

THE ZION BANNER

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

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CITIZENS AT A RALLY

General Overseer Gives a Plain, Practical and Profitable Talk at Shiloh Tabernacle.

PERCY J. CLIBBORN SPEAKS

Ex-Brigadier General of the Salvation Army in Italy Heartily Welcomed to Zion City.

One who attends the great weekly rally of the citizens of Zion City in Shiloh Tabernacle on Wednesday evenings will be uplifted, inspired, amazed, amused, interested, possibly chastised, certainly exhorted, and, unless he is exceedingly stupid or rebellious, profited.

At this meeting the citizens of Zion City gather together to praise God in song, bow before Him in prayer, and to hear the voices of their General Overseer and others in instruction, correction, counsel and warning.

The rally is, however, for the most part devoted to an address of the most intensely practical nature by the General Overseer to the citizens.

At the meeting held last Wednesday night there were fifteen hundred citizens present, among them all the principal officers of the City of Zion, and of all the various Zion institutions.

It is a significant fact, which will doubtless be of great interest to those who delight in statistical comparisons, that the mid-week prayer meetings of all the denominational churches put together in the very great majority of cities of five thousand inhabitants in the United States would not show an aggregate attendance one-half as large as this mid-week rally of one church in Zion City.

Then, when it is remembered that the meeting was kept up with the most intense interest for two and a half hours, instead of the scant hour usually occupied by the denominational church prayer meeting, the comparison becomes even more striking.

Although most of the people in that audience had risen very early that morning, and had been hard at work all day, there was not one sleepy eye in the whole congregation; for the General Overseer made every moment of the meeting intensely full of life and interest.

After singing and prayer, in which all joined heartily, the General Overseer gave his talk, taking as its Scriptural basis the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

While he spoke upon this, and especially upon the great power of a people of "one heart and soul," he also gave a great many exhortations and warnings affecting the everyday lives of the people.

His talk was plain, vigorous, straight to the point, with no mincing of words when it came to rebuking transgressors.

His warnings to the sinful and rebellious were sharp and unmistakable.

Through it all, however, there ran a golden cord of an intense love for the people to whom he was talking, and it

was because they realized this, and because they knew and shared his intense desire for a clean city, that the people received the exhortations into willing and responsive hearts, and expressed their entire approval of some severe cases of discipline which were reported to them by the General Overseer.

Seated at the General Overseer's right on the platform was Ex-Brigadier General Percy J. Clibborn, who had recently come into the Christian Catholic Church in Zion after eighteen years' work in the Salvation Army, his last work having been the direction of the operations of the Army in Italy.

Mr. Clibborn, with his son Victor, was a guest of the General Overseer at the Temple Cottage.

When the General Overseer had finished his address, he introduced Mr. Clibborn to the audience. He was received with a most enthusiastic ovation.

Mr. Clibborn spoke very earnestly for a few minutes, expressing his joy at being in Zion and in Zion City, his thankfulness to God for Zion and the General Overseer, and his determination to be, first of all, a learner in Zion, and then to serve God and Zion under the direction of Zion's Divinely commissioned leader.

Overseer Jane Dowie was on the platform, and when Mr. Clibborn had spoken, the General Overseer announced that she would speak briefly concerning some practical matters relating to her work as Principal Overseer of Women's Work in Zion, and especially of the Zion Dorcas work in Zion City.

People rejoiced to hear her voice again clear and strong, and to see that with a God-given strength and courage she was arising out of the depths of her sorrow, over the departure of her dear daughter, who had been all her life her companion, and that she was taking up with renewed interest her important work in Zion.

Health Commissioner J. G. Speicher, M. D., then spoke briefly upon some subjects of sanitation which required the immediate attention of the citizens.

The General Overseer reinforced, in his happy way, all that these officers had said, and the meeting closed with a fervent and earnest Prayer of Consecration, in which all joined, and the Benediction by the General Overseer.

At the close of the meeting a free-will offering was made by the people for the furnishing of the baby-house, which will be opened in connection with Shiloh Tabernacle next Lord's Day.

IMPORTANT ORDINANCES CONSIDERED.

Zion City Council Finance Committee Appointed by the Mayor.

At its regular meeting, held on Monday evening, May 26, 1902, the council of the City of Zion began its task of enacting the necessary ordinances for the proper organization and government of the city.

According to the rules under which this body operates, the ordinances must be given a first reading in the hearing of the council, and then laid over until a subsequent meeting for their second and third readings and passage. Hence, at this meeting, the ordinances which had been prepared were given their first reading, and ordered engrossed. They will be taken

up for final action at the next regular meeting, to be held next Monday evening, June 2d.

These ordinances will be published in full in THE ZION BANNER after their passage.

The meeting last Monday evening was held in Shiloh Tabernacle. The following is a full report of the session:

Council met pursuant to adjournment, with Mayor Richard H. Harper in the chair.

The mayor directed the clerk to call the roll of aldermen, from which it appeared that the following aldermen were in their places: P. T. C. Leise, Ira E. Pontius, John G. Hauck, James M. Preston, Robert A. Schultz, James Dunlap.

City Attorney V. V. Barnes was also present, together with Lieutenant Williams and Officer Bailey, of the Zion City police.

The mayor then called upon the chaplain of the council, Rev. W. O. Dinius, to conduct the devotional exercises. Hymn Number 423, from Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6, was sung, and the chaplain led in prayer, at the close of which all joined in repeating the Disciples' Prayer.

The mayor then directed the clerk to read the minutes of the preceding meeting. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion, duly seconded, the mayor proceeded to appoint the Finance committee of the council, as follows:

Aldermen John G. Hauck, P. T. C. Leise and James Preston.

Six very important ordinances, entitled as follows, were then given their first reading:

"An Ordinance Relating to Offenses Against Public Morals and Decency."

"An Ordinance Relating to Offenses Affecting the Public Safety and Convenience."

"An Ordinance in Reference to Offenses Relating to Vagrants and Paupers."

"An Ordinance Relating to Offenses Concerning Public and Private Property."

"An Ordinance Defining Offenses Relating to Sunday."

"An Ordinance Relating to Offenses Affecting the Public Peace and Quiet."

On motion, duly seconded, the council adjourned to meet at Shiloh Tabernacle Monday evening, June 2, 1902.

The Lumber Business Still Growing.

A visit to the Zion City lumber yards shows business booming. The yards are now delivering to builders from 100 to 125 wagon loads of lumber daily. Wednesday there were forty-five cars of lumber on the team tracks to be unloaded. Two carloads of doors, sash, molding, etc., have just been received and four cars of the same kind of material have just been ordered for the Hospice and Administration building. A new policy has been inaugurated, and hereafter the planing mill, by the introduction of new machinery, will be able to turn out the major portion of this class of work. Deacon Johnson informs us that he has delivered, practically, all of the lumber for the Hospice and Administration buildings. A force of thirty or more men is now constantly employed in the yards and an office force of four men is required.

FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH

Health Commissioner Speicher Issues His First Official Bulletin to the Citizens.

RELATES TO CLEANLINESS

Directions Given Concerning Garbage, Drinking Water, Ice, Septic Tanks, and Other Important Matters.

Rev. John G. Speicher, M. D., commissioner of public health in the City of Zion, has issued his first bulletin to the citizens.

Dr. Speicher has made a careful study of the conditions which confront his department in the new city, and has embodied in this his first bulletin some of the first and most important matters to be looked after by the citizens, if the health of the city is to be guarded from any danger through contagion or unsanitary conditions.

The bulletin issued by the health commissioner is, we believe, like many other things in the City of Zion, absolutely unique in the history of civil government.

The directions which Dr. Speicher gives are ordinary enough, being the same as would be given by any wise physician under the same circumstances; but it is in the introductory paragraphs that the commissioner introduces some matter which is doubtless without parallel in such documents.

In it God is given the glory as the Keeper of His people from disease, and all sanitary measures are described as obedience to God's laws.

This bulletin will be followed by others from the office of the health commissioner as the occasion requires.

Health Department of the City of Zion.

Motto—What cannot be endured must be cured, but prevention is better than cure.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, }
CITY OF ZION. }

Bulletin No. 1.

First.—While our trust for Healing and Keeping is in Jehovah-raphi, and in Him only, we believe that we cannot pray the prayer of faith so effectually where there is carelessness and uncleanness as can be done where purity and order reigns.

Second.—Cleanliness is Godliness. Let every member of Zion and every inhabitant of Zion City see to it that there is cleanliness of person, family, home, yard and neighborhood. Make all reports direct to the health department.

Third.—The function of the health department of Zion City is to prevent as far as possible the development of disease in any form—from a simple cold or acute catarrh to smallpox, cholera and cancer.

This must be done by following two lines of operation:

1. The education of the people to right and hygienic modes of living.

2. The strict enforcement of isolation and quarantine in cases of contagious diseases or cases even that are only suspicious.

