

THE ZION BANNER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE REV. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE

VOL. II. NO. 2.

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CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Mayor and Aldermen Spend an Evening in Perfecting Organization of City Council.

OFFICERS' BONDS ARE GOOD

The Boulevards, Streets and Alleys, as Originally Designed and Platted, Accepted by the City.

Monday evening, May 19th, the City Council met pursuant to adjournment in Shiloh Tabernacle. Mayor Harper presided and City Attorney Barnes was present.

The business of the evening was the adoption of certain resolutions necessary to the perfection of the organization of the City of Zion.

Among these was a resolution approving and accepting the bonds of the mayor and of the other city officers.

The other resolutions adopted on this occasion are important from technical legal standpoints.

There is a great deal of work connected with the organization of all the departments of a municipality as large as the City of Zion, and the first steps in the matter are of the utmost importance, if future complications are to be avoided.

The problems which confront the council of the City of Zion and its legal advisors are, in many respects, entirely unique in the history of civil government.

Unless these problems are met promptly and wisely, and all the legal technicalities carefully arranged so that there will be no loopholes for any possible enemy, it may some time become very difficult for the municipality to carry out the principles upon which Zion City is founded.

This work is accordingly being attended to with no undue haste, and the City of Zion is fortunate in having a city attorney and a legal counselor of such marked ability as Judge V. V. Barnes and Attorney Samuel W. Packard.

The following is a full report of the proceedings of the council at this meeting:

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Harper, who directed the clerk to call the roll.

All the aldermen were present, together with City Attorney V. V. Barnes.

Alderman Hauck presented the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Pontius:

Resolved, That the official bonds of Richard H. Harper, mayor; Jasper H. DePew, city clerk; Albert C. Held, city treasurer; V. V. Barnes, city attorney; Carl F. Stern, city marshal, together with the sureties thereon, be, and the same are, hereby approved.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Alderman Dunlap then presented the following resolution, seconded by Alderman Hauck:

Resolved, That the action of John Alex. Dowie in transmitting a certified copy of

the record of the County Court in the matter of the organization of the City of Zion, showing the canvass of the votes and the results of the election whereby the City of Zion became organized as a city, and having the same recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Lake County, and after being so recorded transmitted to the Secretary of State, together with the certificate of the recordation endorsed thereon, be and the same hereby is, ratified, confirmed and approved.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

Alderman Schultz presented the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Pontius:

Resolved, That V. V. Barnes, City Attorney for the City of Zion, be authorized and directed to procure a certified copy of the record of the County Court of Lake County, Illinois, in the matter of the organization of the City of Zion, showing the canvass of the votes and the result of the election whereby the City of Zion became organized as a city, and have the same recorded as required by law, in the office of Recorder of Deeds of Lake County, to see that the said certified copy is immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, together with the certificate of such recordation in the said Recorder's office endorsed thereon, so as to fully and beyond all question comply with the law with reference to the due incorporation of the said City of Zion.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Alderman Pontius presented the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Dunlap:

Resolved, That the streets, alleys, avenues and boulevards shown by the plats or portions of the property located in the City of Zion made by John Alex. Dowie, as owner, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Lake county, Illinois, be and the same hereby are, accepted as streets, avenues, alleys and boulevards.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman Preston and seconded by Alderman Leise:

Resolved, That the City Clerk, Jasper H. DePew, be and is hereby instructed to procure the necessary record books, journal and stationery for the use of the city officers.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

It was moved and duly seconded to adjourn the council to meet in the same place May 26th, at 7:30 p. m. Carried.

At the meeting to be held next Monday evening, a number of ordinances which have been prepared by City Attorney V. V. Barnes will be presented to the council for passage.

INTO LARGER QUARTERS.

Zion City General Stores Preparing to More than Double Present Accommodations.

The new additions which are being built to Zion City General Stores, at the corner of Elijah avenue and Twenty-seventh street, will more than double the present accommodations of that growing young mercantile giant.

The principal building now being put up is ninety feet wide by one hundred feet long, and two stories high. The entire front will be of plate glass.

This large building is divided into six rooms, three on the ground floor and three on the second floor. Those on the ground floor will be occupied by the grocery department, dry goods department

and the hardware department; while the upstairs rooms will be occupied by the clothing, millinery and shoe departments.

This will enable the harness department, which is now in a separate building, to come into the room now occupied by the hardware department, while the furniture department, now confined to one upstairs room, will be permitted to spread itself over the floor now occupied by the grocery and clothing departments.

It is expected that a large book and stationery department will also be added.

Besides these salesrooms, a large warehouse, fifty by one hundred feet, is being built immediately in the rear of the new stores, and an office, sixteen by forty feet, is being built between the old stores and the new.

Twenty-eight to thirty carpenters are being constantly employed in the putting up of this large building, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the 10th of June.

The General Stores will add to its equipment, very soon, two new delivery wagons, making five in all, besides a new tank wagon which is delivering oil direct to consumers from the large storage tank near the Chicago and North-Western tracks at the intersection of Thirtieth street.

THE INCOMING HOST.

Every Day Sees New Families Coming to Make Their Homes in Zion City.

From all over the civilized world thousands of God's children are setting their faces towards Zion City.

Every incoming train, almost without exception, brings into the lovely little city families who will make their homes there; heads of houses coming before to prepare homes for their wives and little ones, and homeseekers coming with the intention of leasing lots on which to build.

Scarce a freight train stops at Zion City that does not leave one or more cars of household goods on the sidings there.

The following is a partial list of those who have brought their families to Zion City in the last few days, giving also the former address of each one:

Harry L. Felio, Chicago.
S. E. Wheeler, Davenport, Iowa.
H. S. Putnam, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
F. Smith, Viola, Illinois.
Flora Matthews, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Robert J. Riley, Lafayette, Indiana.
Mrs. Lena Frederickson, Webster City, Iowa.

C. J. Fithian, Youngstown, Ohio.
It will be noted in this list of eight families that six states are represented. This is a very fair indication of the wide field from which Zion City draws its population.

Letters from foreign countries inform us that Zion people in these far-away lands are looking toward Zion City with intense longing.

Many have already arrived from every land beneath the sun, and more are on the way. Advices from Australia received recently say that twelve people left that island continent for Zion City a few weeks ago.

READY TO FIGHT FIRES

Splendid Fire Apparatus Installed at Zion City Fire and Police Station.

NUCLEUS OF A PAID BRIGADE

Horses and Men Will Be Ready for Service Night and Day—Fire Alarm System to Be Installed Eventually.

The Zion City Fire and Police station, on Elijah avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, has been finished, and the city is now splendidly equipped for almost any emergency in fire-fighting.

The building, which is only temporary, is built not for architectural beauty—although not displeasing to the eye—but for service.

It is two stories high, with a tall lookout tower.

On the lower floor stands the brand-new chemical engine and hose-truck, with its supply wagon. At the sides of it in front are the stalls for the horses which will be in readiness day and night to draw this little wonder fire-fighter to any fire on the city side.

Behind the stalls on the south side of the station are the cells for the confinement of those who come in from the outside and offend the peace and dignity of the state of Illinois and of the City of Zion. A corresponding room on the north side will be used for the storage of hay, grain and other supplies.

On the second floor will be the bedrooms of the chief engineer of the fire department and his two helpers, who are the nucleus of the regular paid fire brigade of the City of Zion. A stairway affords a means of going upstairs, but when the men are in a hurry to come down to go to a fire, polished brass poles extending through large ports in the second floor will be the means of their sliding descent.

The fire department, for the present, will be mostly volunteer, but will be thoroughly organized and, best of all perfectly obedient to authority.

A good-sized room in the southeast corner of the second floor will be fitted up as the police court-room of the City of Zion, where Police Magistrate Lamond will sit in judgment upon the offenders who may be brought before him.

In the tower, which looks out over the entire city, a sentry will be watching over the city, day and night, to give the alarm as quickly as any fire shows its warning plume of smoke. It is expected that this method will ere long give way, however, to a complete fire alarm telegraph system.

The fire apparatus for this station was installed last Wednesday. It consists of a combination hose truck and chemical engine and chemical supply wagon. In addition to this, almost every building of importance in Zion City has its own little chemical engine, besides a large number of fire pails, liquid and dry-powder extinguishers, and other appliances for fighting the fire-fiend.

