting away those same garments.

Just dump them in? Nay, nay. That would be an insult to that honest, beautiful chest.

And it wouldn't be economical, either.

The dress skirts must all be taken out in the open air and thoroughly and carefully shaken and brushed.

If the bindings are frayed, take them off now and get rid of all the dust that accumulates under the hems and seams. Sponge off the spots and remove the crumpled bows and loose trimmings, if there are such. Carefully dampen the places that are crumpled and pull the cloth into shape and smoothness.

The bodices must have the shields taken out, likewise the neck ruches and any lace and ribbon trimmings must be ripped off. These must be cared for separately, cleaning them and putting in condition to be used again. Sponge all the seams of the bodice with ammonia and water until not the slightest odor remains. Then hang the garments in a good, stiff breeze for a few hours, and in the fall it will be a joy to take up the fall sewing. And if you have conscientiously treated every gown in this manner, you have saved the cost of a new one.

Cloaks and wrappings must be attended to the same way, and these, especially, must be laid straight and smooth, with as few folds as possible. Do not wrap up articles into bundles, but always lay lengthwise of the goods, in flat, broad folds.

If there are stockings and socks, these should be mended now, and neatly rolled and put in a place by themselves. You will sleep sounder all the summer in consequence.

Hats should also be attended to. Bows should be taken off and rubbed with a piece of velvet to take out the gathered dust. If the bow has been made by an expert, do not pull it out, for you can never give it again that little air of distinction. Preserve it in a box by itself, and it will give to a home-made hat the one touch necessary.

Treat the wardrobe of the family in the manner indicated, and your cedar chest will be a joy.

E. S.

II. What Must Be Done With the Wastes?

The following matter was published in THE ZION BANNER Volume I, Number 24, but the people were not at that time facing the problem of sanitation, as they are now, and it is more than likely that many either did not read these articles at all, or if they read them, have not carried the facts they contained in their minds until now. It is therefore thought best to republish this very important matter in order that all may fully know the terms upon which the perfect sanitary condition of Zion City is to be obtained, and the best methods of obtaining it.

God's people must be a healthy people, and no people can keep well who transgress God's immutable laws in the matter of sanitation. With the approach of warm weather, in a city which has grown to such a size as Zion City, only the greatest care and the wisest precautions can prevent great mortality on account of unwholesome sanitary conditions. Let every citizen read these articles with close attention, and put them faithfully into practice. A. W. N.

II. What Must Be Done With the Wastes?

Considerable agitation is now arising regarding the best method of disposing of the wastes of the domestic establishments at Zion City. We are therefore led to say something by way of information concerning them as unsanitary agents, and the unsanitary condition they produce.

These wastes as originally produced are by no means always offensive, nor are they very often even dangerous.

If removed beyond the environs of the neighborhood before decomposition occurs, there need be scarcely any apprehension of their becoming dangerous to the healthfulness of the inhabitants whose existence produced them.

It is in the course of their decomposition or "breaking down"—the putrefying process that these domestic wastes from the kitchen, the closets, urinals, slop sinks, and the like undergo—that unsanitary and unhealthful conditions are produced; hence the necessity for a speedy removal of such accumulations.

We have in a former article alluded to the possibilities of germs of disease being carried by the ordinary household and deposited where by some means it may enter the human body through the medium of food. This is another reason for the early removal of wastes.

The possibilities of disease being caused by disease germs carried through the atmosphere are somewhat remote; as, for instance, the cholera bacillus is quickly destroyed by drying, and such micro-organisms are not carried through the air unless they have become dry and therefore easily lifted and carried along.

The germ of the disease commonly called typhoid fever is never carried through the atmosphere, as is erroneously supposed by many. This has been proven after many years of careful experiments, one of the simplest of which we will explain a little later on.

In the decomposition of all organic matter, the specialist has long ago determined through the use of the microscope that the mass of decomposition is composed of micro-organisms called bacteria, of various forms.

Of these, photographs endless in number have been taken, the reproductions of which may be found in any first-class dictionary.