Fourth.—As soon as there is no more

sin there will be no more sickness; but should Zion City reach such a stage of perfection, that no inhabitant committed any sin, there would still always be danger of contamination from those coming from without. The only safety is in the most strenuous vigilance on the part of the health department in cooperation with the people.

Fifth.—All cases of eruptive diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox and smallpox, must be immediately reported to the health inspector, Dr. Ward. Any case of acute eruption or rash or "breaking out" must be regarded as suspicious and must be reported. Also, all cases of diphtheria, mumps, whooping cough, typhoid fever and consumption must be reported.

Sixth.—Immediate isolation of all these diseases is highly desirable. No person should sleep in a room with a sick person.

Seventh.—Directions for the disposal of slops, garbage, excreta, etc., will be given in a future bulletin.

Eighth.—An ordinance like the following is under consideration: "No contractor or builder will be permitted to build a so-called septic tank for the disposal of closet drains, etc., without the approval of the plans by the commissioner of health. Plans must be submitted in drawings and writing."

In order to save trouble and expense no septic tank should be built at present without conferring with this department.

Ninth.—Shallow wells are always a source of danger. Thorough boiling of water makes it absolutely safe. Ice should never be put into water for cooling. Set the pitcher of water in the ice chest, or into another dish containing the ice. Many filters are not trustworthy. Free drinking of ice water is always injurious and often dangerous.

Tenth.—The hearty cooperation of each and every citizen is most earnestly solicited, that our beautiful City may not only continue to be the most healthful spot on God's footstool, but that the highest possible state of general good health may be reached and maintained for the good of the people and all for the glory of God.

JOHN G. SPEICHER, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ZION LACE INDUSTRIES.

All Accessory Machines to Be Moved to Second Floor—The Factory Well Lighted.

Improvements are still going forward at Zion Lace Industries. The slip winding machine has been moved to more commodious quarters upstairs, and its capacity will thereby be doubled, from fifty-six to one hundred and twelve spindles. This machine is used in transferring the thread from the skein to the bobbin, and, like all the other machinery, is run by electricity. It can handle enough thread to supply ten lace machines running constantly. Upon the setting up of all the machines it is expected that the upper floors will be fully occupied by the accessory machines, including the large and heavy wapping machines.

The auxiliary machines occupy nearly, if not quite, the same space as a lace machine proper. The partitions on the second floor of the south corner of the west wing are to be removed at once and the mending and draughting rooms will be removed to other parts of the building not yet decided upon.

The matter of light has been especially looked after and the result is that every machine will be close up to a window. Plenty of light is assured for all, a feature that will be fully appreciated by all the employees.

Galveston to Have Sea Wall.

As a result of a conference held Wednesday to arrange for the payment of the municipal debt of Galveston, Texas, that city will soon commence the construction of its long wished for sea wall and also the work of raising its site. The conference was held between a committee representing the holders of bonds of the city of Galveston and a committee of persons representing that municipality.

Items of Local News

The department of horticulture has been very busy the past few weeks setting out shade trees in all parts of the city. Trees to the number of 5,500 are already in the ground, consisting of ash, basswood, elm, and soft and hard maple. The weather has been very favorable for tree planting and leaves are already out. The season for fruit-tree planting is about over, and the remaining stock will be put into the nursery and cultivated and cared for until next year, when it will be larger and in better shape for planting. The department is also putting into the nursery 1,000 arbor vitae shrubs which will be planted in the parks next year.

Upon the completion of the Edina park artesian well, an artificial lake will be formed in the park, walks laid out, trees planted, the park sodded, and other improvements made.

The nursery in the southwest corner of Shiloh park has been thoroughly drained and spring vegetables are coming forth. There will be enough for Zion City people and very likely a surplus for the Chicago market.

We are informed by C. E. Ellis, who is in charge, that preparation for greenhouse work will shortly begin, and that he is now putting in carnations, roses, verbenas, chrysanthemums and other flowering plants for cuttings to be taken from next fall to stock up with. Asparagus and rhubarb are up, and the department expects great returns from its potato crop, one tract in the sand just east of Elijah avenue looking especially fine. Altogether about thirty acres of potatoes are in.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Administration building. Contracts have already been let for the vault doors, the safety deposit vaults, which will no doubt be well patronized by the surrounding country people, and most of the new furniture and fixtures, not only for the bank proper, but for the various offices that will occupy the building. Upon the completion of this building, the present bank will be given up entirely to the use of the cashier's and circulation departments of Zion Printing and Publishing House, to the offices of Deacon E. S. Anderson, general recorder of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and to one or two other officers.

The thirty-two large iron beams for the Elijah Hospice from Holmes, Pyott & Co., of Chicago, have arrived. The total weight of the shipment is 15,400 pounds. They will be transferred to the grounds at once. Between sixty and seventy-five men, including all trades, are now at work on the building. The foundation walls are now up and the superstructure will make rapid progress. Upon the completion of the work on the General Stores, the whole force of carpenters there will undoubtedly be put at work on the Hospice and the Administration buildings.

Plans have been approved and signed for the new Zion City laundry, which is to be located on Deborah avenue, just south of the lace factory and north of Twenty-ninth street. On account of the heavy machinery that will be put in the floors will be extra heavily reinforced, and the foundation will be of concrete and brick. The building is to be 50x100. Work will begin at once.

The addition to the Zion City Fresh Food Supply is nearly finished, and this department of Zion will be found occupying and doing business in its new quarters

on Monday next, June 2d. On and after this date all fruits and vegetables, in fact everything perishable, must come from this department. Two large new refrigerators have been put in to take care of the new line. Fourteen head of horses are now employed in this department alone for the delivery of meats, vegetables, ice, and milk. Ice cream will be manufactured and delivered during the summer months.

Plans are now out and have been approved by Deacon Harper for the construction of the building of the Zion Sugar and Confection Association, which is to be located at the southeast corner of Twenty-seventh street and Ebenezer avenue. A gang of men will be put to work at once excavating for the foundation. The cold storage building is to be just north of the candy factory on the west side of Ebenezer avenue. Plans are also ready for this building which, will be started at once.

Things are beginning to assume definite shape in the power-house. The sand dunes between it and the lace factory are being leveled and teams are engaged hauling in the sand to raise and level the floor of the power-house. When this sand is covered with the asphalt and Portland cement flooring it will be solid and practically indestructible. The smoke-stack will be in position in a day or so, when fires will be started and steam power furnished to the lace factory direct, when it resumes operations.

The mistakes of the press, either intentional or otherwise, on anything concerning Zion are sometimes ludicrous, when they are not criminal. In a recent issue, *The Sunny South*, published at Atlanta, Georgia, in an article on Zion, had a large illustration of Shiloh Tabernacle, and underneath it the words, "Zion's Great Power House." We understand that the Tabernacle is a "power-house," but not of the kind of power *The Sunny South* means.

The trade at the Zion City General Stores is growing daily. On Saturday the force of ten salesmen in the grocery department could not begin to satisfactorily handle the trade. Not only was Zion City well represented, but the farmers from the surrounding country are also beginning to realize that in Zion City they get value received for every dollar spent. Good business is also reported in other departments.

On next Friday, Decoration Day, at 10 A. M., at the baseball ground at the northeast corner of the Temple site, will occur the first game of baseball in Zion City. The game will be between the Zion City Stars and a picked nine of Zion young men from Chicago.

Material is on the ground for the completion of the sidewalk on the west side of Elizabeth street.

Scientists Report Balloon Tests.

M. De Bort of Paris has submitted the results obtained from the ascents of 258 balloons, when altitudes of 11,000 meters or more were attained, to the international aeronautical commission. The thermometrical apparatus employed in these ascents recorded the presence of a warmer atmosphere above 10,000 meters, having well-defined boundaries. Privy Counciler Assmann of Berlin has confirmed this statement made by M. De Bort. The former sent up rubber balloons to an altitude of 19,500 meters, which traversed a warm atmospheric belt between the heights of 11,000 and 13,000 meters.

Personal Mention

In an interview with Evangelist Kindle, who has just returned from a business trip south and east, some interesting facts came to light regarding Zion in those sections. Incidentally he visited Zion in Streator, Pontiac and Westfield, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chattanooga, Tennessee, also Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Boston, Massachusetts. He found the people united and loyal and the work steadily going forward. The contempt which the denominational churches have felt for Zion is rapidly changing into hatred and fear. The common people, however, seemed interested and are getting the truth in spite of their ministers. In a small town in Georgia he was invited to speak in the Methodist church, which he did for an hour and a quarter, talking on Divine Healing. He says he has no doubt that the most bored man in the audience was the minister who had invited him to speak and had introduced him to the congregation.

