Nebraska Legislature

Busy Day in House. The house Wednesday recommend-for passage two railroad bills, killed e Sunday baseball bill, recommend-for passage a bill to place Chris-in Belentists under the same rule souther practitioners in the matter of sporting on contagious diseases, reated Harvez, of Douglas county, he a prince and came very near tak-ig up the Omaha-South Omaha con-lifetime bills Harvez and the bankers who loaned blidation bills. Harvey secured fa-brable action on H. R. 293, allowing the retirement of notes given to mual insurance companies; H. R. 219. ding a way for the firemen and comen of Omaha to increase their lief funds; H. R. 147, allowing the uncil to grant a person a monopoly the garbage business so long as it a neither the city nor citizens a H. R. 170, Harvey's legislative ation bill, was called up, but at request it went over without losing lace. Lee wanted the bill dised then and there in conjunction ith his bill, but after some discussion he house sustained Harvey's request. ugh Jennison at first moved that he bill go to the bottom of the file. ison was induced to withdraw his notion and so did Lee.

Knowles got his bill, H. R. 220, proiding a 2-cent fare mileage book good or passage in the hands of any per-on and good for two years, acted upfavorably, though Barnes, of Dougs county, told the house it was the ost foolish thing that ever happened, e the railroads were compelled sell tickets at 2 cents, and no perwould be foolish enough to buy a age book for \$20 and have the Set y tied up when he could get a cket at the same rate. The bill orig-ally read good for three years, but at offered the two-year amendment. hich Knowles accepted.

Work for Fort Robinson.

Adams, of Dawes county, is anxious r the Nebraska delegation in confor the Nebranka delegation in con-ress to get busy on that appropriation for Fort Robin on, which is in his dis-trict, and Wednesday he introduced resolution in the house to that effect. Adams assured the members that Suator Warren, of Wyoming, was Working hard to accomplish the aban-donment of Fort Robinson and that the Wyoming sensior seemed to have he Wyoming senator seemed to have here insuence than all the Nebraska The Sixth district bad nly Congressman Kinkaid working or the appropriation and he was anx-us that the other members get busy

with Judge Kinkaid.

Sifting Committee Approved. In an effort to clean up the impor-int bills before the final rush the te Wednesday morning approved the sifting committee reported from the standing committee on commit-There was no opposition to the oven senators named in the report. hey are Root of Cass, Thomas of Douglas, Wiltse of Cedar, Aldrich of Satisr, Epperson of Clay, Phillips of foil and Clarke of Adams. The siftsmmittee will begin the work of t over the general file within a ew days.

...... Railroads to Pay for Coal. The senate Wednesday afternoon m

standstandstandstands | tion and so was Hamer and KeMul-

No Tax on Mortgages. Without siving it a hearing before the committee of the whole the senate kitted H. R. 175, which provided for the assessment of real estate mortgages as a part of the real estate and not as personal property, and fixed the situs of the mortgage for taxation purposes the county within which the mortgage is located and not the resi-

lost by a vote of 15 to 16.

Judges Want Free Ride.

Sheldon's suit, was loaded for this ar-

gument. He cited court decisions hold-

the judges in the larger districts could

not afford to pay their railroad fare.

state to pay this part of their expenses

Terminal Tax Fair.

owners do. I have examined very carefully the bill introduced by Mr.

ion, does not provide for double tax

. . .

roduced by Senator Gibson, of South

Omaha, who declared that 36 of the

86 saloors in that city were dominated

. . .

do now?

ure.

Clarke, and it should be passed and

some a law The bill, in my opin-

ing that the payment of actual

Root, of Cass, who is defending Gov.

ex-

dence of the owner. The revenue committee reported the bill for indefigite yers and the bankers who loaned noney for foreign corporations were against the bill and pleaded for a chance to be heard before the committee of the whole, but his motion to place the house bill on general file was 000,000 hushels, or 20.1 per cent of the

total outturn. The government estimates holdings of corn on March 1 at the enormous total of 1,295,000,000 bushels, or 44.3 per cent of the total crop, compared to

penses was not a perquisite. He said the state ought to bear this expense reserves of 1,108,000,000 bushels on because under their present salaries March 1, 1906, or 41 per cent of the 1905 outturn. Heretofore they had been in the hab-Notwithstanding the quite general impression that the last crop of oats it of accepting passes to lighten the burden, but he thought it best for the was light as compared to the previous yield, the government's estimated farm The amendment to include the judges holdings on March 1 represented an imwas carried, with another, which almense total of 384,461,600 bushels, or

39 per cent of the crop. The reserves of the 1905 outturn on March 1, 1906. were about 280,000,000 bushels, or a "The railroads of Nebraska should similar percentage of the aggregate pay taxes for local purposes on their yield. property located within cities and vil-The government's estimates of the farm ages just the same as other property

reserves of wheat, corn and oats on March 1 since 1904, with percentages of the total yields, follows: WHEAT.

| ation, but is constitutional in every | 1907 Bushels, Per ce 1907 206,644,000 | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| respect." | 1906 | | |
| The above statement was made by Gov. Sheldon. Continuing, he said: | 1904 132,000,000 | | |
| "The distribution of the value of rail- | CORN, 1907 | | |
| road terminals for taxation purposes has been in the past a myth. Under | 1906 | | |
| the Clarke bill every city and village | 1905 | | |
| in the state will receive more money | OATS. | | |
| in taxes from the allroads than they | 1907 | | |