It was at one time thought that these bacteria were universally dangerous to health, but after long experimentation it has been found that many of their species

are not only not dangerous to man's welfare, but, on the contrary, in numerous instances are quite necessary to the economical growth and development of animal life.

But it is the dangerous kind of which we wish to speak, and which so largely go to make up the putrefying mass of house wastes.

Upon reflection it can be seen that the result of the activity of bacteria in the putrefaction of vegetable or animal life lies at the root of all fertility of the soil. Thus it directly or indirectly enables the earth to support vegetable or animal life. It is this species of which we should be the most apprehensive.

Bacterial action is everywhere present and active. The bacteria rapidly multiply in numbers.

This activity and multiplication increase with the temperature and almost cease when freezing point is reached, but the coldest weather of our climate does not destroy many of these germs, as is popularly supposed.

As that which we sow is not quickened except it die, as revealed in God's Word

All organic decomposition of domestic wastes is dangerous.

This is a fundamental principle to which everything must yield.

It may be said that there is no safer index to civilization than the manner in which it disposes of its organic wastes.

The human body may and does withstand the ravages of unwholesome and filthy surroundings, but continual transgression usually results in the final yielding of the human frame to some direful disease, followed by death.

The reader has, no doubt, often perused the lines of some printed resolution of respect to a departed one, which read something like the following: "Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has found it necessary to remove — from our midst," etc.

The resolution often imposes upon a Divine Providence the responsibility of the shortcomings of humanity. Perhaps the loved ones departed because the commonest principles of cleanliness in removing foul, decomposing matter were not observed. The neglect resulted in a case of typhoid fever, which resulted in an

ERUPTION FOR NICARAGUA PREDICTED.

Editor of Popular Mechanics Sees Peril for Canal.

According to the prediction of Henry H. Windsor, editor of *Popular Mechanics*, who has made an exhaustive study of the proposed interoceanic canal routes, the next serious volcanic eruption will be from Mont Consequina, Nicaragua.

Professor Hailprin, of Philadelphia, is also of the opinion that all the islands of the West Indies and the strip between North and South America are likely to sink into the sea, because of the great cavities being formed within the earth by the continued eruptions. A canal through Nicaragua, says Mr. Windsor, would therefore be eventually destroyed.

Would Always Be Perilous.

Along a valley formed by the flow of seas of volcanic lava from opposite sides, through earth that almost continuously trembles from internal disturbances, and in the midst of volcanoes from which still spout ashes and flames, lies the route of the chosen transisthmian canal. No longer ago than 1835 the inhabitants of all the surrounding country fled in terror from the disastrous eruption of the volcano of Consequina. Earthquakes there are now of almost weekly occurrence.

The topography of the earth which was formed there by volcanic eruptions is still undergoing radical changes of formation. New hills are made and new valleys result from the internal disturbances that seem to never cease. Should the Nicaraguan canal be built there are grave fears that it would only be a question of time when it would be obliterated either by volcanic eruption or an earthquake.

These volcanoes originally broke out in the bottom of the sea, and by their continuous overflow built up and added to the continent twenty-five miles. Before the formation of the volcanoes the area which is now Lake Nicaragua was a bay behind a long point projecting into the Pacific ocean to the northwest. The overflow from the volcanoes built up the shore until it connected with and covered the northwesterly end of this point, and this changed the bay into the present lake.

Canal Location.

The canal location is on the west side of the Rio Grande and Los Lajas, on the east side between Lake Nicaragua and in the gorge of the San Juan. The general plan of the topography is recent.

In the territory in question are three principal mountain ranges—the Costa Rican, having peaks 10,000 and 11,000 feet high; the Nicaragua highlands, with peaks from 5,000 to 7,000 feet high; and the west coast volcanoes. The latter reach in many instances to a height of 6,000 feet. The volcanoes lie between the Nicaragua highlands and the line of Costa Rican mountains. As is characteristic of Central America, all have a northwesterly and southeasterly trend.

The volcanoes form a line of isolated peaks, beginning at Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, and ending with Consequina, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The total length of this volcanic range is 180 miles. Ometepe and Consequina are still smoking, occasionally ejecting ashes.