The large two-story house of Deacon W. C. Suitt (who is in charge of the furniture department of Zion City General Stores) on Elisha avenue, is rapidly nearing completion, and nothing remains to be done but the finishing coat of plastering and the placing of windows and doors. An elegant slate roof adds much to its beauty and durability. Wires are in for electric light throughout, and when finished the house will add greatly to the attractiveness of that part of the city.

Over one hundred building permits have been issued and are now awaiting the approval and signature of the superintendent of construction, Deacon R. H. Harper, who is himself building a two-story ten-room house at 2716 Edina avenue, just south of the present Edina Hospice. The dimensions are 24x43, foundation of Portland cement topped of with brick; wired for electric light; all hidden plumbing pipes to be put in as the work goes on. Septic tanks will dispose of the sewage. The location is one of the best in the city.

A car of household goods arrived yesterday from Englewood, Chicago, containing goods for three different parties: D. McLochlan, D. Hansen, who will move into his new home at Elizabeth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, and Shirley D. Williams.

R. J. Boylis has been installed as warehouse foreman at the freight house under Deacon Paxton. Mr. Boylis is from Omaha, Nebraska, and is the first settler in the new Citizens' Camp.

I. M. Booth, of Chicago, has arrived and will at once move into his new home on Elim avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. His goods arrived yesterday.

A carload of household goods arrived yesterday for John Runge, of Chicago, who is moving into his new home at the corner of Carmel boulevard and Gabriel avenue.

Simon Peterson, formerly of Chicago, will soon be installed in his new home at Horeb avenue and Nineteenth street, in section 17.

Woman's Face on Stamp.

A woman's portrait is to be printed upon an American postage stamp. The Postmaster General has announced that it has been decided to use the portrait of Martha Washington upon the new 8-cent stamp to be issued in the fall.

CAPACITY OF BRICKYARDS INCREASED.

Preparations Nearly Completed for Finishing 25,000 Brick Every Day.

The additional tunnel dryer at the Zion City brickyards will soon be finished. It is 13x108 and has a drying capacity of 60,000 brick every twenty-four hours. Twenty-thousand re-pressed brick were made last week for the Zion City Sugar and Confection Association. These were among the first re-pressed brick turned out and proved to be of excellent quality. The balance of their order now in calls for 350,000 brick, 60,000 of which are to be re-pressed. The new Hospice and Administration building are now using the total output, and it is a rare thing that the yards are able to furnish any brick at all to individual builders, and then only in very small quantities, for foundations, chimneys, etc.

When the Hospice and Administration buildings are completed, the furnishing of brick for the completion of the school building will begin, and there seems to be no fear but that the yards will be busy for a long time to come. A kiln now ready to be burned contains 170,000, 40,000 of which are re-pressed. From twenty-five to thirty cords of wood are required at a single burning. When the new dryer is up, brick will be turned out at the rate of 25,000 per day. About thirty hands are now employed. The brickyards is one of the busiest places in Zion City.

A Busy Contractor.

One of the busiest men about Zion City these busy days is Deacon W. A. Starrett, who has already built some of the city's finest residences, notably Deacon Ely's and Overseer Speicher's. He now has under construction twelve more residences, some of which are nearly finished. Prominent among those under way is Overseer-at-Large Piper's, on Elijah avenue. This is one of the largest in that section of town and will indeed be a handsome house. It has in all fourteen rooms, is two stories high and has an attic. It is finished within with hardwood. With its pressed brick foundation and large balcony on Elijah avenue, it presents an inviting appearance. It will be heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, and the plumbing is now being put in, to be all ready for the water mains when the city shall lay them. This house will be ready for occupancy on July 1st. The Deacon has also just finished for Adam Ebberley, of Kunkle, Ohio, a neat cottage on Elijah avenue just south of Twenty-ninth street. Among others now under construction are houses for Deacon Held, Deaconess Reiff, Elder Graves, Deacon Anderson, and one for Caleb A. Busick, of Judson, Missouri, the foundation for which is now finished. This is located west of the Temple site on Gilead avenue. Deacon Starrett has from thirty-five to forty men constantly employed, and his payroll runs about \$800 a week.

PEACE NOT ASSURED

Boers Oppose Surrender Unless They Are Given Important Assurances.

Wednesday's dispatches from London state there is a distinct setback in the recent optimism concerning the conclusion of peace. Both the cables from Pretoria and political dispatches dealing with the cabinet concur in declaring that the questions raised by the Boer delegates constitute a grave difficulty that will lead possibly to the breaking up of the conference.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, refers to the irreconcilable minority, including several well known Boer leaders, as opposing surrender unless they are given important assurances, which Lord

Milner has been informed are impossible.

The *Daily Mail's* Pretoria correspondent says there is little chance of surrender unless the leaders who have accepted the British terms succeed in bringing pressure on some of their colleagues. The delegates are still in Pretoria awaiting Great Britain's final reply.

It is stated in London that a majority of the delegates at Vereeniging probably include a majority in favor of peace, but if the minority is large and determined enough the majority will not detach itself therefrom.

THE COUNTRY FOR JEWS.

What Cyrus Sulzberger Said Before the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

Cyrus Sulzberger of New York painted such a vivid word picture of the Ghetto in New York before the National Conference of Jewish Charities now in session in Detroit, Michigan, that when he finished his appeal for aid in removing the poor Jews from the Ghettos to the country districts there was scarcely a dry eye among those present in Temple Beth El. "We don't appeal for finances," said Mr. Sulzberger, "New York can take care of that. We want the hygienic and moral conditions relieved. You must take the people from this district into other parts of the country."

Mr. Sulzberger favored taking them out of the Ghetto by force if necessary. "In the name of God," he said, in conclusion, "if you are not here just to listen to each other, go home and do something to relieve us."

NEGROES PLAN EMIGRATION.

Bishop Turner Leads Movement—Wants Congress to appropriate \$500,000,000.

The Colored Emigration and Commercial association now in session in Chattanooga, Tennessee, has unanimously adopted a memorial praying Congress to appropriate \$500,000,000 to deport such negroes as desire to leave the United States to Africa or some other country. The memorial is addressed to the President and the members of Congress.

The convention points out the alleged wrongs of the negro, asserting that he is not granted the rights of a human being in this country, especially in the South; that it is better for him to emigrate to some country where he can enjoy more freedom.

Bishop Turner of the African Methodist church is the leading spirit of the emigration movement. Plans are now being considered by the convention to raise a fund of \$100,000 with which to buy ships on which negroes are to be trained to a sea life.

COST OF DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA.

Official Estimate Goes into Millions—Government Giving All Relief Possible.

The terrible drouth from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia is now suffering, has cost, by an official estimate lately issued, in live stock since 1899 £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000). Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands and there the state governments are providing them with relief.

The only districts that have escaped the drouth are the northern rivers district of New South Wales and parts of the Riverina district.

The situation has been aggravated by the federal duties on fodder, which prevents its importation. Communication in the interior has been paralyzed, as the waterways are unnavigable. Owing to the expense of fodder, the firm which had the contract has abandoned the hauling of the mail in Queensland, the cost of this transportation having risen from £6,000

(£30,000) to £30,000 (\$150,000) annually.

It is reported the sheep are dying by the million, and even the rabbits are starving. Animals have stripped the bark from the trees for food. The government is doing everything possible to alleviate these conditions, but meteorologists despair of any early change in the weather conditions.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR.

Governor Issues His Proclamation and Sets June 14 to Be Observed as Flag Day.

Governor Yates has issued the following proclamation, designating Saturday, June 14, as Flag day: "To the People of Illinois—In pursuance of a commendable custom becoming established among the states of the Union, I hereby proclaim Saturday, June 14, 1902, as Flag day, and recommend that the day be observed by all patriotic and liberty-loving citizens of this state, with such exercises and ceremonies as may be in harmony with the general character of the day. I would suggest that all schools of the state observe the previous day in exercises of a patriotic nature, and that citizens, merchants, and state officers in all cities and towns decorate their homes, places of business, and public buildings with the Stars and Stripes, in commemoration of the occasion."

Railroads Adopt Per Diem System.

Notice has been given by the American Railway Association that the per diem system of charging for the use of freight cars has met with the approval of two-thirds of the membership of the organization and will accordingly be put in force beginning July 1st. The change is one of importance, and, according to J. W. Midgley, would save the railroads of the country between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 yearly if adopted by them all. There is doubt, however, that the per diem method can be substituted for the mileage plan generally among members of the association without a bitter struggle. The roads voting for the measure have agreed to try it for a year, and at the end of that time to make it a perpetual arrangement, provided it proves efficacious. It is likely a national bureau with a responsible head will be established to take charge of the accounting necessary to keep the plan in operation.

Arrest of a Methodist Bishop.