Items of Local News

Zion City livery stable has secured several new rigs in the past week, and is better equipped than ever to take care of the rapidly growing livery business of Zion City. Mr. West, the general manager, informs us that the machinery is on the ground at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Elijah avenue for the sinking of a well, which will supply the stable with water.

Deacon Herman Peterson is rapidly getting the material on the ground for the completion of Zion College building, at the corner of Enoch avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Thousands of brick are being hauled from Zion City brickyard, and other material from the planing mill. As soon as the structural iron work arrives, the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Two new machines, a jointer and a jig saw have recently been added to the equipment of Zion planing mill, which, with an addition of eight men to the mill force, and a twenty-four foot extension of the mill building, will just enable them to supply material to the Elijah Hospice and Administration building. A busier spot can scarcely be imagined.

The quarters of Zion harness shop are entirely too small for the volume of business being done, and the employes are anxiously waiting for the time of their removal to the quarters formerly occupied by the hardware department of the Zion City General Stores. The hardware department is to move into one of the new buildings.

The addition to Temple Cottage known as the Annex is now completed. It contains the General Overseer's council chambers, library, the offices of his personal attendant, private secretary, general secretary and of several stenographers and other members of his personal staff.

The foundation for the east wing of the large Elijah Hospice, including the culinary department and lunch room, in all about 220 by 38 feet, is now finished. The south line of foundation is also nearly complete. Excavation is going forward for the Elijah avenue front.

Plans have been approved for a twenty by fifty foot addition to the Zion Fresh Food Supply building. When this is completed Deacon Crane, the general manager, expects to put in a full line of butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and vegetables of all kinds.

Orders are being placed for machinery and equipments for Zion Sugar and Confection association. The erection of the building will begin at once, and it is expected the association will be manufacturing candy within ninety days.

The foundation of the new Administration building will in all probability be finished tomorrow. Material is arriving daily, and workmen are being placed as fast as possible. The planing mill is busy on material for this building.

The new artesian well in Edina park is now down to a depth of seven hundred feet. Work on this well will be pushed in order that Edina park may be improved and beautified this summer.

Zion's financial institutions report a steady progress. Investments are being made by not only members of the Christian Catholic Church, but friends of Zion living in this and other countries.

We are informed by Mr. W. H. Reynolds, assistant superintendent of Zion

City Power, Plumbing, Lighting and Heating Association, that in a few days, at most, fires will be started under the new boilers at the power house, and there will be steam for all the many uses for which preparations have been made.

A gang of Chicago and North-Western section men are at work putting in a long side track for storage purposes and to take care of the increasing number of loaded cars arriving for Zion City every day. The track joins the main line at the planing mill.

Seven cases of lace machinery are expected to arrive at Zion City in a day or so. Among the lot is a case of 3,400 new bobbins and carriages. The machinery, which makes an extra superfine grade of lace, will be put up immediately on arrival.

We have been advised by the management that hereafter all applications for employment at the Lace Industries will be referred to the regular Zion employment bureau under the management of Deacon Patterson.

The tenters are beginning to come in. The Zion holiday camp is the most inviting place for the hundreds who will undoubtedly spend the summer or visit Zion City for brief outings.

The planting of thousands of shade trees along the streets continues. A large force of men is engaged in this work.

Zion City Bank is receiving subscriptions for shares in the Zion Sugar and Confection Association; shares \$100 each.

Subscriptions can be made now for any of Zion's securities, and paid for at a later date, at \$100 per share.

All of the fruit nursery stock is being opened in the new nursery one mile west of the Temple site.

Personal Mention

The dwelling of Jairus W. Crane, general manager of Zion Fresh Food Supply, is rapidly nearing completion, and, with S. D. Williams' fine place on his left and A. B. Nungeste's, on the right, makes a group of houses much admired, a feature of that neighborhood. It will be remembered that Deacon Crane was unfortunately burned out last winter. With the assistance of a volunteer Zion fire insurance company, Deacon Crane has been able to build a much better dwelling than the one he lost.

Agent Myers of the Chicago and North-Western station at Zion City, informs us that the work has increased so rapidly that the company has been compelled to put on extra help. A telegraph messenger boy and baggage man have recently been added to the station force.

Evangelist Kindle returned on Saturday last from an extended business trip to the south and southeast. He visited all of the growing Zion Gatherings and reports them in a flourishing condition.

Deacon John D. Burt and wife of St. Paul, Minnesota, arrived this week and expect to make Zion City their future home.

Elder F. A. Graves, who is building a fine residence on Elizabeth street, is a frequent visitor at Zion City.

Trouble at South Chicago Hospital.

On Monday afternoon the South Chicago Hospital was besieged by a crowd of Hungarians who declared that a fellow workman was dying in the institution—a practical prisoner. In this they were upheld by Consul Schwegel, representing

the Austrian government in Chicago, who asserts that seven severely injured men were not allowed by the hospital authorities to make their wills. The consul says the only person permitted to see the patients was a priest—a privilege allowed in prisons. The trouble which so aroused the consul and the South Chicago workers resulted from an accident at the South Chicago Furnace company's plant on Saturday. Seven men were badly, some fatally, burned by molten metal. They were hurried to the hospital, where admittance was denied their friends. The friends of Michael Toth, one of the injured, learned he was dying. They went to the hospital and demanded admittance. They were refused and threatened to force an entrance. There were twenty-five men in the crowd and they declared they would batter down the doors. Fearing that they would carry out their threats, a call for assistance was sent to the South Chicago police station.

TOBACCO MUST GO.

New Rules for Employees of North-Western Prohibit Tobacco and Intoxicants.

The Chicago and North-Western road officials have declared officially that all employees of that road must choose between service for it and the use of tobacco or intoxicants while on duty.

No longer will the use of tobacco be tolerated, in any form, by the employees of the passenger service. In the new book of rules which is now in effect over the entire system, is the following:

"The use of tobacco by employees when on duty in or about passenger stations or on passenger cars is prohibited."

Rules of the most stringent kind are also incorporated against the use of intoxicants or the frequenting of places where they are sold. An employee who does either is liable to get a curt note of dismissal from the general superintendent or the general manager. The operation of trains in this day of high speed and congested traffic requires every ounce of brain and nerve force an employee can bring into action, and for this reason the management of the North-Western does not purpose having the brains of its passenger men befogged with whisky and tobacco. Regarding the new rule prohibiting the use of tobacco, an official of the company said: "Cleanliness and neatness are important factors in the railroading of today, and these considerations alone are sufficient warrant for a prohibition of the use of tobacco by employees when on duty. We desire that employees shall not make our property disgusting to travelers by the use of tobacco, and themselves steeped by tobacco poison while on duty. I believe, however, that the use of tobacco by railroad men engaged in train operations is fast decreasing, and the time will come when a tobacco user will be as unwelcome in the transportation departments of the railroads as a drunkard is now."

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY OF GOD'S WITNESSES. Excursion from Zion City to Chicago, Lord's Day Afternoon, May 25th.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for a special excursion train to run from Zion City to Chicago on Lord's Day afternoon, May 25, 1902, on the occasion of the Special Assembly of God's Witnesses, and the Final Message of the Series of Elijah's Restoration Messages of Purity, Peace and Power at the Chicago Auditorium.

This train will leave Zion City at 12:15 P. M., and, returning, will leave Chicago at eight o'clock. FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, THIRTY CENTS; CHILDREN BETWEEN FIVE AND TWELVE, FIFTEEN CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER FIVE, FREE.

DANIEL SLOAN,
Superintendent Zion Transportation.

Notice of Removal.

The Mail Order Department of Zion City General Stores has removed from its former location in Zion Building, 1201 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to Zion City, Illinois. All correspondence should be addressed to: MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT ZION CITY GENERAL STORES, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

Official Directory of Zion City, Illinois

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, FOUNDER.

The City of Zion.

Incorporated March 31, 1902, under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

Mayor—Richard H. Harper.
City Clerk—Jasper H. DePew.
City Treasurer—Albert C. Held.
City Attorney—V. V. Barnes.
Police Magistrate—Joseph H. Lamond.
Aldermen—P. T. C. Leise, Ira E. Pontius, Jason M. Preston, John G. Hauck, James Dunlap, Robert A. Schultz.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

City Marshal and Chief of Police—Carl F. Stern.
Lieutenant of Police—Hugh Williams.
Commissioner of Public Health—John G. Speicher, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner of Health—Clinton Ward, M. D.
City Engineer—Burton J. Ashley.
Assistant Engineer—H. E. Eckles.
Street Commissioner—Frank W. Peterson.
ZION CITY POSTOFFICE.
Postmaster—George E. Wiedman.
Assistant Postmaster—Rose M. Bell.