As the lava from these many volcanoes covered the northwesterly end of the original point of land extending into the Pacific Ocean and changed the bay into the Lake of Nicaragua, so the southeasterly point was covered and built up by the flow from the Costa Rican mountains. The two flows were toward each other and did not quite join. Between these two flows is the location of the Nicaraguan Canal.

The crust of the earth is extremely thin in Nicaragua, and I look for the next great eruption there. It may be more terrible than anything history has known; like those the earth experienced prior to the age of man, when mountains and continents were formed and obliterated by sinking and upheaval of the earth.



ONE WAY OF SUPPRESSING TRUTH.

(1 Corinthians, 15:36), so this bacterial activity goes on, and the disorganization and putrefaction of our domestic wastes must be accomplished if animal life is to be subserved.

The place of the occurrence of these processes is what now must invite our attention.

Having now spoken of bacteria, and their ever-present existence and activity, we will describe one of the simple experiments that has been made to determine that the typhoid fever bacilli or bacteria are not transmitted through the air.

Two watch crystals, having first been sterilized, have been placed side by side in a dish which had also been sterilized, and the whole so confined that only filtered air could enter, yet enter easily.

In one watch glass was placed beef tea, and in the other, beef tea containing typhoid bacilli.

Although these cultures were but an inch or two away from the pure beef tea for weeks at a time, yet the pure beef tea never became contaminated by its neighbor.

This is but one of thousands of similar experiments to determine the fact that typhoid fevers are only carried by direct contact.

Precaution must be taken.

untimely death. These victims do not die because God so willed, but largely because of man's own act, neglect, or ignorance.

The law of God in such cases has been violated and the penalty must be paid.

Every community produces much of the seeds of its own dangers.

It must pay the penalty if it does not in a vigorous manner carry them away.

However healthy the territory may be, or however invigorating the atmosphere, unless the price of eternal vigilance is paid in removing dangerous conditions which arise through man's neglect of himself or his surroundings, then expect untoward consequences to follow.

We have been speaking thus far on principles, and clearing a little ground for what may be afterwards said along practical lines as time permits us to contribute to these pages.

Justice Beach Dead.

Justice Miles Beach died May 18th in New York. His fatal illness was reported as diabetes, but it is believed death also was due in part to the effect of an operation recently performed to remove a carbuncle that was slow to heal. Justice Beach was born in Saratoga county in 1840, and after his graduation from Union college entered his father's law office in Troy. He early took an interest in politics, and was elected mayor of Troy, serving two years.

BILL AGAINST PACKERS

Considered by Lawyers to Be Within Bounds of Reasonable Petition for Relief.

IS BROAD AND INCLUSIVE

Maintain a "Black List," One of the Charges Made Against the Alleged Packing Trust.

The bill for injunction against the packers, which was filed May 10th by the government attorneys, is broader than the most radical surmises, the wording of the bill is such that it precludes any anticipated attempt on the part of the defendants to shift the blame to employees or unknown or hard to get at people.

"All officers and agents of said defendant corporations" is comprehensive and should cover every person connected with the defendants.

Yet broad as it is, District Attorney Bethea and other federal attorneys are confident that the bill is within bounds of a reasonable action for relief.

Legal Battle to Begin May 20th.

Counsel for the packers have held a consultation in which it was agreed that the real legal battle would be opened up on May 20th, when District Attorney Bethea's application for a temporary injunction will be combated.

Summary of Charges.

A summary of the charges against the packers is as follows:

That the constituent members of the beef trust—Armour, Swift, Hammond, Morris, Cudahy and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—control sixty per cent of the fresh meat business of the United States.

That the defendants conspire to refrain from bidding against each other, except perfunctorily, for live stock, thus compelling stock owners to sell for a less price than they would receive if no combination existed.

That the packers conspire to bid up prices of live stock for a few days at a time to allure shippers to send in large consignments of stock.

That, when a great supply is thus collected, the packers drive prices below the normal level, forcing sales by the owners and raisers of the stock.