Bishop R. S. Deener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is in jail at Batesville, Arkansas, charged with forgery. He is alleged to have forged securities amounting to \$15,000. It is charged that these forgeries were first committed to secure loans from the Bank of Batesville in 1890. Deener was then arrested and placed under bond of \$3,000, which he gave and forfeited. Since then he had been in Mexico, where he studied and practiced medicine. In February, 1902, his property in Mexico was wiped out by an earthquake and his health was broken. Ten years ago R. S. Deener was the most popular minister in the White River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was also secretary of the conference, president of the State Sunday School association, grand prelate of Knights Templar state lodge, and recognized as a pulpit orator.

Influx of Immigrants.

There are 25,000 immigrants on the Atlantic due to arrive at New York this week, and they will bring the total for May up to 85,000 or 90,000. This will break all records for any month in the last twenty years. The number of deportations is increasing, 750 persons having been ordered deported during the first twenty-six days of May. The majority of the new arrivals are from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD

President Mitchell Says That He Expects Sympathetic Strikes in Bituminous Fields.

WOULD AFFECT 450,000 MEN

The President of the United Mine Workers of America Is Making Chicago a Visit.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, while in Chicago yesterday, admitted that the calling of a convention by five districts of the bituminous fields made a strike probable. He said that the signing of the call for a convention by West Virginia made up the necessary five districts required to bring about the special convention.

"It is impossible to tell what that convention will do," said President Mitchell. "I shall not issue the call until I receive official notice of the signing of the five districts. Then a place for the convention will be selected and a date holding it be named."

Mr. Mitchell received calls from Franklin MacVeagh and D. J. Keefe, two of the local representatives of the industrial committee of the National Civic federation. He said their calls had nothing to do with the situation in the anthracite fields, but were made simply to obtain information of the conditions prevailing there.

Frank P. Sargent, member of the national board of arbitration, now in St. Louis, is of the opinion that if the strike of anthracite miners is not settled within the next eight or ten days there will in all probability be a sympathetic strike in the bituminous fields. Mr. Sargent says the individual members of the national board of arbitration are using their best efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. Last week the members of the board met with the operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in an effort to secure concessions from either side that would be the means of settling the strike. The operators refused to arbitrate or concede a single point and President Mitchell was obliged to return to the headquarters of his order with nothing that he could offer the miners.

From the condition of things at present Mr. Sargent thinks the country will see a bitter contest.

Should a sympathy strike be decided on, probably as many as 450,000 miners in the bituminous fields will go out.

Says Gas Leakage Is Responsible for Deaths.

Dr. James C. Bayles, ex-president of the Health Department of New York, in a paper read before the members of the Medical Society of New York last week, declared that one-eleventh of the gas produced for use by New-Yorkers in Manhattan Borough, leaks from the mains between the meters at the factories and the meters in the houses of the consumers. That, Dr. Bayles said, amounts to 416,000,000 cubic feet per mile of mains each year, and not less than 8,000,000 cubic feet each day. He declared that the gas leakage is an evil vastly greater in its influence upon the death rate of the city than any or all of the other evils that have engaged the attention of those who have conducted sanitary propaganda.

Indiana Quarantined.

The Kentucky state board of health at a meeting Tuesday night quarantined against the whole state of Indiana on account of a dangerous smallpox outbreak, said to be raging in sixty of the ninety-two Indiana counties.

THE ZION BANNER

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Editor and Publisher

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ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1902.

AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY.

Once more the United States has been disgraced in the eyes of the world by the horrible torture and murder by fire of a negro condemned to death without any process of law.

The details of that bloodcurdling scene given in our last issue are so revolting that they leave the reader of them sick with horror.

No torture devised by the inhuman fiends of the Spanish Inquisition, or by the beast Nero, could surpass, or scarcely equal, those inflicted upon this helpless black man by those who heard with stony hearts his agonized pleading to be quickly and mercifully killed, and who were so complacent over their deed that they afterwards had themselves photographed with their weapons in hand.

Here is the flagrant, open commission of one of the most terrible crimes known to the law, and a frank placing of the exact evidence of the identity of the criminal on record by the criminals themselves, and yet we do not hear of a single arrest, or of the slightest attempt made to punish these vilest of murderers.

The whole nation has been in a fine frenzy of indignation because several gallons of cold water has been forced down the throats of some unwilling brown men, thousands of miles away in the Philippines.

There has been an urgent demand that the government inflict condign punishment upon those guilty of inflicting the so-called "water-cure."

And the administration has placed the soldiers alleged to be guilty of this crime upon trial, and promises to punish them if they are found guilty.

This is very commendable.

But within the very boundaries of this country itself, under the very eyes of the officers of the law, a mob of bloodthirsty citizens defy every law of the land and force burning fagots into the eyes, ears, and mouth of a black man, press them against the flesh of his breast, arms, and shoulders—and where is the indignation?

Any mention of the affair in either House of Congress is instantly hushed up by the political leaders with a cry of "sectionalism!"

The situation is even worse.

On the floor of the Senate, the highest and most dignified legislative body in the nation, a senator representing one of the great Southern states, openly advocates the lawless torture and murder of the black man; and for no crime save that of attempting to exercise the franchise, guaranteed to him by the constitution.

Has the nation lost its sense of justice?

Has the nation forgotten the lessons of history?

Is the nation blind to the unalterable law that bloodshed and violence and lawlessness breed bloodshed and violence and lawlessness?

Do the fiery negro burners of the South delude themselves with the false-

hood that they can sow the wind and not reap the whirlwind?

It cannot be done.

Unless this nation shall take this monster, Lawlessness, by the throat and choke the life out of it, there will speedily approach a day of reckoning and bloodshed and devastation and fire and torture unprecedented in the history of civilized nations.

There are ten million black people in the South.

They are of good-natured and submissive disposition.

They have for centuries endured slavery, lashings, toil, poverty, contumely, the denial of civil, religious and family rights, the debauching of their wives and daughters, and other nameless oppressions at the hands of their white neighbors.

But their good nature is becoming exhausted.

Lynchings and burnings, and the denial of rights have begun to inflame their minds.

And now they are beginning to talk of securing justice at the point of the shotgun.

Lawlessness is beginning to incite to Lawlessness.

The situation is critical.

It only needs some black with the brains of a Booker T. Washington, and the heart of a Robespierre to lead his brothers on to a carnival of bloodshed.

The lessons in murder and torture which many bad white men have been teaching the negro have been well learned, and when the time comes will be put into practice.

An immediate necessity confronts the nation.

When Governor Altgeld refused to send the state militia to put an end to lawlessness in Chicago in 1894, President Grover Cleveland overrode his authority by the higher authority of the Chief Executive of this nation, and sent the federal troops to restore order.

Let President Roosevelt act upon that distinguished precedent.

If the governors of the Southern states will not take cognizance of these flagrant acts of lawlessness, and inflict exemplary punishment upon those who thus defy their sovereignty, they themselves become partakers in the crime and are stained with the same deep red of anarchy.

It then becomes the duty of the Chief Executive of the nation to override their weak and nerveless authority, and with a strong hand maintain the majesty of the law.

There are many who will object that such a course would mean insurrection and bloodshed.

It is possible that in rare cases it would.

The wind has been sown, the whirlwind must be reaped.

Since it must be reaped, let it be in the maintenance of law and order, and not in the wild and uncontrollable passion of a race arisen to wreak vengeance upon its oppressors for the wrongs of two centuries.

A. W. N.

DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

"Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings."

Solomon was right.

A man diligent in his business is so rare that he will not only stand before kings, but before men better and greater and more powerful than kings.

There are millions of men who do not stand before kings in any sense of the word, and yet they imagine that they are diligent in their business because they work hard and long and willingly.

But diligence does not consist merely in hard work.

A man who works hard and willingly, but is constantly doing the wrong things, and doing things in the wrong way, and stupidly neglecting to do some of the

things he ought to do, will never stand before kings.

What is the matter with that man?

He simply lacks the power or the willingness to take pains.

Taking pains is not a matter of muscular exertion.

Many a man wears out his muscles in needless exertion, simply because he does not take pains.

Taking pains consists in attention, concentration, thought.

The lack of these qualities manifests itself in two closely allied ways; first, in the taking of an order; second, in the execution of it.

Watch nine men out of ten take an order.

The eye, expression of the face and every line of the figure indicate listlessness, lack of concentration.

In most cases this is accompanied by foolish and most exasperating questions requiring the man's superior to repeat various details of the order or asking him to take the trouble to give information which the man himself either ought to know or ought to go and look up for himself.

Usually this kind of man comes back several times before he gets his work finished to ask several more questions of the same kind.

The result of this inattention and lack of concentration is that his idea of the order given him is either hazy and half-formed or absolutely erroneous.

It is needless to describe the character of the work done by such a man.

It is needless to explain any further why it is that, although he may work long and hard, he has not that "diligence in his business" to which Solomon referred.

This same inability or unwillingness to take pains shows itself in the quality of the man's work, aside from the question of carrying out orders.

His undivided attention is not given to his task.

He is only half awake, or his mind is wandering aimlessly while he works.

