

CONDITIONS AT ZION

DOWIE'S CITY IS A MARVEL IN ITS WAY.

ELIJAH PAYING HIS DEBTS

Where the Money Comes From Still Somewhat of a Mystery—Other Gossip In and Around Chicago.



Chicago.—When a short time ago John Alexander Dowie returned to Zion from his trip around the world, he found the city he had built very much as he had left it only more so. Despite the ridicule of the unbeliever; despite the phoebes of failure, Zion is growing. It is growing in population, it is growing commercially, it is growing in beauty, it is growing in wealth.

What is the reason for this growth? It is as hard to find an answer for that question to-day as it was four years ago when the city was first founded. It is even harder, for four years ago the place was but a city of tents scattered over 6,700 acres of ground which Dowie had acquired. Religious enthusiasm might have set up the tents, but it takes more than a passing enthusiasm to build handsome brick homes, fine public structures, big factories, to construct roads, lay a vast sewerage system, run a complicated city government and furnish employment to 2,300 people. It takes money to do this, and yet Zion is doing it.

Where does the money come from? There is not so much reticence on this subject now as there was but a few short months ago. The leaders of the church tell you openly it comes from the tithes collected from members of the Christian Catholic church from the four corners of the world. In and out of Zion, wherever a member of the church may be found, they pour their tenth into the cup of Dowie without a murmur. The collection of the funds is as regular, and as sure, as the collection of political assessments levied against public office holders by the party in power. But it comes more willingly. No one seems to think of questioning the rightfulness of the tithes system. It is not begrudged. The payment of it is as much a part of their religion as is the "peace be unto thee" that greets one at every turn.

Paying Big Debts.



What seems strange to the unbelieving prophets of evil is that Dowie seems able and willing to pay the enormous accumulated debts which seemed ready to tear his strange community limb from limb but a few months ago. With the same cheerfulness that his followers are pouring their tithes into his coffers he is passing out checks to his creditors—and they are good checks, too, redeemable at their full face value at the Zion city bank.

Suits for an aggregate of \$100,000 stared Dowie in the face and threatened his destruction last fall. Receivers took charge of Zion, but they could find nothing with which to satisfy the hungry creditors. More as a last resort than as a matter of sentiment, the claimants accepted Dowie's proposition to pay the claims in ten per cent. installments, provided the receivers were withdrawn and he be left with the problem he had builded for himself. Twenty per cent. of the total has been paid, and there is every evidence that the remainder will be. With the courts in control the collection of the tithes stopped; with Dowie in control they began again. They come from every state in the American union, from every nation on the American continent, from Europe, Asia and the islands of the sea; but they come only to Dowie, or those designated by him.

What these tithes amount to the public does not know. That they are considerable is evidenced from the work going on at Zion, from the lavishness of the expenditures. It takes a vast sum to pay 2,300 workers wages each week, and they are paid good wages, better than is paid for the same class of work in Chicago. Within the past year Uncle Sam has collected more than \$20,000 at the Zion post office, and the receipts are doubling every year. This is another evidence of the wealth of Zion.

Dowie's credit is good to-day; the merchants are willing to sell to him, commercial travelers find the town a profitable place to call. The bills are paid, but by what method is a Zion secret.

The Butchers Strike.



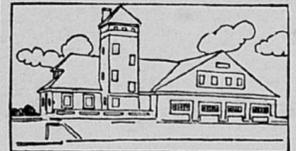
Except the strike of the employees of the building trades two years ago the walkout at the packing houses of the stock yards is the greatest labor disturbance in point of number of employees since the railroad troubles of 1894.

If the statements of the strike leaders may be taken as truthful, it would seem that the men in whose interest the strike was called are in need of financial assistance under present conditions. Seventeen and one-half cents an hour sounds fairly liberal at first thought. Figured out at ten hours a day, six days a week it amounts to \$10.20 for 60 hours' work. This, however, the strike leaders claim the men do not receive, and that the average is not over 40 hours' work per week, for which they would be paid seven dollars.

Taking this statement of the leaders as fact, let us see what this seven dollars must do. Within the past year rents have advanced an easy ten per cent., and to-day even the poorer accommodations of the stock yards district cannot be had for less than \$10 or \$12 per month; fuel means at a low estimate at least two dollars per month more; these two items, with the occasional doctor's bill, will eat up half of each month's earnings, leaving about 50 cents per day for the purchase of food and clothing.