Zion City Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Commercial Institutions.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion—Rev. John Alex. Dowie, Temple Cottage, Elijah Avenue.
Principal Overseer of Women's Work in Zion—Rev. Jane Dowie, Temple Cottage, Elijah Avenue.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. O. Dinius, Edina Boulevard.
Assistant Elder—Rev. F. L. Brock, Elijah Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

JUNIOR SCHOOLS.

Superintendent—Deacon J. H. Sayrs, M. D.
Teachers—Miss Emma Bradley, Miss Mabel Helms, Miss Olla F. Smith, Miss Elsie Daymude, Miss Lizzie Morris, Miss Daisy Wilcox, Miss Gertrude Yertson, Miss Beatrice W. Aitchison, Ethel Bevier.

COMMERCIAL.

Rev. John Alex. Dowie is Proprietor of All Zion's Commercial Institutions.

General Financial Manager—Deacon Charles J. Barnard.

ZION LAW DEPARTMENT.

Solicitor General—Deacon V. V. Barnes.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

General Auditor—Deacon J. F. Peters.

ZION CITY BANK.

Manager—Deacon Charles J. Barnard.

Cashier—Deacon W. S. Peckham.

ZION LAND AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Manager and Secretary—Deacon H. W. Judd.
Assistant Manager and Secretary—Deacon Daniel Sloan.

ZION CITY GENERAL STORES.

Acting General Manager—Deacon A. C. Held.
Manager Dry Goods Department—Deacon R. W. L. Ely.

Manager Furniture Department—Deacon W. C. Suitt.

Manager Groceries Department—Deacon I. J. Thurston.

Manager Hardware Department—Deacon H. W. Clendinen.

Manager Teas, Coffees, Spices Department—Deacon J. H. DePew.

Manager Mail Order Department—C. F. Marshall.

ZION LACE INDUSTRIES.

Acting Manager—Deacon Arthur Stevenson.
Assistant Manager—Deacon Henry Stevenson.

ZION CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—Deacon Burton J. Ashley.
Assistant Engineer—H. E. Eckles.

ZION CITY CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT AND PLANING MILL.

Superintendent—Deacon R. H. Harper.
Assistant Superintendent—A. C. Clemons.

ZION ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Architect—Paul Burkhardt.
Architect—Harvey G. Hays.

ZION CITY LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

Manager—Deacon John D. Johnson.

ZION CITY ROAD CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Frank W. Peterson.
Assistant Superintendent and Foreman—Deacon John I. Johnson.

ZION CITY PUBLIC PARKS, BOULEVARDS AND UNOCCUPIED LAND.

Caretaker—Deacon W. T. Loblaw.
Assistant—James Leggett.

ZION CITY POWER, PLUMBING, LIGHTING AND HEATING ASSOCIATION.

Manager—Deacon R. W. Hargraves.

ZION CITY FRESH FOOD SUPPLY.

Manager—Deacon J. W. Crane.

ZION CITY BRICK YARDS.

Manager—John G. Hauck.

ZION CITY FREIGHT BUREAU.

Manager—Deacon Daniel Sloan.
Commercial Agent—Deacon J. H. Paxton.

ZION HOSPICE.

Manager—Deacon Frank W. Cotton.

ZION CITY LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Emil G. Ropp.

ZION CITY LIVERY.

Manager—Frank H. West.

ZION CITY HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—E. B. Ellis.

ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE—BRANCH.
Clerk-in-Charge—Rose M. Bell.

PACKERS ARE ENJOINED

Beef Men Now Under Legal Restraint, They Claim the Law Is Not Broken.

TERMS OF THE INJUNCTION

Are Now in Danger of Imprisonment if They Combine or Conspire to Control Prices of Meats.

United States Marshal Ames and his deputies were kept busy Thursday serving the officials of the six big packing houses of Chicago, that together control 60 per cent of the meat business of the United States, with copies of the injunction enjoining them from continuing any combination or agreement by which prices are fixed or trade is restrained.

The order for a temporary injunction was issued by Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court the previous day at the request of the government. No opposition was made to it by the packers, except in some details, and through their counsel, John S. Miller, they announced that they were not yet ready for the contest.

The law gives the defendants until August, and this time they probably will take, and when the battle does come off it will be upon questions of law, not fact.

CLAIM LAW NOT BROKEN.

From the course of the preliminary proceedings it is pretty certain that the packers will make a general admission of the things that are charged against them and boldly claim that their acts have not violated the Sherman antitrust law in any respect. By this means they will escape that full raking over of their operations in the courts which is especially desired by the people who have been paying exorbitant prices for beef. The present situation leaves them under the danger of immediate imprisonment for contempt of court if, at any time after 4 o'clock of the day on which the order was entered, they combine or conspire to control prices or commit any of the acts which the federal authorities stand ready to prove they have habitually committed in the past. The affidavits filed make out a strong *prima facie* case against the defendants.

TERMS OF INJUNCTION.

They are forbidden to have any combination or understanding with one another when they bid for live cattle at the stockyards.

They are forbidden to push prices up or down so as to influence the supply of cattle at the yards.

They are forbidden to fix by agreement the prices at which they will sell dressed meats.

They are forbidden to curtail their shipments of meat to particular markets through a common understanding.

They are forbidden to continue their credit agreements, by which they blacklist dealers who do not pay bills when due, if such agreements interfere with the natural course of trade.

They are forbidden to receive freight rebates on their shipments of dressed meats from the railroad companies.

If they do any of these things, and the government can prove it, they and their employees and officials, who are named in the bill, will be in contempt of court and receive prompt punishment.

PRICES GO UP.

Trading at the Union stockyards has dispelled the popular hope that the temporary injunction would break the

market. Instead of a drop, the quotations the day following the injunction rose to the highest point reached this year, cattle on the hoof being sold at \$7.65 per cwt., while Texas range cattle brought \$6.85, the best price since 1882. Throughout the yards the claim was made that similar gains in receipts and prices will continue until the flood of range cattle comes in late in August, when the legal fight practically will be over.

DENOUNCES HIGHER CRITICISM.

Dr. D. J. Holmes Expresses His Views Before the Methodist Ministers.

"Higher critics talk about the scientific explanation of the Bible. So much science makes me sick. There was science in hell before there was ever a Biblical school on earth.

"In some respects devils are more reliable than higher critics, because of their reputation.

"Can it be that higher critics know more than Christ?

"It may be that Moses did not write the account of his death and burial, but I have no doubt that, being inspired, he could have done it, and there is no proof that he did not.

"Scholars have no right to change the authorship of any book of the Bible. Higher critics of today seek to turn and twist everything concerning the Bible to suit their individual taste. Is this the kind of instruction that our young men at Garrett Biblical Institute receive?"

Thus Dr. D. J. Holmes in a review of "Moses and the Prophets," a book written by Dr. Milton S. Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute, expressed opinions before the Methodist ministers' meeting Monday morning.

He attacked higher criticism and denounced the teachings of the book as opposed to the Methodist creed and asked why the bishops, presiding elders and the trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute permitted such views to be taught to the young ministers of the church.

ROOSEVELT TO PRESBYTERIANS.

Notable Address Delivered Before the General Assembly of that Church.

The address which President Roosevelt delivered at Carnegie hall on the occasion of the close of the celebration of the centennial of home missions was the most important event of this, the second, week of the Presbyterian general assembly. The President spoke as follows:

"Coming up here tonight, I made up my mind to speak to you of the manifestations of the spirit of national righteousness, of something that has taken place this day and of something that has happened within ten days—of the action of this nation which culminated in the creation today and in starting a new republic on its course, which has represented four years' work—blunderings and shortcomings in the work, of course, and there were men of little faith who only saw the shortcomings and the blunders, but it represents work triumphantly done.

"We have the right to feel proud that we have kept every pledge to the letter and established a new national precedent. I don't remember another such case, and I have looked for one with care—a case where as the result of such a war the victorious nation has contented itself with starting a new nation, free, on the difficult path of self-government.

"Anarchy and ruin would have been before the island if we had been satisfied with the victories of war and left its people to shift for themselves. For four years our representatives in the island have been representatives largely of the army. I sometimes hear the army attacked and I have even heard missionaries attacked.