The result is that he needs constant supervision; his work needs constant inspection; and, even with the most careful watching, he frequently makes costly blunders.

It is impossible for his employer to trust him to execute any piece of work exactly as it should be done.

Now see the man diligent in his business.

When he takes an order he stands at attention with keen, purposeful eye, every faculty alert, every power of his being intent upon the business in hand.

It takes some will power, some mental and moral determination, some pains, for a man to thus concentrate his faculties.

As a result of that concentration he understands perfectly what is expected of him. He has no occasion to vex his employer with useless questions.

When he goes to execute that order he gives his whole mind to it.

He thinks out the best way of doing it.

He takes the necessary pains to get all the required information before starting.

Because his mind is intent on it, not idly dreaming about something else, he sees every detail, he is prepared for every emergency, and he completes his task if it is within the range of human possibility.

For this reason, his employer can be perfectly at ease about any piece of work, no matter how important, entrusted to him.

It is this rare man, who will "stand before kings."

You never find him out of work.

You never find him standing on the street corners with his hands in his pocket,

ets, and the flimsy excuse on his lips, "No man hath hired me."

Employers everywhere are looking for just such a man, no matter what his trade.

Work seeks him instead of his seeking work.

The nine men, who cannot or will not take the pains that he does, are very likely to be talking about his "great luck," and their own "bad luck."

There is another qualification of a man diligent in his business, which we would not forget, because it is the most important of all.

A man who would stand before earthly kings must kneel daily before the King of Glory; yea, he must begin no task, continue no task, and complete no task, without prayer to God his Father to give him the diligence, the wisdom, and the strength to do that work in such a manner that it will be well-pleasing to him.

Work which is well-pleasing to God will be perfectly satisfactory to a wise and good master.

A. W. N.

South Park Board Adopts Track Elevation Ordinances.

The track elevation ordinances of the Pan-Handle, Chicago Junction, and Chicago Terminal Transfer railroads at Thirty-ninth street and Western avenue were adopted by the South Park board Tuesday afternoon at an adjourned meeting. Representatives of the railroads objected to the present form of the ordinances, but with the exception of an extension in time of eight months the measure was passed as originally planned. The board likewise went on record as opposed to the "tipping" of employees. Signs which prohibited "tipping" have long been placed in conspicuous positions in the park system, but without avail. Eventually, likewise, the resolution was passed empowering the superintendent to discharge any employee accepting a tip.

Chloroform Kills.

Samuel Wright, 6810 Wentworth avenue, died at the Chicago Homeopathic hospital Monday while on the operating table under the influence of an anesthetic preparatory to a surgical operation. Dr. Charles Adams was to have performed the operation. Wright had been suffering for ten weeks from what was supposed to have been a tumor. According to a statement made to Deputy Coroner John Downey, Dr. W. A. Green, head interne at the hospital, who was present at the time, said: "In my opinion, his death was from chloroform anesthesia, and could not have been prevented."

Talk of Harrison.

The friends of Mayor Harrison are asserting that he will be a candidate for reelection next spring, and already they are making every effort to bring about peace between the factions in the Democratic party. It is said that both sides in the Burke-Quinn battle in Mr. Harrison's home ward are with him for another term and that no matter which faction wins the forthcoming primaries a Harrison delegation, with the mayor at its head, will represent the Twenty-first Ward in the convention. The street railway franchise issue, it is planned, will furnish the basis of the campaign.

Postal Service Increased.

Chicago is to have the largest appropriation for postal service in its history. One thousand two hundred and forty-six clerks in the postoffice are to receive an increase in pay averaging \$100 a year per man. One hundred and fifty new clerks are to be employed, the eight-hour day made a certainty and ten new substations established.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Resolutions Introduced in the House to Investigate Lynchings—Immigration Bill in Compact Form.

NO LIQUOR FOR IMMIGRANTS

House Votes to Keep Sale of Intoxicants out of Capitol—Vote on Philippines Tuesday. McLaurin Accepts Appointment.

To an impartial observer the doings of Congress seems much like the old game of "tag."

Following fast after the memorable Hoar speech, with its unanswerable arguments and clear-cut logic, comes the introduction in the Senate of a resolution requiring an investigation by the judiciary committee of lynchings in the United States, with a view of ascertaining whether there is a remedy for them.

Certainly no subject is more insistent, nor does one exist demanding legislation more urgently, yet the introduction of it at this time leads to the query whether it is introduced in all seriousness, and with the determination to push legislation regarding it, or whether it is just a game of "tag," to divert attention from the issue at hand, by showing that the sufferings and wrongs inflicted upon the Filipinos do not compare in degree with those endured by the Southern negro.

The resolution was offered by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. He disclaimed at the start any intention of precipitating a sectional controversy. During the last ten years, the senator said, 2,658 lynchings had occurred in the United States. Of these 121 had occurred in the South, and 14 in the North, the remainder in other parts of the country. He had read the account of the burning of a negro in Texas a few days ago, and said history did not furnish a more fiendish instance of mob wrath, while Fox's "Book of Martyrs" was tame in comparison. The whole wretched business was a disgrace to American manhood, and in the light of which the alleged atrocities in the Philippines paled into insignificance. He apprehended that it would be said that the federal government was powerless and that the states had exclusive jurisdiction. If so, the American people desired to know it.

Mr. Gallinger thought it imperative that the judiciary committee should take some action.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, questioned whether the government had the right to go into the several states and take charge of the peace and good order, and he asked, therefore, that the resolution go over.

The resolution went over after Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, had said his committee had considered the subject and the bill prepared had been reported adversely.

IMMIGRATION BILL AND AMENDMENT PASSES HOUSE.

On Tuesday the House passed the immigration bill and with it two resolutions, one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States capitol and the other prohibiting their sale at immigrant stations.

The amendment to prohibit the sale of liquors at immigrant stations was carried by 83 to 18 and the amendment to prohibit the sale in the capitol prevailed by 108 to 19. However, on several previous occasions the House has put itself on record in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquors in the capitol, but heretofore the

Senate has by its vote declined to agree to this.

The immigration bill as it now stands is in compact form and brings together into one act all the scattered legislation heretofore enacted in regard to the immigration of aliens into the United States.

The head tax on aliens coming into the United States by land transportation has been increased from \$1 to \$1.50. To the excluded classes are added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years, Anarchists, or persons who advocate the overthrow of government by force; the word "contract" in the contract labor law is broadened to include "offer, solicitation, or promise." The bill provides for the fine of steamship companies which receive at the port of departure aliens afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease, instead of providing as now for their deportation on arrival here. It extends the time within which an alien who becomes a public charge may be deported from one to two years, and provides that immigrants over fifteen

reported it makes a total appropriation of about \$65,000,000 in direct appropriations and for work authorized.

PHILIPPINE EXPENDITURES.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the secretary of the navy on Tuesday forwarded to the Senate a statement by the paymaster general of the navy, showing the expenditures of the government on account of the naval operations in the Philippines from May 1, 1898, to date. The statement places the amount in round numbers at \$20,000,000. The expenditure to November, 1899, was \$6,545,634; for 1900, \$5,512,000, and for 1901, \$6,335,000. The remainder of the \$20,000,000 is estimated for 1902, the exact figures for the present year being unavailable.

SENATOR HOAR'S BILL KILLED.

Senator Hoar's bill to leave the selection of a route for the isthmian canal to the President of the United States received its quietus in the report of the committee on isthmian canals Monday. This committee reported adversely on the sena-

any country, but that it would create an embassy at any foreign capital as soon as the country interested had raised its minister to Washington to the rank of ambassador. A law was therefore passed giving the President of the United States authority to appoint an ambassador immediately after similar action by any foreign nation.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON RETIRES.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

CONTRACTOR PEIRCE RESTS EASY.

Absolutely nothing has been done by the secretary of the treasury or Architect Henry Ives Cobb toward imposing the contract penalties upon John Peirce, the contractor for the Chicago public building, who is now in arrears on the work after making allowance for the delay to which he was subjected in securing possession of the site. E. S.

AFFIDAVITS AGAINST BEEF TRUST.

Striking Teamsters in Chicago Turn Back Butchers' Wagons—May Close Shops.

In connection with the work of the department of justice, the attorney general has received information and affidavits from all parts of the country in support of the proceedings against the beef trust.

As showing the wide extent and interstate character of trust operations, it may be interesting to know that material information has already been received from the following places: Shreveport, Louisiana; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; Little Rock, Arkansas; Kansas City, Missouri; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Baltimore, Maryland; Charleston, West Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Savannah, Georgia; Cleveland, Ohio; Birmingham, Alabama; Des Moines, Iowa; Portland, Maine; Topeka, Kansas; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Buffalo, New York; Denver, Colorado, and Vinita, Indian Territory. These are in addition to a mass of testimony obtained earlier at New York, Chicago and Washington.