That the packers conspire to raise, lower or fix the prices of fresh meats to dealers and consumers throughout the country, and likewise abroad.

That they periodically hold secret meetings and agree on prices not to be deviated from.

That they restrict the amounts of shipments whenever by so doing they may promote their own profits; and that they impose on each other penalties for breaking agreements.

That they have a uniform rule of credits.

Maintain a Black List.

That they together maintain a "black list" of delinquents and refuse to sell to such delinquents.

That they impose uniform charges for cartage on dealers and consumers, whereas, without a combination and conspiracy, no cartage charges whatever would be made.

That the packers receive, by means of rebates, unlawful rates from railroads—rates which would-be competitors could not secure.

The government demands that the packers be enjoined from continuing any of the unlawful proceedings cited above; from attempting to monopolize the packing business; from refraining from bidding against one another; from arbitrarily

fixing prices, either of live stock or their packing products; from maintaining a "black list"; from imposing a cartage charge for delivery, and from receiving rebates from the railroads.

That the beef trust produce books, papers and documents relative to its dealings.

That subpoenas be issued to bring into court for testimony the owners and managers of the companies constituting the combination.

The section of the Sherman antitrust law is quoted to the effect that such agreements among persons or corporations are in restraint of trade and therefore illegal.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Gives Life for a Boast that He Had Killed Two Men and Would Kill Others.

"Jim" Underwood, a negro, was lynched at Decatur, Meigs County, Tennessee, May 11th. Underwood was in the county jail charged with carrying a pistol. He openly boasted that he had killed two men and threatened to kill two prominent residents at the first opportunity.

About one o'clock in the morning Jailer Legg was aroused by the breaking of the door of his room. A score of men with blackened faces forced their way in, secured the jail keys, and, taking the negro a mile from the town, hanged him to a tree.

On his breast was pinned a statement that he was hanged because he had "threatened to take the lives of two good men."

BRITISH CAMP A LAWFUL ONE.

President Says There Is No Violation of Neutrality Laws.

President Roosevelt has finally decided the British mule case. He declares the camp at New Orleans is a lawful one. In this he follows the opinions of the secretary of state and the attorney general to the effect that there is no possible violation of the neutrality laws involved in the purchase by Great Britain of mules or munitions of war in this country. The president has been guided in this by the unvarying position taken by this country, in behalf of which it has fought many diplomatic battles, which is that arms and all other munitions of war are of necessity articles of commerce, and can be sold to either or both belligerents without the slightest violation of the laws of neutrality.

FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

President of Prominent Mechanical Engineering Institution Dies.

Dr. Henry S. Morton, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, died recently in New York as the result of an operation performed by Dr. E. L. Keyes on April 15th.

It had been hoped by the members of his family, his friends and his physicians that Dr. Morton would recover, and after the operation, which was entirely successful, he rallied in a satisfactory manner. He improved slowly, however, and when there was a relapse, a few days ago, he did not possess the vitality to make up the lost ground.

Hebrew Women Sell Meat.

Effecting a permanent organization under the guidance of Joseph Barondess, Hebrew women of the East Side, New York, who for four days have been in revolt against the dealers in kosher meat, have decided to establish coöperative shops, from which their families may be supplied at cost with the necessaries of life. This action was forced upon them by the dealers, who closed their stores after the rioting on Saturday night and announced a suspension of business for one week.

WANT PRESERVATION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Western Railroads Are on the Side of the National Millers' Federation.

Millers of the country are engaged in a bitter struggle for the preservation of the export trade. The fight is being led by the Millers' National Federation, of which B. A. Eckhart is president.

Arrayed on the side of the millers are the western roads, under the leadership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and against the milling interests are the Central Traffic Association and Trunk Line Association roads. At a meeting held in Chicago recently, at which representatives of all lines from Chicago to the seaboard and from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis and also representatives of the lake carrying lines and of the Millers' National Federation were present, no agreement was reached, as the St. Paul refused to withdraw its rate of 20½ cents on flour for export going by the part lake and part rail route.