Still, when great work is to be done in peace or war, it is good to have the army to depend on. Our representatives worked to build up the school system, to establish sanitary measures, to preserve order and to prepare for the starting of industries, that the new government might begin with the chances in its favor.

"Now, as a nation we bid it godspeed and we intend to see it has all the aid we can give it. I trust and believe our people in the national legislature will see to it shortly that Cuba has the advantage of entering into peculiarly close relations with our economic system.

"That is one deed consummated today. Now for the other. Ten days ago an appalling calamity befell another portion of the West Indian islands—territory belonging to two different nations, islands not under our flag. But their need was great and this people saw the need and met it as speedily as possible. Congress at once appropriated large sums of money. They were augmented by private gifts.

"And, gentlemen, I found, as usual, the army and navy the instruments through which the work to be done could be done. The minute I wanted men who could drop the work they were engaged upon, assured that neither pestilence nor volcano would make them swerve from their duty, men of incorruptible integrity, I turned to the army and navy, and we sent them to the stricken island. I am sure you all feel proud that ships bearing the American flag should be among the first—I think the very first—to take relief to those overtaken by so appalling a disaster.

"It is a fine thing to have at the opening of this century such omens of righteous acting, of international brotherhood; omens of the future, where a sense of duty to the neighborhood will extend beyond national lines, as the actions which culminated in the starting today of the free republic of Cuba on the paths of independence, and in being first to reach out a helping hand to those overwhelmed by disaster, without regard to the flag to which they paid allegiance."

To Revise Traction System.

Bion J. Arnold, who has recently devised a scheme for the use of electric power on the New York Central railroad, and who planned the intramural system of railways at the Chicago World's Fair, will be given a contract to revise the traction systems of Chicago. The Local Transportation committee has decided on the engineering expert, and will ask permission from the council to expend \$10,000 for the work. At the same time the committee decided on one change in street car service which the council will be asked to make a law at once. This is to give a passenger a coupon good for another ride in case of a breakdown or delay of ten minutes caused by the company itself. Whenever a passenger fails to reach his destination because of some fault of the company he is to receive back the value of his money.

Memorial Day Proclamation.

Governor Yates has issued a proclamation designating Friday, May 30th, as Memorial day, and residents of Illinois are requested to observe the day with appropriate exercises. They are also urged to attend services held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic to perpetuate the memory of the nation's dead. In his proclamation Governor Yates pays tribute to the memory of those who fell in the Mexican, the Black Hawk, Civil and Spanish-American wars.

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.

In The Household

Instead of Meat.

Are you doing without meat? If so, of course you are using foods that have a meat value.

All foods do not possess this. For instance, a palatable dish may be prepared of creamed tomatoes on toast, but this has absolutely no meat value. But nuts, beans, old peas, and lentils have true meat value and without the fat of meat.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer gives a number of recipes for preparing these dishes, all of which have been tried and found good. Cotosuet is used for all frying purposes. Here are a few:

Japanese Eggs—This dish not only takes the place of meat but also of vegetables. Put six eggs in warm water, bring to boiling point and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Boil one cupful of carefully washed rice; drain and dry in oven. Cut the eggs into halves, crosswise, take out the yolks and mash with them two sardines; add a tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of pepper; roll into small balls, and put them back into the whites. Turn the rice in the center of the platter and smooth it over. Stand the eggs in the rice and pour over half a pint of carefully made white sauce. Garnish with greens and send at once to the table.

Bean Croquettes—Cover a pint of old beans with water, soak over night; drain and cook in fresh boiling water until tender (about one hour); drain, press through a colander; add a level teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper and a table-spoonful of butter; mix thoroughly, roll into cylinder-shaped croquettes, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread-crumbs and fry. Serve with tomato sauce. This recipe will also answer for dried pea or lentil croquettes.

Macaroni Croquettes—These have meat value. Put four ounces of macaroni into a kettle of boiling water, boil rapidly for thirty minutes, drain; chop or cut into small shredded pieces. Put half a pint of milk over the fire; when hot add a table-spoonful of butter and two table-spoonfuls of flour rubbed together. Stir until thick; add hastily the yolks of three eggs; take from the fire and add a teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper and the macaroni. Turn out cool; when cold form into pyramid-shaped croquettes, dip in egg, roll in bread-crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat. Serve with tomato sauce sprinkled with cheese, or with cream cheese sauce.

Nut Croquettes—Blanch twenty-four almonds; add them to half a pint of pine or pecan nuts chopped or ground very fine; mix them with an equal quantity of cold cooked hominy or cold boiled rice; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of onion juice, a table-spoonful of chopped parsley and a salt-spoonful of pepper; mix thoroughly; form into small cylinder-shaped croquettes, dip, roll in crumbs, and fry.

Codfish Souffle—Pick apart and soak overnight half a pound of salt codfish. Next morning drain, and add to it one pint of light, mashed potatoes, four table-spoonfuls of hot milk, and the yolks of two eggs. Mix, and fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Put into individual cups or a large baking-dish and bake in a quick oven for from five to fifteen minutes.

Good Workmen of Constructive Trades Wanted.

A large number of carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, painters and decorators, etc., WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the construction of a Hospice and Administration Building for Zion City. First-class wages for first-class workmen, and good wages for all employed. Apply personally, or address R. H. HARPER, Superintendent of Construction.

THE ZION BANNER

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Editor and Publisher

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ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1902.

WAR A BLOODY HORROR.

It is time that humanity awoke to the appreciation of the real character of war.

Popular imagination, inspired by false ideals set up in literature and art, has painted war as grand, glorious, splendid, heroic.

For too many centuries war has brought to the minds of the youth thoughts of brilliant trappings, gorgeous pageantry, stirring music, prancing steeds, glorious achievements and worldwide fame.

Song and story, painting and sculpture, have immortalized the great battles of the world's history and the men who fought them.

The result has been that shrewd and unprincipled men, for their own private or political ends, have carried nations into war on the crest of a wave of popular enthusiasm.

These needless wars have cost millions of precious human lives and veritable mountains of gold.

A proper realization of the real character of war, and a calm counting of the cost by nations tempted to embark upon it would have changed the history of the world.

War is cruel, horrible, murderous, inglorious, ignominious, hideous.

There is nothing good that can be said of war.

"It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong," is true of nations as well as of individuals.

War never settled anything.

Men's hearts are not changed, and their opinions are not altered by the murder of thousands of their brothers.

Every blessing which has come to humanity, apparently as a result of war, could have been won at a very much less cost by some other method.

It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the nation and of the race that the fallacies concerning war be exploded.

The people must be taught to dread war, to hate it, to loathe it.

It is well for this nation that the horrors and cruelties of the absurd war in the Philippines are being brought to light and published in connection with the senate investigation into this matter.

It is well that Great Britain, our sister Anglo-Saxon nation, is having brought home to it all the hideousness of the grim monster.

There is no pomp, no glory, no pageantry, no shrilling of fifes, no roll of drums about creeping through a tropical jungle, menaced by the poisonous miasma of deadly fever, battling against an enemy who never shows himself, but sets traps of poisoned spears, digs pitfalls and shoots only from ambush.

There is nothing fine and noble about killing ten-year-old boys, feeble old men and defenseless women.

There is nothing thrilling about burning humble homes and standing crops.

There is no opportunity for winning fame and the acclaim of the populace by

keeping guard over women and children, shut up in a concentration camp.

It is all horribly cruel, disgusting, revolting.

Let the truth about these wars be known.

It is of importance that United States soldiers and British soldiers who have been guilty of atrocious cruelties and savage murders in violation of the so-called rules of civilized warfare should be punished.

But it is vastly more important that the nation should learn the lesson that there is nothing but evil about war; that it is an absurd anomaly to call any warfare civilized.

It is vastly more important that men should cease to make artificial and false distinctions. Why should it be considered a grand and glorious thing, a thing to be rewarded by honors, and gold, and popular idealization, to kill thousands of men; husbands, fathers, sons, brothers upon the battlefield, and a thing of ignominy calling for severe punishment to kill the wives and children, mothers and sisters of these men?

God's commandment is, "Thou shalt not kill."

The words of Christ have been proved again and again to be sadly true, "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword".

May war soon become an obsolete word. A. W. N.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN.

Many of the citizens of Zion City have something they want to sell. Many more want to buy something.

A few in Zion City, and many members of Zion not now in Zion City, want work. Many in Zion City want workers.