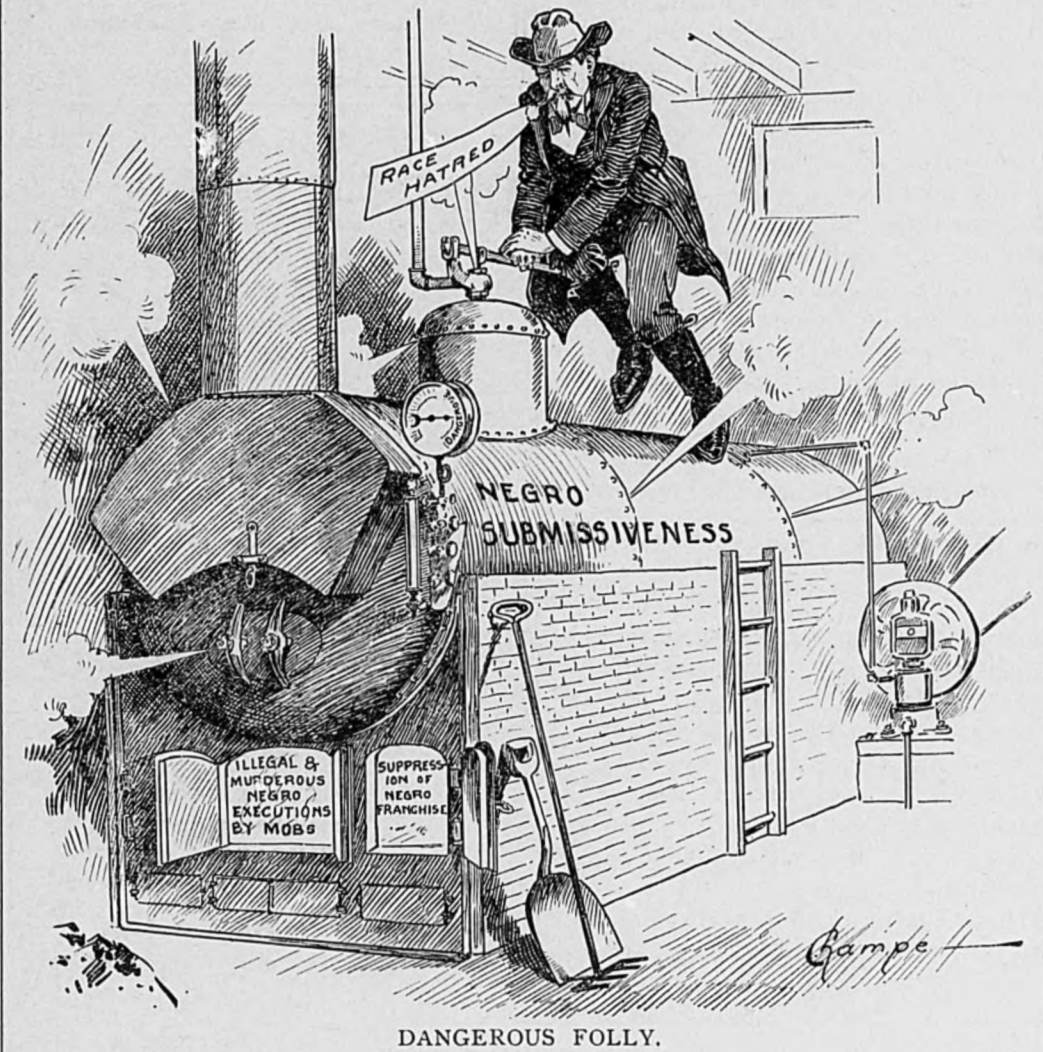
Butchers' wagons were turned back from the Union Stock Yards early in the week by striking teamsters. All were told that their ice supply would be cut off if they bought their goods from any of the firms who have failed to sign the union scale, and all accepted the terms.

The butchers in the outlying districts of the city took advantage of the situation and raised prices from 1 to 2½ cents a pound. Demands for a settlement came to the big packers from their patrons all day long, and each was accompanied by the threat that unless the fight ended within a few hours prices would begin to soar. The butchers who came to the yards themselves, and they were many, were bitter in their comments.

There is a movement on foot among the 1,200 or more butchers of Chicago to close their shops for a week or two, or as long as may be necessary, to defeat the packers in their fight against the teamsters. Most of them declare that they are in sympathy with the strikers, and feel that stopping the sale of beef would be the most effective way to help the teamsters.

Prohibits Hire for Export.

A report comes from Christiania which says that owing to the large emigration of Norwegian contract laborers to Canada the authorities of Norway have prohibited foreigners from hiring laborers in that country for export.



DANGEROUS FOLLY.

years old should be able to read in some language.

VOTE ON PHILIPPINE BILL TUESDAY.

The final vote on the pending Philippine bill will be taken in the Senate next Tuesday at 4 o'clock. The two last days of the general discussion will be utilized by some of the ablest orators on both sides. The speech of Senator Spooner is looked to with especial interest, the senator being regarded as the leading champion of the Philippine policy of the government, and, besides being an able lawyer and debater, is the author of the law under which the President is now conducting affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Spooner's speech will be a reply in the main to Senator Hoar's speech of last week.

AGREE ON RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The conferees of the two houses of Congress on the river and harbor bill today reached a final agreement on that bill. The exact figures showing the aggregate result of their work have not been determined, but it can be stated that of \$9,500,000 appropriation added by the Senate only about \$4,500,000 was retained, the provisions calling for the remaining \$5,000,000 being disagreed to by the House conferees. As the bill will be

tor's bill, and that is equivalent to its death as far as Senate action is concerned.

SENATOR M'LAURIN ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT.

Senator J. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, has accepted President Roosevelt's offer of appointment as a member of the court of claims, a life position. McLaurin will leave his own state and take up his residence in Washington. McLaurin's political career is memorable chiefly for the fierce encounters, fistic or wordy, which he has had with Senator Tillman. The latter charged that McLaurin sold his vote to the Republicans in the ratification of the treaty of Paris and that McKinley paid the price by allowing McLaurin to dispense the patronage of South Carolina. There was a violent scene in the Senate recently owing to this charge.

R. S. M'CORMICK IS NOW AMBASSADOR.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, the present minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, was on Wednesday nominated to be ambassador at the same post. This action was decided upon some time ago under the discretion vested in the President by law. Congress some time ago decided that the United States would not enter upon a plan to raise the rank of its diplomatic representatives in

MT. PELEE IS RESTLESS

Scientists Who Have Examined the Volcanic Conditions Predict Greater Eruptions.

NOW EMITTING TRUE LAVA

Fort de France Is Now Nearly Deserted by the Terrified Inhabitants, Who Fear a Tidal Wave—New Phenomena.

The latest news from Martinique is to the effect that Mont Pelee is again active, an explosion taking place on Wednesday which drove even the American scientists on board a cruiser.

According to these scientists, the indications are of eruptions to come greater and more destructive than any that have yet occurred.

Robert T. Hill, the Washington scientist, is authority for the assertion that Mont Pelee is now ejecting true lava (molten rock), matter not unlike that which covered Pompeii.

This is the first time that the production of real lava by any of the volcanoes in this part of the world has been noted, and the highly important fact may pre-empt terrible results.

Men of science agree that the conditions now known to exist are more threatening than those that were observed before the destruction of St. Pierre.

Mr. Hill also explains that the terrific lightning in the clouds Monday night was caused by the ignition of gases thrown off Mont Pelee combining with the oxygen in the air. This, he believes, offers the best explanation of the destruction of St. Pierre. He says that the entire northern end of the island is too dangerous at this time to permit further investigation.

It is feared that should such gas settle over the island there would be danger of a repetition of the disaster which destroyed St. Pierre, and that every living thing in Martinique might be obliterated. Nearly all the phenomena of these volcanic outbreaks are new to science, says Professor Hill, and many of them have not yet been explained.

The people on the north end of the island are terrified, and are fleeing with their cattle and effects. Fort de France is nearly deserted. A new source of fright is fear that a tidal wave may come. A wave eight feet high would certainly destroy Fort de France and probably cause enormous loss of life.

The weather is lowering and rainy. The south winds carry the smoke and ashes from the volcano away from Fort de France.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

Woman Patient at Dunning Meets Death Through Bath.

Carbolic acid used instead of ammonia in a bath is said to have caused the death of an insane woman in the infirmary at Dunning Wednesday. After a week's suffering the injuries received by Mary C. Drod proved fatal, and the coroner has undertaken an investigation.

This is only one of the things which has led to a peremptory change in the management of the Dunning institutions.

It required two hours of discussion by the county commissioners before all opposition to the plan of giving the medical head equal authority with the superintendent was removed.