The eastern lines, with one exception, refused to participate in the rate, and two committees were appointed with a view to a solution. One reported in favor of maintaining the rate and of placing flour on the same basis with wheat, while the other made a contrary report.

CHINESE MINISTER ASKS PROTECTION.

Says One of His Countrymen Has Been Shot in Colorado.

A telegram from Denver says: Governor Orman has received the following telegram from Secretary of State Hay: "The Chinese minister asks protection against threatened violence and forcible expulsion of Chinese at Silverton, representing that one has been shot, others badly beaten, and a house occupied by some of them broken into and robbed. If the facts are as understood and represented by the minister, I should be pleased if you would take such measures for the protection of the Chinese as you may find proper, and other action you may deem appropriate for the prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties."

NEW YORK JEWS BOYCOTT BEEF.

Close Their Shops Until Kosher Meat is Reduced.

The boycott on beef by the Jewish residents of the East Side, in sympathy with the butchers of that race who are keeping their shops closed until the price of the kosher meat is reduced, has assumed large proportions. The boroughs of Brooklyn and Newark, which contain many Jewish inhabitants, have joined the movement. It is further expected that all the butcher shops of the East Side dealing in this kind of meat will soon be closed, and the inhabitants, estimated at 250,000 people, will take to milk, eggs and vegetables.

New York Begins Meat Trust Investigation.

The investigation of charges of a meat trust was begun May 15th by the State of New York in a hearing before Referee Judson S. Landon, former Supreme Court Justice. The inquiry developed several charges of collusion among the big packers in their dealings with customers. Albert B. Boardman, representing Armour & Co., was the only attorney to appear on behalf of the trust.

President Pardons Frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The president has granted a pardon to C. A. S. Frost, who was involved in the contempt proceedings in the United States court in San Francisco, in which Judge Noyes was the principal. Frost was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Advertisements under this head, such as "For Sale," "Wanted," etc., are bound to meet with good results. Zion members everywhere should make their wants known through these columns.

RATES—Three lines for 25 cents per insertion; five times for \$1; one cent per word additional.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres in Benton, Lake County, ½ mile from Zion City, ½ mile from Northwestern Railroad; land dark rich soil; 8-room house, cellar, cistern, new barn, new granary, orchard, wells, running springs. Per acre, \$125. Inquire of J. H. BURGESS, Foss Postoffice, Illinois.

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WANTED—An experienced man for Crockery Department. Must thoroughly understand the business. Address F. T. PATTERSON, Superintendent Bureau of Employment, Zion City, Illinois.

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DOINGS OF CONGRESS

The Nicaraguan Canal Bill Again Before the Senate—Many Treaties Discussed.

CUBA IS NOW INDEPENDENT

British Ambassador Resigns—President Roosevelt at War Against Trusts—Other National Affairs.

The next few weeks will see three important measures passed upon in the Senate. The bill providing for a civil government for the Philippine Islands will be disposed of, likewise the Nicaraguan canal bill and the Cuban reciprocity measure.

The Philippine bill is likely to be passed upon in a few days, as the discussion which has been raging so fiercely over this issue in the Senate is about concluded. Several days ago the Democrats declined to assent to an agreement to take a vote on the bill, yet while no definite agreement has been reached, the discussion has been exhaustive and there remains but little more to be said.

With the Philippine bill out of the way, the Cuban reciprocity bill will then receive the attention of the Senate, and if the Nicaraguan canal bill sails on smooth waters the outlook for a speedy adjournment is good.

Panama Route Opposed.

That there will be strenuous opposition to the Nicaraguan route is freely predicted. The recent volcanoes, it will be urged, tend to show the folly of trying to build a great ship canal, costing millions of dollars, through a volcanic country.

Treaties Sent to Senate.