Many want to rent houses or rooms, and others have houses or rooms for which they want renters.

It is the business of THE ZION BANNER to bring together these various wants.

He who wants to buy can satisfy the want of him who wants to sell.

He who wants to work can satisfy the wants of him who wants workers.

He who wants to rent can satisfy the want of him who wants renters.

In satisfying the others' wants, each will satisfy his own.

The classified advertising columns of THE ZION BANNER are the best and the only efficient means for making your wants known in Zion City.

They are also interesting and profitable reading for those who have wants.

Want advertisements will be received at the Branch of Zion Printing and Publishing house at Zion City Postoffice, Zion City, Illinois, and at the main office, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Those for the Tuesday issue should be left at the Zion City branch not later than Saturday afternoon, and for the Friday issue, not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements can be left at the Chicago office Monday morning and Thursday afternoon, for these respective issues.

Make your wants known. A. W. N.

SOME WARM WEATHER HINTS.

Hot weather is at hand, and already death is reaping its grim harvest of the victims of ignorance and folly.

With no exceptions worthy of mention, death from prostration on account of excessive heat is due either to a lack of knowledge concerning the care of the body, or to a foolish violation of God's laws.

The human body, if healthy and properly cared for, can endure, without prostration, much greater extremes of heat than it is ever subjected to in this climate.

God has wisely constructed the human frame so that the temperature of the blood remains almost absolutely fixed in

the bitterest cold or in the midst of almost blistering heat.

When the body is surrounded by a cold atmosphere the oxidization of carbon in the blood produces the heat necessary to keep the temperature of the blood normal.

In order that nature may do this, man must supply in his food the necessary carbon. It is for this reason that the natives of the frozen north consume such large quantities of oil, which is very rich in carbon in its most easily assimilated form.

When the body is subjected to heat, the oxidization of carbon becomes very slight, and the blood is cooled by means of evaporation from the surface of the skin.

In order that this evaporation may be perfect and effective, it is necessary that proper clothing be worn, that the pores of the skin be kept open, and that a sufficient quantity of water be taken into the system through the stomach.

Hence in hot weather one must be wise in matters of clothing, bathing, eating and drinking.

The clothing worn in hot weather should serve two purposes:

First, it should shield the body from the fierce rays of the sun.

Second, it should give free access of the air to the skin, in order that evaporation may take place.

Light colored clothing reflects light and heat, while dark colored clothing absorbs them. Hence the lighter colored clothing in hot weather is the better.

In this climate, which is so subject to sudden changes, the clothing should also be of sufficient weight, or one should be provided with sufficient wraps, to prevent taking cold in the event of a rapid fall in temperature.

One of the best precautions against prostration by heat is frequent bathing; the more frequent, the better.

Persons with weak, frail constitutions will need to exercise care in bathing, but those who are rugged and strong cannot bathe any too often.

Very much less food of all kinds is needed in hot weather than in cold, and especially of foods containing carbon.

For this reason all fat, oily or greasy foods, pastry, bread made of fine white flour, sweets, and kindred articles of diet should be abstained from or partaken of very sparingly.

Fruits and cereals, crisp green vegetables, and a very little lean meat—if one imagines that one must have meat, although it is not necessary—make a wholesome and palatable hot weather diet.

The fruits are especially valuable, since they contain not only nourishment for the muscles, bones, nerves and brain, but also large quantities of distilled water.

It is in the matter of drinking, perhaps, that the gravest errors are committed in hot weather.

Alcoholic liquors—hurtful at all times—are particularly harmful in hot weather, as they impede all vital processes, and kindle a fire in the blood.

Iced drinks are responsible for thousands of deaths.

When partaken of in large quantities they chill the vital organs, paralyze the stomach, produce inflammation of the alimentary canal, drive the blood in excessive quantities to the brain, and in other ways seriously disturb the functions of the vital organs.

The excessive drinking of cold water, although it may not be ice cold, has often been followed by fatal results.

It is better to drink small quantities of water frequently, than a great deal at once.

Paradoxical as it may seem, hot water is a very good hot weather drink. It works no injury to the delicate linings of

the alimentary canal; it supplies needed moisture, and it increases the perspiration, and accordingly the evaporation, needed to cool the body.

But the very best method of taking water into the system during the hot weather is by eating sound, ripe, juicy fruit.

If the stomach and bowels are strong enough, the fruit should be eaten fresh; but, if they are not, it should be stewed. In the case of young children, stewed fruit is always to be preferred.

Other needed hints for hot weather may be summed up as follows:

Keep cheerful.

Forget the discomfort of the heat by occupying your mind with your duties.

Keep close to God.

God is indeed the Saviour, Healer, Cleanser and Keeper of His people.

He keeps safe from harm by His mighty power those who trust in and obey Him.

His keeping power is not for those who disobey His laws, whether they be moral laws or laws of nature.

It is presumption to pray to God for keeping during the fierce heat of summer, and at the same time to continue to disobey the laws which He has so wisely made for the government of the human body. A. W. N.

"MEDICINE IS NOT A SCIENCE."

So Says President Gammage in His Address Before Medical Association.

Medical men from nearly every state in the union attended on Tuesday the opening session of the twentieth annual business meeting of the American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons at the Great Northern hotel.

In his annual address President Gammage said: "We advocate the raising of the standards of medical education in every state. Medicine at present is not a science, but you should strive to make it one, and this will only be accomplished by elevating the standard of education and training in all branches of the profession. Patients have a right to demand skill and science of the physician and surgeon.

"I urge the adoption of a new code of ethics by the profession which will not carry with it injustice and hypocrisy. It is time the doctors of the different schools of medicine united to fight the common enemy, disease, instead of fighting among themselves. I regret that the profession of physician has degenerated into commercialism.

"If we must have commercialism let it be a respectable commercialism. I recommend the prosecution by this association of all disreputable and unscrupulous practitioners. There should be a national board of examiners appointed to issue licenses to worthy practitioners so as to prevent the present confusion between the many state boards."

Endeavor To Precipitate a Strike.

Twenty men discharged by the Union Traction company endeavored to precipitate a strike on the North and West Side lines Wednesday. For six hours they argued at the headquarters of the amalgamated association, and then the organizers of the union induced them to go home. The company is breaking in scores of motormen and conductors, but in many cases the union has won the new employes over, and they will be obligated in the amalgamated association as soon as they are given "runs" by the company. The car men urged as an argument in favor of a strike that they might as well quit at once as wait to be discharged for joining the organization.

III. What Must Be Done With the Wastes?

By BURTON J. ASHLEY, Chief Engineer.

The following matter was published in THE ZION BANNER Volume 1, Number 25, 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. A. W. N.

So far as the disposition of wastes is concerned, they are naturally divisible into three classes.

- I. Excreta.
- II. Kitchen refuse or garbage.
- III. Inorganic refuse (ashes and the like).

We will speak briefly of the first division, "excreta" or all useless matter eliminated from the bodily system.

Nature, it has been said, moves in a circle. Today organic substance may be in the form of the filth of the stableyard, and tomorrow the richest and most useful of foods for plants; its substance being transformed into the herbage of the field, is only to be in turn devoured perhaps by the fattening kine that are led to the slaughter for the use of man.

The destiny of all putrescible matter is to become a vegetable growth in some form, and thus proceeds the never-ending cycle of alternating composition and decomposition.

We stated in a former article that the unhealthy conditions of mankind were largely caused by neglect or ignorance in not attending to or obeying the commonest laws of cleanliness.

All mankind *must* learn to know that Nature's laws are inexorable, and that it will not pay to trifle with them.

One can bear the stench of putridity for a time, but the continuation of the presence of disgusting excreta will sooner or later produce not only nausea but sickness, and that, too, of virulent form.

An eminent English writer on the subject of the sanitation of rural towns and of suburbs to large cities, says, "It is essential that all excremental and putrescible refuse should be removed *every day*."

In the best regulated cities all excreta and night soils are removed almost on the moment of the beginning of their existence, where the water-closet, with its subservient sewer systems, is in use.

But in the case of rural towns or suburbs, as in the case of Zion City, there is but one alternative, and that is to adopt some one of the few classes of Dry Conservancy systems until a better system can be established.

Moses recognized perfectly the necessity of obeying sanitary laws and put a Dry Conservancy system into operation (Deuteronomy 23:13-14).

There are, however, other and more modern means than that of the Mosaic ordinance of disposing of human excreta.

The "pail system" is one which has many good points as well as objections.