"As long as the superintendence is a political office and the superintendent is the sole head," said President Hanberg,

"you will not be able to get a first-class doctor to accept the medical position. Every one knows that under the old rules the medical care of patients was a failure. Men who are a good deal more competent to judge than members of this board have investigated conditions and they have said that things were not being run correctly.

"If you adopt these new rules I do not predict that an ideal state will be reached, but I do say that things will be greatly improved."

The rules finally were adopted.

IS FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The German Reichstag Refuses to Put a Prohibitory Duty on Goods.

An evidence of the friendliness with which the United States are regarded in Germany was seen when the tariff committee of the reichstag in meeting Tuesday defeated an attempt to insert a retaliatory clause in the new tariff bill which is being drawn up.

The antagonists of American commercial invasion desired that bromide and its salts should be taken from the free list, where they are at present, and that a prohibitory duty of 100 marks should be placed upon them. It was thought that this would work some material injury to imports from the United States.

This provoked a warm discussion in the committee. Speeches were made on both sides, though none of the speakers was willing to state that the fight was really on the question of retaliating upon the United States. Finally the motion to apply the prohibitory duty was put to a vote and was defeated by a substantial majority.

TO STRENGTHEN GERMAN ELEMENT.

The Government Is Denounced for Not Keeping Faith With the Poles.

The debate on the bill providing for strengthening the German element in the Polish provinces of Prussia began in the lower house of the Prussian diet Tuesday. The imperial chancellor, Count von Bülow, said the government was compelled, for the sake of the security of the monarchy, to erect a bulwark against agitation in favor of granting Poland constitutional rights.

Herr Szuman, a Pole, bitterly denounced the government for not keeping faith with the Poles, and at the conclusion of his speech the Polish members left the house in a body.

Herr Richter (Radical), during a scathing criticism of the bill, said it appeared to have been "dictated from the saddle, with orders to advance and to attack with it at quick time, without regard to what might be trodden under foot." The bill, he declared, violated the principle that all Prussians were equal before the law.

Blow for Christian Science.

The kaiser has just promulgated an ordinance forbidding, under pain of severe chastisement, any member of the German army, court, state, or church, to join the Christian Science cult. Rev. Dr. William Faber, the court chamberlain, has been striving to devise some means of suppressing the new religion in Germany, but thus far he has been able to take no more effective measures than sermons and pamphlets. The kaiser has declared that he will ostracize any member of the court or army who joins the new church, whether for the sake of being cured of disease or for purely spiritual purposes. George Wilbur Reed of Chicago, and Mrs. Francis Zeal of Boston, the leaders of the Christian Science church in Berlin, will return to the United States in June.

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.

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ZION'S Second Feast of Tabernacles

CONDUCTED BY THE

REV. JOHN ALEX.

DOWIE

General Overseer of the Christian
Catholic Church in Zion

Assisted by Hundreds of Overseers,
Elders, Evangelists, Deacons
and Deaconesses,

SHILOH PARK

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS

From Saturday Evening, July 12th, at
seven o'clock, to Tuesday Evening,
July 22d.

CELEBRATION OF

THE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CONSECRATION OF ZION
TEMPLE SITE

On MONDAY, JULY 14TH

Zion First Feast of Tabernacles was a season of Refreshing from the Presence of the Lord, the power of which is increasingly felt in the lives of tens of thousands.

God will give Zion even greater blessings in the Second Feast of Tabernacles.

It is hoped that

ELIJAH HOSPICE

WITH ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR ABOUT 1,000 GUESTS

will be open to the public in time for this Feast.

See Deacon Daniel Sloan's announcement concerning tents on this page.

Deacon Sloan will make announcement concerning special transportation arrangements from all parts of the United States and Canada for this occasion, in an early issue of THE ZION BANNER.

Applications for tents and other accommodations should be made to Deacon Daniel Sloan as soon as possible.

CHRIST IS ALL AND IN ALL

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

American Commerce With That Nation Greater Than Any Other.

A résumé of the trade of the United States with Japan last year is afforded by an extract from "Commercial Relations of 1901," which has been made public by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The inability of cheap labor to compete with machinery offers a growing market for machinery. The United States already leads in the exports of electric light apparatus, mining machinery, paper making machinery, watch movements, watch cases and bicycles. In weaving machinery, spinning machinery, fire engines and pumps, tools, and implements of farmers and mechanics, sewing machines, and photographic apparatus the United States holds second place.

Already American commerce with Japan, including imports and exports, is greater than that of any other nation.

The United States sends about two-thirds of the iron rails imported to Japan, and the same proportion of the nails, having won this last trade from Germany, which five years ago controlled the market. It also sent the largest valuation of iron pipes and tubes to Japan last year.

Imports of typewriters from America represent over 80 per cent of the total. Efforts are making to perfect a machine in the Japanese language, as there would be quite a demand for Japanese typewriters.

Trade in Formosa is growing. A leading merchant is laying in a large stock of American bicycles.

The sugar mill from the United States has so proven its superiority to the crude native apparatus that a large order has been given.

REVISES ITS CREED.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church Adjourns.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church closed its sessions Tuesday shortly after noon. The assembly is especially notable for its unanimity in the acceptance of the revision of the Westminster confession of faith and of a short declaratory statement of doctrine.

With only two dissenting votes, it adopted the report of its committee on the proposed revision of certain portions of the Westminster confession. The report was adopted in its entirety and without a single amendment or alteration.

This action was accompanied with cheers that fairly shook the church. All the commissioners realized that they were making history as they cast the decisive vote which will eliminate from the Presbyterian creed the reference to the Pope and the statement that it is sinful to refuse an oath imposed by lawful authority. It also embodies denials of the doctrine of infant damnation and the statement that works done by unregenerate men are in themselves sinful.

Aside from an address made by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, in which he reviewed the revision report, there was practically no discussion, and not a single speech in opposition.

Mayor as Peacemaker.

Mayor Harrison has been asked by the employees of the Union Traction company to confer with President Roach as an arbiter between the two factions of the threatened strike. Eight hundred employees of the Union Traction company came out Wednesday night in favor of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. Resolutions were passed requesting the company to withdraw all opposition to the organization, asking that all employees discharged for joining the union be reinstated, and urg-

ing the selection of an arbitration committee to adjust all grievances. The possibility of calling a strike was not referred to except as "a weapon of last resort." According to the sentiment expressed the men will not strike if President Roach will accord them the right to organize, and from assurances received from Franklin MacVeagh, after a conference with Mr. Roach yesterday, the men believe he will do that. Mayor Harrison has promised to confer with Mr. Roach and see if he could bring the opposing factions together.

Want Pollution of Lake Stopped.

To prevent pollution of the lake the sanitary district trustees Wednesday passed resolutions that all sewers in the future be designed so that they shall flow into the drainage canal, and that this outlet into the main channel shall be without expense to Chicago or to the drainage district beyond the necessary expense of pumping the sewage into the canal. The resolution was referred to the committee on engineering.

Price of Beef Soars.

Beef was higher in Albany, New York, on Tuesday, than it has been for twenty-five years. It was advanced to 11½ cents, waste and all. The meat dealers' association of the state will meet in Troy, June 9th and 11th.

TENT PROVISIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR 1902.

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

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

Tents are 9x14 feet, divided by a curtain partition, with a 4-foot wall and an 8-foot center, supplied also with extra covering, which has proven them to be storm-proof. This size is the most economical and convenient we can secure.

Two tents may be required in some instances. Even these would be cheaper than one large one. Then, one can be used for sleeping, and the other for cooking purposes.

Tents are rented furnished or unfurnished, including floors and ground space, at the following rentals: Unfurnished, \$2 per week, or \$6 per month; furnished, \$3 a week, or \$8 a month. Where the ground only is furnished, the rental will be \$1 per month, and in any case the scavenger fee will not exceed 25 cents a week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT, 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.

F. T. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

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—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—Six shares First Series stock in Zion Land and Investment Association. Will sell separately or all together. Inquire of JOHN D. BURT, Zion City General Stores, Zion City, Illinois.

WANTED.

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.

WANTED—A position for a willing boy 18 years old who would like to come to Zion City. Will do light outdoor work for board. Address MISS ANNA PIERCE, Zion City, Illinois.

BOARD AND ROOM.

BOARD AND ROOM—We have a few nice rooms with board at \$5.00 per week. ZION HOSPICE NO. 2, 1254 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

BETWEEN ZION CITY AND CHICAGO. EFFECTIVE MAY 18, 1902.