Large families are the rule in this section of the city, and the family in which the children are large enough to work in the packing houses can manage to make both ends meet without a great amount of difficulty; but the man who is attempting to support a wife and small children on seven dollars per week in Chicago has the kind of a problem that makes anarchists of themselves and criminals of the children.

Botch Life-Savers Station.



Chicago has had its full share of experience with government architects. For ten years the stately pile that will some day house the post office, and possibly the United States courts, if there is room, has been under course of construction. Buildings of very nearly as great magnitude have been built in as many months by private capital. Before the interior of the building is completed it will, in external appearance, be almost a ruin. Postal authorities have found many grievous defects in it, some of which may be remedied, but at the cost of appearances, others will have to be made the best of. It is found at this late day that the facilities for loading and unloading mail are so limited that it was thought advisable to ask the city to vacate the sidewalk on the Dearborn street side so that a wagon shed might be built there. The interior arrangements of the building are also said to be defective in many ways, and the trouble is laid at the doors of the government architects, even though it is possible that they may not be entirely to blame.

Now comes another experience in the case of the new life saving station at the foot of Rush street on the river. The building has been completed according to the government's plans, and is now ready for occupancy, but Inspector Wickham, of the life-saving service, pronounces it entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it was built, and condemns the life savers to remain in their old home for several months while the new one is being remodeled. The observation tower from which a lookout of the lake and river is kept at all times, and the ways down which the life boats must be put into the water, are defective features of the building, and both are practically useless for the purposes for which they were intended. It will take about \$8,000 and some four months' time to remodel the building. In the meantime the life savers will continue to occupy their old home.

New Model Summer Resorts.



The old-fashioned summer resort where people went for a rest, where they were permitted to enjoy their days in a hammock under the trees and their nights in bed; where every influence was conducive to rest of both mind and body, is rapidly passing away and giving place to those places in which the dancing pavilion, the bar, and all the environments of the beer garden are the predominant features.

To be sure, there are still places of the old kind, where the weary may go and find rest, but they are but little known and hard to find, and, as a rule, the desirable locations have been taken up by the so-called more progressive new kind of resort.

A friend proposed spending his vacation at one of the well-known Michigan resorts. He was away for two weeks, but at the end of the first week I found him at home again, and asked the reason for his quick return.

"I had to have a week to rest up before I go back to work," he explained. "For the week that I was away it was a dance every night until one or two o'clock, and there is no use trying to escape it, for between the dance and the bar together the place was kept so noisy that sleep was out of the question. I am going to spend another week of vacation in bed to recover from the effects of the first."

The same experience may be had at 75 per cent. of the resorts within 100 miles of Chicago.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

At the Club.

"Aren't you drinking a little more than usual?"
"Yes. My wife has a cold, I'm the head and can't smell a thing."—Chicago Post.



HOW SHOPPERS ARE SOLD.

Instead of Getting Wonderful Bargains They Very Often Merely Buy Inferior Goods.

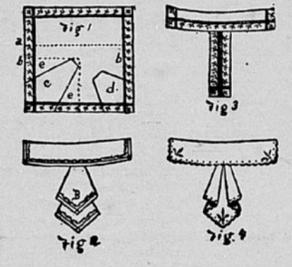
Very few women know that when they think they have run across wonderful bargains in some of the shops, when, in fact, they know they are getting certain articles cheaper than usual, because they remember the price paid, apparently, for the same thing at other times, they are really paying all that the goods are worth, for the simple reason that the bargain lot is what manufacturers call "seconds." To all appearances the seconds look just the same as the original lot. If they happen to be underwear, gowns or hosiery the material, manufacture and style seem excellent, but the manufacturer and the buyer know that they are made out of the second choice of material, and cannot be considered first class. They are originally cheaper than goods that were bought first, and can be sold at something of a reduction, so that 9,900 out of 10,000 customers rejoice in the thought that they have really found a bargain, whereas they have paid liberally for what they got. Sometimes underwear that belongs to this lot of "seconds" is marked very plainly with the word on the inside of the hem or edge, but very few people ever think to look for it, or would know what it meant if they happened to see it. When bargain hunting it is a good plan to find out just what grade of goods you are paying for, and if that plan is followed it will be easy to see that the instances where something is obtained for nothing are very rare.—Chicago Post.

PRETTY THINGS IN STOCKS.

What an Ingenious Woman or Girl Can Do with a Little Work and a Handkerchief.