When the pails or boxes to the outdoor closet are made small enough to be handled by one person, the night scavenger has a much less disagreeable task to perform than when the pail or box requires the aid of two persons in its emptying.

If the receptacle is too large, there is also some inclination to allow the excreta to accumulate, while, if the receptacle is small, there is greater certainty of the



POPULAR CONCEPTION OF WAR.

excrement being removed at short intervals.

Against this system may be urged the difficulty with which the receptacle is kept clean and wholesome. This, however, can easily be done if a little diligence is exercised.

Fluids should not be allowed to collect

in the pails, unless there is sufficient dry earth thrown in to absorb as well as to disinfect the whole mass. Rather than permit a filthy receptacle to exist, it were better that there be no receptacle whatever, and the uncleanness left to find lodgment on the ground itself, whence it may be removed by shovel and bucket.



REAL WAR.

If, because of the disuse of pails or boxes, the soil beneath the outdoor closet becomes foul, it can be easily spaded away and thrown upon the garden, while fresh earth may be cast in its place.

Common earth is an omnivorous absorbent, and is a good conservator in many respects.

The greatest economical success of the Dry Conservancy is the disposition of excreta on the premises, where its value as a manure may be realized in substantial benefit.

Buried just beneath the surface, distributed in small quantities, the refuse soon mingles again with mother earth, when complete nitrification will take place in a few days or, under adverse circumstances, in a few weeks.

It must go without saying that the excrement when produced should be covered with some disinfectant. We have before stated that earth itself is the best deodorizer, and therefore the disposition in the garden of excrement so treated renders it practically harmless when it is buried just beneath the surface.

Deep covering is a mistake, either where manurial value is sought or where good examples of sanitation are to be followed. There must be warmth to produce the transformation of the excretions into new solids and gases so necessary for vegetable growth; but this will not be accomplished if the refuse is buried too deeply.

The disposition of refuse in remote quarters in uncovered pits or piles permits the free release of the valuable ammonia which all manurial materials are supposed to contain. In this way also it is subject to the wash of the rainstorms, rendering the mass much less valuable if it is to be used to enrich the soil after its nitrification.

It may also be said that if it is desired to utilize the excreta for enriching the soil, it is better that neither lime nor ashes be used as a disinfectant, as the mass is sterilized according to extent of volume of these inorganic disinfectants added.

Sewage sludge that has been treated with chemicals in order to separate the solids from the fluids has been found to be almost if not quite worthless so far as its manurial value is concerned.

We therefore advise the use of dry earth as the most useful disinfectant, dry road dust being the best, and thoroughly pulverized garden mold, a good second.

We will not discourage the use of lime or ashes as means for disinfecting the pails, except where manurial value of the product is of consequence.

A word concerning the "cesspool" before closing.

There is no subject upon which sanitarians are more agreed than upon the inherent vileness and danger of a cesspool as ordinarily constructed.

The matter is retained for weeks and months in a semi-liquid condition, while the noisome mass may exude and percolate through the soil, finding its way through holes bored by earthworms or crawfish, only to mingle its disgusting and dangerous germs with the waters of an adjacent well.

It has been found in gravelly soils where excavations have been made seventy-five feet away from one of these cesspools, that the gravel was colored black because of the passage of sewage through it.

We speak of this briefly because many intelligent persons look upon this contrivance with favor, whereas in most cases it is one of the greatest abominations in any civilized community.

Subscribe for THE ZION BANNER. Has more local news columns than any weekly paper in city of five thousand inhabitants.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

The Cuban Problem—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed—Labor Has a Victory in the House.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL UP

Pauper and Criminal Classes to Be Investigated. Educational Test Demanded—Confer on the Banking Bill.

It is conceded by both state department officials and by students of the Cuban problem that the question at the present time is radically different from the one presented at the beginning of the year.

From this time on, Cuba must be treated with as an independent nation, not as a vassal state. There is absolutely no political necessity for any subservience on the part of Cuba.

It is a mistaken idea that Cuba cannot make any treaty without the consent of the United States. By the Platt Amendment, the government of Cuba is forbidden to enter into a treaty, which will impair the independence of Cuba, but in all other respects Cuba is as independent of the United States as of any other foreign country.

It follows, then, that if reciprocity with Cuba should be refused, Cuba cannot be forced to make any tariff concessions to the United States. More than that, the Republic of Cuba is free to make special concessions to Canadian flour, to German machinery, to English cutlery, and this country would lose many times over the amount of the concession proposed to be granted on sugar and tobacco.

The committee on relations with Cuba, which has the reciprocity measure under consideration, is composed of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, Cullom, McMillan, Spooner, Deboe, and Burnham, Republicans, and Teller, Money, Tailferro and Simons, Democrats. It will take all but one of the Republican votes to report the Cuban measure out without the assistance of Democrats.

There are now said to be forty-five Republican senators who will vote for a straightforward 25 per cent reciprocity measure, and this is a narrow majority of the actual voting strength of the Senate, so that it will really be possible to pass the Cuban bill by Republican votes alone, and there is a large contingent of Democrats who will vote for it as soon as the side issue of the differential is disposed of.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Before adjournment on Monday the House passed the naval appropriation bill.

The vote on the amendments to the bill disclosed wide diversities of opinion as to the wisdom of building war ships in the government navy yards.

The bill as reported from the committee on naval affairs provided for the construction of only one of the six new ships in the government navy yards. Congressman Roberts presented an amendment calling for the construction of one battleship, one cruiser and one gunboat in the government yards, the other three to be built by private firms.

The Roberts amendment, after a spirited contest, was finally inserted in the bill. The reasons given by Chairman Foss against building war ships in the government yards is interesting. He summarizes thus:

First, the difference in the hours of labor; second, the difference in wages; third, the loss of time in government yards

by holidays and by leaves of absence; fourth, impossibility of the government buying material as cheaply as the private contractors; fifth, much of the work in the private yards is piecework, while in the government yards work is done by the day. . . . Where a ship is built under contract there is an absolute guaranty on the part of the contractor, and if the ship does not fulfil the stipulations of the contract the government says: "Away with your ship." That is an important item to be taken into consideration.

LABOR VICTORY IN THE HOUSE.

Following hard after the naval appropriation bill, was the action taken by the House by the passage of a rigid eight-hour law, requiring that a specific stipulation, covered by severe penalties, shall be made in every contract for government work, limiting the period of labor to eight hours in each day. The text of this new departure in labor legislation, as passed by the House is as follows:

"That each and every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any territory or said district, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day; and each and every contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the provision directed by this act of \$5 for each laborer or mechanic for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation and investigation, report to the proper officer of the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia all violations of the provisions in this act directed to be made in each and every such contract, and the amount of penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor, his agents, or employes, or any subcontractor, his agents, or employes.

"No person on behalf of the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any provision or stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a finding which he shall make up and certify that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error in fact.

"Nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, nor shall the provisions and stipulations in this act provided for affect so much of any contract as is to be performed by way of transportation or for such materials as may usually be bought in open market, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not.

"The proper officer on behalf of the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia may waive the provisions and stipulations this act provides for as to contracts for military or naval works or supplies during time of war or a time when war is imminent.

"No penalties shall be exacted for violations of such provisions due to extraordinary emergency caused by fire or flood or due to danger to life or loss to property. Nothing in this act shall be con-

strued to repeal or modify chapter 352 of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August 1, 1892, or as an attempt to abridge the pardoning power of the Executive."

IMMIGRATION BILL CONSIDERED.

The House on Wednesday began consideration of the immigration bill. The principal speech was made by Mr. Shattuc, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on immigration. Mr. Shattuc said that the immigration laws of this country are flagrantly violated. That Canadian steamship agencies in Europe do not hesitate to advertise openly and guarantee to their passengers (the good, bad and indifferent ones) that they shall be safely delivered into the United States and no questions asked if they will only take passage via Canada.

That it can be proven that one of the Canadian railways is in the Chinese passenger traffic regularly, and is assisting the smugglers by stopping its passenger trains several miles outside of a certain city and discharging the Chinese in the country, where wagons, built especially for the purpose, take whole gangs over the border under cover of the night, and in this way thousands of Chinese enter the United States annually.

EDUCATIONAL TEST DEMANDED.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama gave notice of an amendment embodying an educational test for immigrants, and spoke of the growing need of stringent restrictions against immigration as a measure of self-preservation for American citizenship and republican institutions.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL PASSES.