Secretary Hay has already sent to the Senate the agreements with the governments of Nicaragua, Colombia and Costa Rica on the respective isthmian canal routes. They are conventions of a treaty character, to be in force after Congress shall have selected a route. The Nicaraguan agreement provides for the lease of a strip of land ten miles wide while the canal is in course of construction, and afterwards to be narrowed to six miles. The price stipulated is \$6,000,000, with an annuity of \$25,000 as a material reminder of Nicaragua's sovereignty. Costa Rica is to receive \$1,000,000 down and an annual rental of \$10,000. The treaty empowers the United States to maintain order within the belt by a civil police. The United States is given full power in case of war to send either her military or naval forces or both into the belt to protect it and to fulfil the sovereignty over the belt which this government would warrant to both Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Three Million Dollars for Cuba.

Senator Clapp has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to visit Cuba to make an investigation into the economic and industrial conditions of the island with a view of affording relief to any persons who might be in distress. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

The proposed commission will consist of three or five members. It will go to Cuba at once and make a thorough investigation into the economical and industrial conditions existing there and make a report to the next session of this Congress.

The commission is authorized to make provision for the relief of any distress it may find among the people, which, in its opinion, should not be postponed until the next Congress. This relief will

include limited assistance in the matter of seed, stock and machinery, as in the judgment of the commission may be necessary.

President Wants Coal Combine Investigated.

President Roosevelt has requested Attorney General Knox to begin an investigation of the operations of the so-called coal trust for the purpose of determining whether or not it has been conducted in violation of the Sherman antitrust act and the interstate commerce law.

The only information which the law department of the government possesses regarding the operations of the coal trust is contained in the final reports of the industrial committee.

These reports, however, in the judgment of a number of the government lawyers, prove conclusively that the anthracite coal operators have for years maintained an organization to control prices of coal; that they repeatedly during each year arbitrarily raise and lower those prices, and that they have ironclad agreements with the railroads which yield them enormous sums in rebates.

Maclay's Book Out.

In discussing the naval appropriation bill in the House, the most important feature of the discussion involved a revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy. This arose over an amendment to the bill, and which was adopted, prohibiting the use of Maclay's history of the navy as a text-book at the Naval Academy.

British Ambassador Resigns.

Lord Pauncefoot has tendered his resignation as ambassador to Washington and asked immediate acceptance.

The British ambassador, who has been seriously ill from a complication of diseases, is reported better and in a fair way to recover his usual health.

For a National Conservatory.

Bills were introduced in the Senate and House to establish a national conservatory of art and music in the United States. The move has the support of leading musicians and artists in all parts of the country.

Rathbone Case Goes to Cuba.

President Roosevelt, in the case of Estes G. Rathbone, has decided to confer jurisdiction upon the Cuban Court of Appeals to review the case, not only as to the law, but as to the facts, and to consider new testimony which may be presented.

H. G. Squiers For Cuba.

The President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Herbert Goldsmith Squiers of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, and Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, to be consul general at Havana.

Bill For Colored People.

The House committee on labor has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for a commission to inquire into the industrial condition of the colored people of the United States. E. S.

Theological Seminary to Move.

Andover Theological seminary, of Andover, Massachusetts, the oldest of the Congregational theological schools, probably will be moved to Chicago and consolidated with the Chicago Theological seminary. Leading educators of the church and the directors of the two institutions are formulating plans whereby the endowment of the Massachusetts school can be transferred to the local institution.

Andover Theological seminary has been losing ground for some time. Its faculty has been reduced as the number of students fell away, and although it now has a rich endowment and a magnificent equipment, it boasts but a dozen students.

MOB LAW IN GEORGIA.

Eight Killed and Six Wounded During a Riot at Atlanta, Georgia.

An effort by officers of the law to arrest negro outlaws who had barricaded themselves in a store at Atlanta, Georgia, resulted, Saturday, in eight men being killed, including three policemen, a white citizen and four negroes. Six persons, black and white, were wounded. The most exciting scenes prevailed at the place of the disturbance and all available policemen, with militia, called out by the governor, had all they could do to keep down a general riot. An entire block of buildings was burned before the conflict, which began early in the morning, was terminated.

Twenty arrests of negroes charged with various misdemeanors were reported by the police as late as midnight. In some instances the officers experienced considerable difficulty in protecting their victims from the excited crowds.