These pretty handkerchief stocks will commend themselves to those who like dainty neckwear, easily made, easily laundered, easily adjusted and best of all, inexpensive. Select a handkerchief that corresponds in size to that of your neckband, so the ends will have the handkerchief edge for a finish. Hemstitched or scalloped borders, white or in colors, will do for Figs. 2 and 4, but for Fig. 3 a square must be chosen that has a border fully an inch wide (a little wider is better), with, if possible, an openwork stripe inside, that when cut away from the plain center will have a finished and firm edge. Such a design is shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

For Fig. 3 fold the handkerchief 4 1/2 inches from the edge if you wish the stock to be two inches high, as at 2 in Fig. 1. Cut off this strip, narrow it hem on the raw edge, and fold to form the neck piece. For the tab cut off the borders marked b, beginning at



HANDKERCHIEF STOCKS.

a. If there is a good inside finish overhand these strips together, as shown in Fig. 3. Otherwise turn the raw edge once as for hemming, and put the two border pieces together with fagoting or some other open stitch. Sew the tab to the under part of the stock in the center.

The neck piece in Figs. 2 and 4 is made in the same way. After cutting this off, from the remainder cut the square e, and from that the piece c, this making the lower part of the double tab. The upper part is shorter and is shaped like d, which can be cut from the last quarter. Make a neat narrow hem on the raw side edges, put together and sew on neck piece as for Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 differs from the others in that the tab is formed of a square whose sides are as long as b, or if a shorter tab is liked make the square the size of e. Fold in cascade form, as shown, and square off the top. Neatly hem the raw side edges, and if preferred fold them under out of sight.—Farm and Home.

How to Keep Hair Light.

Keep your hair light by exposing it to the sun as many hours each week as you possibly can. Soda or borax will keep it light, but they are not the best shampoos, as they make the hair brittle. A good tonic is made of one pint bay rum, one ounce castor oil, one drachm tincture cantharides, one drachm carbonate ammonia. Use three times a week at first, gradually lessening. Try egg shampoo.

Not So Marvelous.

"It has been demonstrated that a frog can live without brains."
"Oh, well, there are quite a number of human beings who come pretty near doing it."—Brooklyn Life.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN

Out in California They Get Dish-Rags from the Garden Instead of from the Stores.

A novel enterprise, that of raising dish-rags, is being exploited by a number of southern California horticulturists, who received the inspiration for the scheme from Charles Richardson, whose gardens in Pasadena are becoming famous for their remarkable productions. Mr. Richardson has successfully raised many growths new to American soil, and this year is exceeding all his previous triumphs by raising thousands of dish-rags.

Last year Mr. Richardson's string-beans, which measured 43 inches in length, created a stir, but dish-rag vines, which, with their pendant dish-rags—twine about orange trees, palms, evergreens and peach trees, and peek in at the two-story windows, bid fair to win the championship from the beans.

These dish-rags, or vegetable sponges, as they are sometimes called,



GATHERING "DISHRAGS."

are indigenous to Africa, but now it has been demonstrated that they will thrive in this country they are bound to become a popular production.

The New York Tribune says that the graceful foliage vines are not only ornamental, but they bear in profusion a fibrous sponge that is eminent useful for bathing, as well as for scouring pans and kettles. Imagine picking dish-rags in one's garden, just as one would pick blackberries, or imagine having vines all laden with dish-rags clambering over one's kitchen windows, so that all one needs to do is to stretch out an arm and pull one in. Such an arrangement would be much easier than going to the ragbag or buying dish-rags at stores.

These curious vegetables assume the form and appearance of cucumbers, and hang on the vines until their green coats become brown and dry like parchment. At this stage they are ready to harvest. After they are picked the brown coat is removed, and an extremely strong and compact fibrous sponge is revealed. Through the center of this sponge, in three lengthwise compartments, are many black seeds which shake out easily. In the Pasadena garden these sponges have averaged eight inches in length.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

Present Fashion Is Against the Display of Rings and Jewels in the Daytime.

"Women are not wearing rings as they did several years ago," said a well-known gem expert, when asked if rings are no longer stylish. "They buy more rings than ever before, but they use them only for full dress."

"Why, as recently as five years ago the sex had a craze for making pawnshop displays on their hands, and wore rings morning, noon and night, anywhere and everywhere. Even women in the deepest mourning did not discard their rings."

"But it is not so now. The matron is content with wearing her wedding ring, even putting aside her engagement ring, while her single sister, if she wears even one ring, usually adopts a plain dull gold seal ring adorned with her coat-of-arms or somebody else's."

"Rings are brought out with the stars, but it is now considered quite vulgar to burden the hands with them in the daylight."—N. Y. Sun.