An hour after the usual time for adjournment, on Wednesday, the Senate passed the omnibus public buildings bill. There were few senators present, and Mr. Fairbanks, chairman of the Senate public buildings and grounds committee, experienced no difficulty in putting the measure through. It was a clever maneuver, the \$21,235,150 carried by the bill being appropriated as fast as the clerk could read it. There was no change made in the Illinois items as reported by the committee. All the Illinois items, with the exception of Evanston, Decatur and Monmouth, were amended by the Senate committee, and will, therefore, be open to conference with the House.

PAUPER AND CRIMINAL CLASSES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

An interesting division will be added to the agricultural department if a measure proposed in the House by Representative Henry, of Connecticut, is adopted. It provides for the establishment of a division in that department for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and the influence of agricultural life upon them as compared with urban life, especially as concerns youth and childhood.

It is provided that this work will not only include laboratory investigation, but also the purchase of books and periodicals, the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially as found in the institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and as may be observed in hospitals, schools, and other institutions. It also provides for the investigation of anarchistic criminals, mob influence, and like phenomena, as well as an investigation into the social evil with a view to its lessening or prevention.

REPUBLICANS CONFER ON BANKING BILL.

The republican members of the House held a conference Tuesday night to consider whether the Fowler financial bill, reported from the committee on banking and currency, should be pushed energetically at the present session of Congress. It specifically provides for the establish-

ment of the gold standard, creates a system of branch national banks, provides for a system of paper currency and for a division of banking under a board of control in the treasury department to take the place of the present comptroller of the treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Edward L. Adams, New York, secretary of the legation and consul general at Stockholm, Sweden; Henry P. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, second secretary of legation at Havana, Cuba; Alfred B. Moore, Pennsylvania, judge of the district court, District of Alaska, to be assigned to division No. 2.

E. S.

KEROSENE OIL FOR MOSQUITOES.

All Standing Water Should be Given Oil, Says Popular Mechanics.

Life may be made bearable where once it was a burden, says *Popular Mechanics*, if people will use kerosene oil to exterminate mosquitoes.

The best method, of course, is to drain the swampy regions in which the insect breeds, but where this cannot be done a small quantity of kerosene oil will remedy the nuisance.

When a thin film of oil is distributed over the surface of the water it seals up the young mosquito's breathing funnel, causing death. If people living in country places or those camping out, even where there is no stagnant water, will see that every open receptacle, tub, or barrel is treated once or twice a month with a spoonful of kerosene, they will relieve themselves of much misery. When stagnant ponds are treated in this manner, the treatment should be repeated once in every twenty days, in order to catch each succeeding generation.

The people in an entire neighborhood may be miserable from one small breeding place, and they may be made correspondingly happy by the use of oil. It is estimated that an ounce of oil is enough for fifteen square feet of surface.

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, 1/2 mile from Zion City, 1/2 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.

FOR SALE—A Remington Typewriter; in first-class condition. Will sell at a bargain. W. N. M., 1411 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres, west of and adjoining Zion City; two houses; three barns, room for 100 head of stock. Price cheap; terms easy, if sold at once. Address A. E. BARR, 189 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Zion City. Two-story house, with brick basement; lot 50x140; four large apple trees; good location. JOHN RUBIN, 3025 Elisha Avenue, Zion City, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A farm of 160 acres, five miles north of Zion City. A good farm and well improved, and must be sold. Also a farm 1/2 miles northwest of Zion City, of 80 acres. A very well improved farm, 1 1/2 miles from Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Station. Call or write for particulars to JOHN L. IRVING, Russell, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Lot 19, Block 14, Section 27. W. N. MORRISON, 1411 Michigan Avenue.

FOR SALE—A Cottage with seven large rooms, neatly planned, and lot 50 feet front and 193.3 feet deep, between Hospice and General Stores. No. 2705 Elizabeth Avenue. Address M. F. B., ZION BANNER, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Will sell a choice lot on Edina Boulevard, fronting on Edina Park. For particulars address A. L. A., Zion Printing and Publishing House, Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy, a parlor organ; must be in good condition. State maker and price. Address R. R., Box 396, Zion City, Illinois.

WANTED—To lease a lot for two years in the suburbs of Zion City, to build on, with privilege of buying the same. JAMES CLARK, Zion City, Illinois.

WANTED—To buy a lot near the Temple Site, in Zion City, for cash. Address N. J. JOHNSON, 30 East Sixteenth Street, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class plain cook for private family in Zion City. Address K, ZION BANNER, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Cook, waiter, dishwasher, houseman, and a woman for cleaning. Apply to F. W. COTTON, Zion Hospice No. 2, 1254 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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

WANTED—Good workmen to work at Zion City Brick Yards. Men having brick-yard experience preferred. Good wages to good men. For further particulars call on or address J. G. HAUCK, Superintendent Zion City Brick Yards, Zion City, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT to buy a house and lot, or have a house built to order in Zion City, call on or write to MARSHALL MOULTON, 3110 Ezekiel Ave., Zion City (Lake Co.), Illinois.

CUBA NOW A REPUBLIC

The American Flag Lowered, and General Wood Proclaims the Island's Freedom.

PRESIDENT PALMA SWORN IN

President of the New Republic Sends Greeting to the People of the United States. General Wood's Proclamation.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 20th Cuba took her place among the free and independent nations of the earth.

At that time the Cuban Congress assembled for the first time, and the constitution was promulgated. A solemn *te deum* was sung at the cathedral at the same time.

Precisely at noon the flag of the United States was lowered and an instant later the guns from the fortress, from the American cruisers and from the foreign warships paid the first honors to the Cuban flag.

Governor General Wood, in behalf of the President of the United States, formally transferred the government to President Palma, and, with the American troops, immediately embarked and sailed for the United States.

GENERAL WOOD'S PROCLAMATION.

The text of the proclamation read by General Wood was as follows:

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba—Sirs: Under the direction of the President of the United States, I now transfer to you as the duly elected representatives of the people of Cuba the government and control of the island; to be held and exercised by you, under the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, heretofore adopted by the constitutional convention and this day promulgated; and I hereby declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the island to be ended.

"This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition, and the government of the United States will understand, that by the acceptance thereof you do now, pursuant to the provisions of the said constitution, assume and undertake, all and several, the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

ALL MONEYS TRANSFERRED.

"All money obligations of the military government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba, transferred to you this day, are subject to such claims and obligations, properly payable out of the revenues of the island, as may remain. The sum of \$100,000 has been reserved from the transfer of funds to defray anticipated expenses of accounting, reporting and winding up the affairs of the military government, after which any unexpended balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the island.

"The plans already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the island and to prevent a recurrence of epidemic and infectious disease, to which the government of the United States understands that the provision of the constitution contained in the fifth article of the appendix applies, are as follows:

"1. A plan for the paving and sewerage of the city of Havana, for which a con-

tract has been awarded by the municipality of that city to McGivney, Rokeby & Co.

"2. A plan for water works to supply the city of Santiago de Cuba, prepared by Captain S. E. Reckenbach, in charge of the district of Santiago and approved by the Military Governor, providing for taking water from the wells of San Juan Cañon, and pumping the same to reservoirs located on the heights to the east of the city.

"3. A plan for the sewerage of the city of Santiago de Cuba, a contract for which was awarded to Michael J. Dady & Co., by the Military Governor of Cuba, and now under construction.

TO PREVENT EPIDEMICS.

"4. The rules and regulations established by the President of the United States on the 17th of January, 1899, for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and thereafter at the other ports of the island, as extended and amended and made applicable to future conditions, by the order of the military governor dated — day of April, 1902.

"5. The sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city of Havana and in any other city having official rules.

"It is understood by the United States that the present government of the Isle of Pines will continue as a de facto government pending the settlement of the title to said island by treaty pursuant to the Cuban constitution and the Act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1901.

"I am further charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you the letter which I now hand you.

"LEONARD WOOD, Military Governor."

GREETING TO UNITED STATES.

Thomas Estrada Palma, first President of the Cuban Republic, sends the following greeting to the people of the United States:

"HAVANA, May 20.—This is indeed a glorious day for Cuba. It is to us what the Fourth of July, 1776, was to the United States, and we appreciate fully the tremendous responsibility devolving on us. We understand, too, the obligations placed on us, and we mean to live up to them.

"Though the Stars and Stripes were lowered today for the emblem of Cuba Libre, they will live forever in the hearts of all Cubans.