While returning to his home on the McPherson road, former Policeman S. A. Kerlin was waylaid by five negroes with whom he had had trouble while a member of the force. Kerlin secured warrants for their arrests, and, joined by other policemen, arrived at the hiding place of the negroes.

As the officers approached the inmates opened fire and the officers retreated.

Later, another attempt was made to arrest the negroes, and Officer Battle was killed by a shot from the resisting side. King, a negro, voluntarily surrendered, and at the point of a pistol, he was made to walk up to the house and set fire to it. Three more of the police dropped dead from pistol shots. The house burned quickly and as the inmates dashed for liberty they were shot in quick succession.

Two of the negroes tried to escape by the sewer. The crowd had increased until 2,000 men surrounded the burning area. Milton Bosby, a negro, was seen to emerge from the mouth of the sewer. He was literally shot to pieces.

The crowd had scarcely finished this work when another negro was seen coming out of the sewer, and was shot to fragments.

The shooting had by this time attracted hundreds of people and nearly every man who came to the scene carried a rifle.

Governor Candler ordered out the militia to cooperate with the city authorities and the sheriff of Fulton County.

Will Gregg, a negro, was heard to remark that it was a shame to kill negroes that way, and he had no sooner spoken the words than he was riddled with bullets. He was carried to the county jail where he died.

Governor Candler has ordered every militiaman in Atlanta under arms and to remain at company headquarters until further orders.

Road Gives Rebates.

J. A. Middleton, general freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company, testified at a hearing before the interstate commerce commission in St. Louis that his road had given rebates on grain shipments in violation of the interstate commerce law, and it is expected that the commission will at once ask for an injunction to restrain that railroad from further violations. The hearing was conducted by Special Agent Marchand before Commissioners Prouty and Fifer.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

King Alexander has accepted the resignations of the Servian cabinet. M. Passics, formerly a radical, has been intrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

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CALLS SCHOOLS SWEAT-SHOPS.

New York Physician Tells of Schools in Letter to the Herald.

In the following letter, written to the editor of the New York *Herald* by a prominent physician of New York, the conditions described therein may be said to be true of public schools generally in the United States.

"As a well wisher of the children of New York, and as a physician, permit me to tell what I have discovered through visits to those mental sweat-shops, our public schools.

"The shattered nerves, the stunted minds, the dwarfed and fragile bodies that come under my observation daily are too high a price to pay for the false theories and costly experiments of which our children are the victims. A ceaseless round of studies, many beyond the child's grasp, with a frantic, overdriven teacher, trying to crowd a lifetime's fads, facts and fancies into the space that formerly was fully occupied by a comparatively sensible and merciful course in the common school branches, is the root of untold evil.

"The military and mechanical drill that takes the place of free and childish play may be of service to those of maturer mind and physique, but the average pupil in our elementary schools is being steadily pushed to the wall by lack of healthful exercise and preposterous demands upon his brain and nervous system.

"The condition in which I find refined and educated women, teachers in our public schools, is a scandal to the community that tolerates such a state of affairs, and reacts directly upon children.

"Ridiculous and excessive clerical work serving no practical end, the demands of swarms of so-called supervisors and the peculiar assumption by certain "principals" that they are hired to run a sweat-shop, form a combination which is the secret of the present low status of our schools."

TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE.

Invents Machine to Gather and Burn Garbage. May Revolutionize Street Cleaning.

Peter Green, a Chicago street railway employe, has invented a machine that promises to revolutionize the street cleaning business, if it will do what he claims for it, which is that it will collect and burn the street cleanings at the same time. It will soon be given a trial by Superintendent of Streets Doherty. The machine is operated by a gasoline engine. The engine operates a suction fan that picks debris off the streets and throws it into a gasoline furnace. The ashes are deposited in a receptacle that can be emptied when it is filled, and the work proceed. The machine will cover a swath fourteen feet wide and clean up all sorts of rubbish as it goes along. The machine is moved by the same engine that operates the fan and furnace.

Mr. Green is an employe of the Chicago City railway company, it is said. He seems confident his machine will do all he claims for it.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY BEGINS.