Cream for Chapped Hands.

A cream for chapped hands, which is also a whitener, is made as follows: One ounce white wax, one ounce spermaceti, one ounce nut oil, all added to one-quarter ounce camphor gum dissolved in one ounce olive oil. Melt together and beat to a cream. Rub into the hands after bathing them in warm water and castile soap. The cure is aided by sleeping in loose kid gloves after the application, as this prevents the cream rubbing off during the night; it also causes a slight perspiration of the hands, which is whitening.

A Born Diplomat.

He—Miss DeJones, Clara, I never loved any one but you. Will you be my wife?

She—But I've been told that you proposed to four other girls within a month.

He—True, darling, but I did it merely for practice, so I wouldn't blunder in proposing to you.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

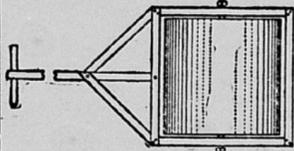


AGRICULTURAL HINTS

LAWN OR GARDEN ROLLER.

Its Form Is Simple and It Can Be Made Either of Hardwood Log or Cement.

For the simplest form, saw the roller from a hardwood log, as nearly round as may be. Lay out the centers and bore straight five or six inches deep. The frame is two-by-two-inch hardwood, and may be mortised or halved together and fastened by one-fourth-inch bolts. Handle bar is bolted in the same manner, and a seven-eighths-inch



A HANDY GARDEN ROLLER.

hole bored near the end to receive a round hardwood stick. Diagonal braces need not be more than one-half inch thick, of hardwood, bolted to bar and front crosspiece. Through holes bored in the side pieces are passed three-fourths-inch log screws, which are screwed into the roller; straight iron pins may be used.

A cement roller would be heavier and more durable. Iron pins, flattened on one end to keep them from turning, are imbedded in the cement. Use a frame similar to the above. The form is a sheet-iron tube of the desired length and diameter. If more than one roller is wanted, three sheet-iron hoops can be slipped over the tube to keep it from spreading.

A piece of three-inch plank larger than the diameter of the tube, with one side planed, is centered, and a circle, slightly larger than the tube, marked out with dividers. Bore a hole in the center, insert the pin, place the sheet-iron tube over it even with the circle and pour in the cement made of one part best cement to two parts sharp sand.—W. G. Rodgers, in Farm and Home.

WHEN SPRAYING ORCHARDS

Have Everything Ready and Then Conduct the Work Without the Least Delay.

Success with any method of treatment often depends upon adequate and early preparation, so that the treatment may be administered at just the right time. Writing in Wallace's Farmer on the importance of preparation for successful spraying, Prof. Little says:

"Where a large orchard is to be sprayed, the mixture should be made up in large quantities, so that there will be no delay at spraying time. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the amount of material needed on a certain number of trees, but a safe basis of calculation for trees of moderate size is 50 gallons of mixture to 50 trees, or one gallon to each tree. After an approximate amount required has been determined upon the mixture should be prepared. A quantity of 50 gallons is most easily made up, as a common barrel will hold this amount.

"Prepare a stock solution of Bordeaux, the common mixture, by placing 50 pounds of copper sulphate in a gunny sack and suspending it in a barrel holding 50 gallons of water. Cold water will dissolve it, providing the lumps have been crushed; if not, it will be necessary to use hot water. The 50 pounds of lime should be carefully slacked in a large box, and when it has assumed a creamy condition place it in a barrel holding 50 gallons, and stir thoroughly. Now you have a stock solution of Bordeaux mixture. When ready to use, stir the contents of both barrels. Take five gallons of the lime mixture and place it in the spray barrel; add 25 gallons of water, then add five gallons of copper sulphate solution, filling the barrel with water. Stir thoroughly and apply. For spraying plums and cherries this should be diluted more, using only four gallons of each mixture. Never mix the copper sulphate and lime mixtures together, but put each in the spray barrel separately and dilute with water."

Damage Done by Insects.

The extent of damage done by insects which prey on the agricultural interests of the United States is but little appreciated. Twelve bugs, according to reliable statistics, do an estimated damage to farm products of \$363,000,000 per annum. The chinch bug heads the list, with \$100,000,000 a year; grasshoppers, \$90,000,000; Hessian fly (a reminder of the revolution, since the mercenaries hired by King George brought its eggs over in the straw for their horses), \$50,000,000; cotton worm and boll worm (cotton), \$25,000,000 apiece; cotton boll weevil, \$20,000,000; San Jose scale, grain weevil, apple worm and army worm, \$10,000,000 apiece; potato bug, \$8,000,000, and cabbage worm, \$5,000,000.