"Under their protecting folds thousands of Cubans, when conditions were different, once found a refuge. Again, when we were in the throes of a rebellion for independence the United States came to our aid. There is nothing, therefore, more natural than the spirit of concord that is manifest here today between Cubans and Americans. It should continue.

"On behalf of my people I repeat our expressions of gratitude to the great American republic, and as to myself I wish to reiterate the sentiments of gratitude to her government, her press, and her people. Their devotion to the cause of independence, which has helped to bring about this day of independence for the Cubans, will live forever in my heart and in my mind, and I shall be the link in the chain which shall bind the two peoples in a never-to-be-severed friendship.

"Cubans will prove that they are worthy of the sympathy and help given them.

"To my compatriots in the United States I send my warm congratulations."

Brutal Bull Fight Ends Royal Festival.

The Spanish fêtes have virtually culminated in a royal bull fight. There have been frequent exhibitions of this brutal and degrading sport during the last fortnight, but this was a show of unexampled

cruelty. The fiercest bulls and the most agile artists of the arena had been reserved for this supreme occasion, and there was a vast concourse of spectators in gala dress, the women arrayed in the height of Spanish fashion, with their showiest mantillas of white or black lace. The king himself was present as a patron of the national sport, and a special guard formed a cordon for his protection. The queen regent had incurred much unpopularity by setting her face sternly against the brutal pastime as unworthy of a Christian nation, but the king's ministers have evidently considered it necessary to introduce him to the bull arena as a Spaniard, with a taste for the traditional recreation of the nation.

FRESH ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE.

People Rush to Ships—Body of United States Consul Found in the Ruins.

Mont Pelee is still in action. There was another eruption, almost as violent as that on May 8th, on Tuesday morning.

A thick, heavy cloud, lit up by flashes of lightning, rose from the crater, while stones as big as hazel nuts fell in the streets of Fort de France. Later the volcano began to throw off volumes of steam, smoke and ashes, while the lightning played in the murky clouds above.

The people of Fort de France at once became panic stricken and rushed into the streets, many of them hurriedly embarking on the vessels anchored in the harbor. Of the few buildings that were left standing in St. Pierre, nearly all are now down and great boulders are scattered about everywhere. All the water has been polluted by the lava. The eruption nearly involved the destruction of the British cruiser *Indefatigable*, the United States cruiser *Cincinnati*, and the tug *Potomac*. They were saved by the fact that they were in motion and able to put to sea at full speed.

The American and English officers, who had been searching the ruins of St. Pierre for the bodies of the United States and British consuls and their families, have found the remains of Mr. Prentis, the American representative, and the members of his family. They will be brought to Fort de France on a warship, where Mr. Prentis' remains will be buried with military honors.

On Saturday, immediately after receiving Consul Aymes' dispatch that no more relief was needed for the sufferers of the disaster, the President directed the Secretaries of War and Navy to inquire and report as to the true condition of affairs in Martinique and St. Vincent. These reports will be made public as soon as received and until further information is received it is deemed best, the President states, that the receipt of subscriptions be suspended.

Dingy Miners Send Messages.

The messages from the dying miners of the Tennessee coal mine disaster to their loved ones are pitiful features of the mine horror. These messages are in the form of letters found on the bodies of the victims recovered. They show that the victims perished for lack of air, not from injuries. Sitting in the shadow of terrible death, these men calmly gave directions for the disposition of their bodies and property. Nearly all exhorted relatives and friends to lead better lives. The rescuing parties that went in Monday are completely exhausted, and new men have been sent into the mines today. Physicians positively forbade any of the first rescuers returning. They have been in contact with the gaseous air for so long that they have become weakened, and it is feared they could not survive the arduous work. There have been 141 bodies removed from the mine. Not one has been recovered alive.



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A COAL MINE HORROR

Army of Miners in Tennessee Entombed by an Explosion on the Morning of May 19th.

OVER TWO HUNDRED DEAD

Neglected Warning is Followed by a Fatal Catastrophe, Sudden and Complete.

One hundred and seventy-five men and fifty boys entered the Fraterville coal mine on the morning of May 19th and but one of these, William Morgan, is now alive, and his injuries are such that he cannot live. With his death, which is hourly expected, the pall of an eternal silence will rest upon this vast mine horror. Morgan, an aged Englishman, who was road man in the mine, was blown out of the pit mouth by a devastating explosion which shattered the walls of the mine and killed amid fearful torture and impenetrable darkness the army of miners which had entered the workings scarcely two hours before.

No disaster in the history of coal mining in the United States has been so absolute as this, none so fraught with the utter helplessness of human aid against an overpowering catastrophe, none in which all attempt at rescue was so impotent.

Added to the horrors of the explosion and the crash of falling walls, the subtle and deadly fumes of gas encircled and stifled even a call for help and probably within five minutes of the explosion the 225 persons in the workings below were either gasping out their last breaths or already dead. This is the comment upon a neglected warning made one year ago that the mine was unsafe.

Wyoming Storm Swept.

The snowstorm which on Saturday night struck Evanston, Wyoming, has continued without abatement. It is estimated that ten to fourteen inches of wet snow has fallen, the greater part of which is melted in the valleys. Sheep and lambs are reported to be dying by thousands, and a prominent sheep man estimates the loss of Uintah county alone will reach 200,000 head, which would have had a marketable valuation of over \$1,000,000. The storm at times has reached the proportions of a blizzard, and sheep on the ranges have become uncontrollable. It is feared all of the lambs and many of the sheep that have been sheared will be lost.

San Francisco Frightened.

An earthquake shock which was felt quite generally to the north of San Francisco occurred at 10:30 Monday morning. In San Francisco city and immediate vicinity it was light, but in some places the shock was quite sharp. Solano County reports the most violent shock in ten years. In Suisun clocks were stopped at 10:32. The tremble was from northwest to southeast, and lasted for about twenty seconds, starting mildly and growing stronger until people became thoroughly frightened.

Plans New Charity.

To carry out a long cherished plan of establishing a fresh air resort for the poor, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday purchased Richmond Beach, an extensive tract of land on the south side of Staten Island. Unique among charities will be Mr. Schwab's latest undertaking. A garden spot by the sea that has in the past been a favorite resort for thousands,

will be closed to the public, and after improvements on a large scale are made it will be used for the recreation of poor persons selected by Mr. Schwab or under his direction. With a beach extending for about half a mile on the lower bay and commanding a view of the ocean, Sandy Hook and the Navesink Highlands, the place will afford excellent bathing facilities. In addition, the grounds contain shady groves and a sheet of fresh water called Arbutus Lake, which is well adapted for rowing and fishing. The new charity will be independent of any existing institution, and will be conducted according to Mr. Schwab's personal ideas.

Chinese Indemnity Grows.

Depreciation of silver and insistence of the European powers that China meet her obligations in gold will cause an increase of indemnity for the Boxer outrages by 93,000 haikwan taels, equivalent to almost \$70,000. China will have to raise the sum of 500,000,000 haikwan taels, instead of 450,000,000, the amount originally fixed by the powers. The final protocol contains a provision that "these 450,000,000 taels constitute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the haikwan tael to the gold currency of each country." The haikwan tael is valued at 0.742 cent gold in American currency. Its value in the currency of other nations is also given. European powers claim, however, that this provision is without force and effect in view of the following provision in the protocol: "Capital and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates at which the different payments shall fall due." Great Britain, Germany and other European countries insist that the protocol means that the rate of exchange as existing shall govern the payment of the debt.

Vegetarian Comes Out Ahead.

Karl Mann, the vegetarian, has won the international pedestrian match from Berlin to Dresden. The distance covered was 125 miles, and Mann's time was 27 hours 13 minutes and 14 1/2 seconds. The next man, a meat eater, finished one hour and forty-five minutes behind Mann.

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ZION CITY, ILLINOIS.

To all applying for employment in Zion City:

Date your application. Use the blank furnished by the Bureau. First state the line of work you are fitted for, also proficiency as expert—good, little or no experience. Then state other occupations you would be willing to take up.

Those whose applications have been sent in since 1899, and who have satisfactory employment, please to notify me by postal card at once, to save needless delay and correspondence. If the above information is not entered in your application, please call and have the same entered.

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Addresses of All Swedes

which can be secured are desired, that Zion Literature may be Sent to them. Address Zion City, Illinois DEACON H. G. PETERSON

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