Action on Creed Revision Will Be Its Most Important Business.

The Presbyterian General Assembly opened on May 15th in New York. This is likely to be one of the epoch-making gatherings of the church, inasmuch as the body of commissioners will decide before the beginning of June just what change shall be made in the confession of faith of the church.

Action on the creed revision committee's report will be the most important business before the assembly. This committee's report is kept secret until the

session begins, but many persons in the church believe they know what the substance of the recommendations will be. The declaratory statement of the Presbyterian faith prepared by the members of the commission to supplement and explain the longer statement of doctrine already in existence will not overthrow the teaching of foreordination, but will set forth that the mercy of God is extended to all men. Concerning the regeneration of elect infants, the declaratory statement probably will say that it is not held by the church that non-elect infants dying in their infancy are lost. What a farce for a company of men to get together and decide, after argument, what is a Divine truth!

EXPEDITION TO INVESTIGATE.

National Geographic Society Sends Geologists to the West Indies.

The National Geographic society is preparing to send an expedition to investigate the West Indian calamity. It is intended to send two geologists, one topographer, a geographer, a meteorologist, and an explorer.

Professor R. T. Hill of the geological survey has been chosen as one of the geologists. The weather bureau will select the meteorologist. Professor I. C. Russell of the University of Michigan, who suggested the expedition, has been invited to be of the party. Professor Alexander Graham Bell will go if he returns from Nova Scotia in time.

Report of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade for the week says: "Weather and wages continue the only seriously disturbing factors in the business situation. Excessive moisture and low temperature made the crop outlook more uncertain, and much depends on a continuance of prosperity in the agricultural sections.

"On the other hand, record breaking distribution of pay in the Pittsburg region accelerated retail trade, while resumption of woolen and other mills added largely to the active force. Transporting lines continue to make splendid exhibits, railway earnings for the first week of May exceeding those of a year ago by 6.2 per cent and surpassing the same week's earnings in 1900 by 19.9 per cent.

"While it is generally agreed that there has been much improvement in the winter wheat states since the opening of the month, prices became somewhat firmer upon the publication of the official report of condition on May 1st.

"Exports of grain for ten months of the crop year assure the heaviest outgo ever recorded, even if the last two months make poor exhibits. For the last week exports were 3,499,764 bushels, flour included, against 4,023,246 a year ago. Corn advanced on lighter receipts and reports of slow progress in planting.

"Failures for the week number 228 in the United States, against 177 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 19 a year ago."

New Rules for County Hospital.

Warden Healy, of the county hospital, has announced some new rules regarding clinics. The warden has declared that patients who are likely to suffer any discomfort by going to the clinic will not be required to go. This restriction of patients for the clinics is not welcomed by the physicians and the medical students.

The following patients, according to the new rules, will not be taken to the clinic: Any patient who would suffer in any way discomfort or actual injury.

Any patient who is in danger of sudden death.

Any patient who would be discontented or displeased because of going to the clinic.

STATUS OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Threaten to Tie Up Every Industry in the Country If a Settlement Is Not Soon Reached.

The temporary strike of the mine workers of the Lehigh Valley for higher wages or shorter hours is quiet in character and it is still hoped by the leaders of both factions that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached at an early date.

Point to a Strike.

Although it is known that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, has evinced a willingness to call the strike off if any concession whatever was made by the operators, yet Senator Hanna, in communication with the leading operators, met with a refusal to grant any of the miners' demands.

No Serious Trouble.

The week just ended is the first, it is said, in the history of the hard coal trade, that no coal was mined in any part of the region. No disturbance of any consequence has been reported anywhere.

To Tie up Industry.

If no settlement is reached, a tie up of every industry in the country is planned to bring victory to the coal miners. If carried out as now predicted, business of all kinds will be paralyzed and every person will be inconvenienced.

If the miners succeed in their object it will directly affect 449,000 men who are employed in and about the coal mines of the country.

However, it is doubted by interested persons, closely watching developments, that such a stupendous movement could be brought about, for the reason that the business interests of the country would not stand idly by and permit such a plan to be put into effect.

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