Government Harness Dressing.

The government harness dressing is made as follows: One gallon neatfoot oil, two pounds Bayberry tallow, two pounds beeswax, two pounds beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then, while on the fire, stir in one ounce lampblack. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment; let cool and you will have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had.

WORKING FOR WIDE TIRES.

Bureau of Road Inquiry Says Dirt Roads Are Improved Wonderfully by Their Use.

The United States bureau of road inquiry has been making a study of the width of tires prescribed by local and national authorities in various parts of the world. In France every freighting and market cart, instead of injuring the highway, improves it. Many of the tires are ten inches wide. In the four-wheeled vehicles in that country the rear axle is 14 inches longer than the fore, and as a result the rear wheels run on a line about an inch outside the level rolled by the front wheel. After a few loaded wagons have passed over a road the highway looks as if a steam road roller had been at work. A national law in Germany prescribes that wagons heavily loaded must have tires not less than four inches wide. In Austria the minimum for similar vehicles is 6 1/2 inches; in Switzerland, six inches.

In a number of states in this country laws have been passed granting rebate of highway taxes to citizens who use on lumber wagons tires not less than three inches wide. On toll roads in Kentucky and several other states, farmers hauling loads in wide-tired wagons are entitled to lower rates than those paid by the owners of narrow-tired vehicles.

At an experiment station it was demonstrated that it requires 40 per cent. more power to draw a load on a wagon with one and one-half inch tires than on one with a three-inch tire. With a dynamometer, careful tests were made with loaded wagons drawn over blue-grass sward. In a wagon weighing 1,000 pounds it was found that a load of 3,248 pounds could be drawn on wide tires with the same force required to move 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. Moreover, the wide tires did not injure the turf, while the narrow ones cut through it. In some parts of the country pioneers in the use of wide tires have had to stand a good deal of ridicule. The manifest benefit to roads, however, soon changes public sentiment.

The president of a leading wagon manufacturing company states that the demand for wide tires is increasing every year. Another company in the same line of business conducted a series of tests, and was convinced that on very hard roads the preference, as far as draft is concerned, is for narrow tires. In the effect upon the roads, however, wide tires have the advantage.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

CONSTRUCTING PLANK DAM

Any Lumber That May Be Available Around the Farm Can Be Used for It.

I have a creek of clear spring water running through my place that I tried for a number of years to dam successfully. Land was so sandy that it was impossible to build an earth dam that would stand the pressure of water. The stream is swift, running at driest time of summer from eight to 12



FACE OF A PLANK DAM.

inches of water. Since it was possible to irrigate my farm from this creek, provided it was properly dammed, I constructed a plank dam similar to the one shown in cut, stones being used on either side in retaining banks for some distance back from the dam.

The sills or bed pieces are six by eight inches by 16 feet long, laid every three feet to sustain uprights and inclined timbers. The stones are laid for several feet back of incline to prevent washing of the sandy soil. Either timbers or plank floors should be laid in front to prevent the pitting out of the bed of stream, that will eventually undermine the framework. Such a dam may be constructed from any lumber that may be available.—T. A. Russell, in Farm and Home.

Use Heavy Parchment Paper.

When parchment paper is to be used in the packing of butter only the best kind and quality should be used. The cost is a small matter for any one package of butter, and it is not safe to use an inferior quality though there is much of such stuff on the market. In the battle to secure trade, low priced articles are always being put on the market, and this is as true of parchment paper as of anything else. Generally the very thin paper does not afford the protection that the butter packer supposes he is getting. The very light paper is some of it so loosely made that the spores of mold once in it find abundant opportunity to grow. The cheap paper often proves to be very expensive in the end.—Farmers' Review.

Value of the Busy Bee.

The value of the bee in the work of fertilizing plants by carrying pollen from one plant to another is greater than its use in producing honey, says an exchange. In fact, without the aid of bees many crops would be complete failures. Darwin found that in 100 heads of purple clover protected from the visitation of bees not a seed was produced, while 100 heads visited by bees produced nearly 3,000 seeds. When two varieties of certain plants are grown in the same neighborhood there is a likelihood of cross-fertilization, as bees forage over a large territory. It will, therefore, pay the farmer or fruit grower to keep at least one hive of bees or encourage his neighbor to do so.

The up-to-date dairyman knows what each cow is giving in the way of producing milk and butter fat, and also what it costs to keep and feed her.