WEEKDAYS.			
NORTH BOUND—TO ZION CITY.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
7.00 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.16 p.m.
*9.00 a.m.	*10.14 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
*11.30 a.m.	*12.37 p.m.	*2.00 p.m.	*6.56 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	3.13 p.m.	*8.00 p.m.	*9.14 p.m.
SOUTH BOUND—FROM ZION CITY.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
*6.48 a.m.	*8.14 a.m.	*12.29 p.m.	*4.00 p.m.
*9.39 a.m.	*11.10 a.m.	5.14 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
*11.44 a.m.	*1.15 p.m.	*7.59 p.m.	*9.30 p.m.
*1.18 p.m.	*2.50 p.m.		
SUNDAYS.			
NORTH BOUND—TO ZION CITY.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
*9.00 a.m.	*10.14 a.m.	*5.00 p.m.	*6.56 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	4.04 p.m.	*8.00 p.m.	*9.14 p.m.
SOUTH BOUND—FROM ZION CITY.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
*8.19 a.m.	*9.45 a.m.	5.14 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
*11.44 a.m.	*1.15 p.m.	*7.59 p.m.	*9.30 p.m.

* Signifies change train at Waukegan. † Train does not run South on Saturdays.

NORTH BOUND TICKETS for lot seekers, sight-seers, home settlers, and workmen, not residents of Zion City, on sale at Zion Building, Chicago. Single and commutation tickets sold at depot.

To travel between Zion Building and Chicago & North-Western railway depot, Chicago, take South Side elevated road from Twelfth street to Fifth avenue and Randolph street. At Zion City a bus meets all trains and will take passengers from depot to any point about the city at reasonable rates.

ZION CITY TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, of Zion City, Illinois, supervises the railway ticket, steamship, excursion, freight, express and transfer business of Zion and her people everywhere.

Direction as to railroad and steamship routes given upon request. DEACON DANIEL SLOAN, Sup't Zion Transportation.

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Fourteen Years' Experience
CHICAGO

EXCURSION

TO

ZION CITY

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902

Trains run from Chicago to Zion City without stop.

Leaving Chicago & North-Western Depot, provisionally, at 10:00 and 11:00 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; returning, leaving Zion City about 6:30 P. M.

Persons desiring to attend

Zion's Great Sabbath Service

HELD IN

Shiloh Tabernacle

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS

Will be sold round-trip tickets as follows:

Adults, 25 cents

Children over 5 and under 12 years, 15 cents

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion

Will speak at 2:00 o'clock.

Zion's white-robed choir and robed officers will join in Processional.

God-fearing and all peaceably disposed persons are heartily welcomed.

Tickets on sale at Zion Building, 1201 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; also at any of the Zion Tabernacles and may be purchased at train platform.

These tickets are not on sale at the Depot Ticket Office.

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V. Dry Conservancy Closet.

BY BURTON J. ASHLEY, CHIEF ENGINEER.

The following matter was published in THE ZION BANNER, Volume I, Number 28, 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.

Disposition of Slops and Garbage.

In our article No. III we divided the household wastes into three parts:

1. Excreta.
2. Kitchen refuse or garbage (organic matter).
3. Inorganic refuse (ashes and the like).

In our last article we finished our outline as to the proper disposition of human excreta, by giving the practical workings of a dry conservancy closet system.

This system, as a matter of necessity, must be inaugurated at Zion City during the pioneer days of its existence, and if proper attention is given to its workings it will answer very admirably the needs of the inhabitants until a modern and more desirable service can be installed.

This now brings us to the consideration of the second division of household wastes, namely, kitchen refuse.

It is our purpose at this time to offer a few suggestions as to the best manner of disposing of this class of refuse.

Waste from the household consists chiefly of sweepings, paper, bones, rags, ashes, tin cans, etc. This refuse is divisible into two classes, organic and inorganic.

Organic substances are composed of the sweepings, paper, bones, rags, roots and tips of vegetables, parings, and all such perishable stuffs.

Inorganic substances are such as ashes, tin cans, broken glass and chinaware, and the like.

Under no circumstances should these two classes of refuse be permitted to be thrown in a heap together, as the disposal of each class should be effected in quite a different manner.

We shall treat now particularly of the manner in which the organic refuse is to be disposed of.

First will come the *kitchen slops*.

What shall become of the kitchen slops?

One of the very simple and effectual ways of treating the slops of a camp is by digging a pit into which all the refuse from the kitchen is to be thrown and daily covered over with earth; but when the stage of living is reached in which one occupies one's own house on his own premises, such a method as would be applicable to nomadic camp life could hardly be said to be safe, or perhaps sanitary.

We then again wish to call the reader's attention to the effectiveness of disposing not only of the excreta, the treatment of which has already been described, but also of the kitchen slops and small particles of refuse, by placing them in small, well-distributed quantities just beneath the earth's surface. This prevents the waste from becoming either offensive or dangerous, because of its proximity to any water supply, for the reason that the fluids or slops which are thus disposed of are so quickly absorbed by the earth, and so soon transformed back to earth mold.

The contamination of well waters is

likely to occur only when there is a mass of this reeking filth deposited either in a cesspool or a pit, where quantities of water can collect in it and about it, only to become dangerously contaminated and soak away through the ground, to find its way through the holes of earthworms or crawfish to some well or source of water supply.

But the reader now is doubtless desirous that we shall outline a practical method whereby the kitchen refuse and slops may be disposed of in the least troublesome, most effective and cleanly manner.

First of all, then, we shall lay down this hard-and-fast rule, which is universally recognized by sanitarians as a standard of action on the part of the householder in the preparation for the effective and economic disposal of household refuse, namely:

Keep the ashes, tin cans, and the like entirely separated from the table wastes, rags, papers, bones, and other organic matter.

It will also be found convenient as well as necessary to keep the slops separate from the vegetable parings and solid refuse.

A practical method for doing this, which has been long in use in many country villages in Europe as well as in a few of the best Eastern cities of our own country, is to provide a wooden box about 12x16 inches square, and line it with galvanized iron. Let there be no wooden bottom, but instead let the bottom consist of the galvanized lining, perforated thickly with holes about one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

Let this box or kitchen strainer have a cover which will tightly cover it.

This should be placed just outside of the kitchen door and as convenient to it as possible.

Let the box have legs and stand about one foot clear above the ground.

It must be set immediately over an open drain, which should be constructed to conduct the dishwater and slops from this improvised strainer into the garden.

This drain may be constructed of ordinary brick laid loosely or even of boards, or it might be constructed of some cast-off eaves-troughing.

The convenience of the eaves-troughing is that it might be moved from place to place, if desired, thereby effecting a better distribution in the disposing of the slops of the kitchen.

In the event of there being no garden, but just a lawn, the better method would be to conduct away from this screen a number of small, very porous tile drains, each drain being from four to six inches in diameter, and laid but a few inches below the surface.

In this manner the slops would find their way back into the soils of the backyard through these covered drains.

It does not take long for these fluids to soak away into the soil, which is so ready to receive them, nor does it take long to demonstrate to the householder the manurial strength which such slops would carry to the ground through these little conduits.

If the subsoil drains, instead of the open ones, should be adopted for caring for these fluid wastes, they should in no case be less than four inches in diameter, and should be laid sufficiently separated at the joints to permit of the rapid soakage of the dish and wash waters away into the ground.

This method of disposing of the slops will enable one to cultivate a fine lawn directly above these conduits.

It will be useless, however, to undertake to carry such wastes away through the open drain or the covered tile drain, if there is not a sufficient fall in the yard to permit a quick removal from its entrance in the drains. There should be a fall of

at least six inches in every fifty feet, and even more would be better.

Should the open drain or trough be adopted, its unsightly appearance may be covered by planting sunflowers, or luxuriant growing plants of some description, along its sides to take the place of a screen. The leaves of the plants, however, should not be permitted to droop over and lie in the trough or drain.

Immediately alongside of the strainer above described should be placed a garbage barrel or pail into which should be cast all the organic *solid* matter, such as vegetable parings and the like, that they may be collected and thrown into it either directly from the kitchen, or perchance taken out of the strainer and placed in this receptacle after the slops have been strained away.

The strainer should at all times be kept clean of solid refuse which it screens out of the slops, for unless this is done the stuffs which will collect in it and besmear its sides will, particularly in the warmer weather, soon putrefy and cause disagreeable and unhealthful odors.

Its cleanliness can be effected quite easily by the aid of an old rice-root scrub brush, or stump of an old broom, with a little rinsing water. The garbage barrel or pail should always be kept covered.

Another, perhaps more simple, and surely just as effective way of disposing of the slops, if the matter of carrying them to the kitchen garden is of no consequence, is to procure a single length of fourteen to eighteen-inch sewer pipe and set it in the garden upon the top of the loose earth, with the bowl end of the tile pointing up.

Into this may be cast all slops until such time as the earth fails to drink them up with sufficient rapidity, when it can be moved a few feet farther on to a new position, while the place where it formerly stood can be covered thinly with a little fresh earth. This receptacle should also have a tight-fitting cover, and should be kept constantly closed.

The best garbage barrel, perhaps, that can be adopted is one of galvanized iron, about sixteen inches in diameter and about two to three feet in height, with a handle on either side. They can be obtained, no doubt, from the Zion City General Stores, Mail Order Department, and certainly at any large department store in Chicago.

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