************* ************** 379,805,000 347,186,000 273,768,000 1905. Primary Bill Will Be Sent to Senate.

Fusionists and radicals Tuesday won The following table shows the percentout in the house on the primary measage of the last crops of wheat, corn and McMullen's motion to recommit onts on hand March 1 in the sixteen prinand to cut out the wide open, non-parcipal grain producing States: tisan feature was defeated by a vot

| | Whent. | Corn. | 1 |
|--|--------|----------|------|
| of 40 to 46. The bill will now go to New York | 39 | 35 | |
| the senate. In the senate the terminal Pennsylvania | 40 | 45 | |
| taxation bill by Thomas was discussed. Texas | 13 | 2.6 | |
| The Dullman and subman and same of Ohio | | 43 | 13 |
| The Pullman and private car compa- Michigan | - 28 | 40 | |
| nies were included in the bill and the Indiana | 26 | 44 | |
| measure approved for passage Illinois | | 48 | |
| Wisconsin | 37 | 39 | |
| Minnanta | | 36 | |
| Tuesday afternoon the senate killed Iowa | 314 | 49 | - 2 |
| a bill taxing banks and corporations Missouri | 22 | 43 | |
| on occupation tax on capital stock. Kansas | | 39 | - 10 |
| Nebraska | | 48 | |
| Routh Thebase | 29 | 51 | 1 |
| The bill forbidding brewers to be North Dakota | | | |
| And a second sec | | 25 17 | 2.4 |
| | 16 | 11 | |
| approved for passage by an over- | | 175.00 | |
| wheiming majority. The bill was in- United States | | 44.3 | |



Druggists succeeded in knocking out

BLAST ON WARSHIP.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY MAGA

ZINE EXPLOSION.

French Ironelad Jena Blown t

Pieces at Toulon-Compressed All

Torpedo the Cause-Most Deadly

Naval Disaster Since the Maine.

A powder magazine on board the

French battleship Jena blew up Tues-

day, while the vessel was in the Missi-

essy dock, at Toulon, owing to the

explosion of a compressed-air torpedo.

It was reported that the casualties

Nation's Farms Hold the Largest Reserve in History.

BIG STORE OF GRAIN.

That the nation is practically immune from the horrors of famine is evidenced by the report issued from Washington on the reserves of the leading grains on the farms. It shows the reserves are more extensive than at any other time.

Out of an estimated total yield of 735,000,900 bushels of wheat there still remain back in "first hands" 206,-644,000 bushels, or 28.1 per cent of the crop. The estimate was based on information received from thousands of correspondents up to March 1. On the corresponding date last year the farm reserves of the cereal were about 158,-000,000 busheds, or 22.9 per cent of the field. The reserves of the 1904 crop on the farms March 1, 1905, were 111,-

number from 200 to 300. There were about 630 officers and men on board the Jona at the time of the disaster but many of them jumped into the water. The authorities declare that the victions number over 200.

According to eablegrams, the explo sion took place during a gun drill which brought the bulk of the crew into the vicinity of the magazine While the crew was lifting a torpedo from the magazine some defect in the

compressed air apparatus caused a pre mature discharge. The shock of a bursting torpedo caused the almos! instantaneous explosion of the entire magazine.

The members of the torpedo crew were blown into shreds. Scarcely enough of their bodies remained to make identification possible. The deck was swept by shreds of steel and see tions of the debris of the wrecked com-

partment. Scores who escaped death in the initial blast met death in the hall of missiles.

Thirty seconds after the explosiot the deck of the battleship was a mass of shattered and bleeding corpses Here and there injured men moved feebly, but most of the victims were killed outright. Calls for help were made by the few officers left unin jured, and the surgeons began the task of giving relief to those to whom a chance for life remained.

The most of the men who perished were asleep in their bunks and hammocks between decks when the explosion came which lifted the great ship almost clear of the water and tore a huge hole in its bottom. Many of the men were killed as they slept. Others were drowned as they sought to es cape to the deck by the inrushing tide of water. Within-a few moments the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the harbor, where its wreck lies to-day.

The Jenn a Modern Ship.

The Jena was built at Brest and launched in 1898, being completed in 1901 so that she was one of the newest of the French war vessels. She had a displace ment of 11,861 tons and an indicated horse power of 16,500. Her length was 400% feet, beam 68% feet and draft

271/2 feet. Like all new French battleships, the Jena had three propellers. Steam was When John Alexander Dowie passed | heal his dying daughter; demands \$23,supplied to her three vertical triple-ex away death ended the most spectacu- 000,000 to capitalize Zion; merchants repansion engines by twenty Belleville boiltar and remarkable career that modern fuse him further credit; courts deprive ers fitted with economizers. The furnaces were so arranged that petroleum times have known. Gigantic successes him of \$50,000 invested in Zion by a New could be used with the coal. The normal coal supply was 820 tons, giving an endurance of 5,500 miles at ten knots, and 1,000 at full speed. The cost of the bat Dowle's career: tleship was \$5,500,000,

LAST PICTURE TAKEN OF DR. DOWIE.

"PROPHET" PASSES AWAY AF-TER LONG ILLNESS.

DEATH TAKES DOWIE.

Dies at Shiloh House in Midst of Scenes of Greatest Victories and Defeat-Followers Are Awed by Lender's Demise

John Alexander Dowle, founder of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion, self-termed Elijah III., and prophet of Divine selection, died Saturday morning in S'dloh House, Zion City, Ill.

The death was lingering, the faithful prayed until the very end that he might be spared. He led them continually in their supplications until at last his feeble voice ceased and he breathed his last. About his bed stood several of the faithful and one or two men who have fought him with great vigor in bls last months of life. These men repented at the death bed; they asked him for forgiveness.

Even to the last breath the aged "prophet" showed his indomitable will, his spirit of love for the struggle. His last word plainly indicated this feeling. He said : "I have fought a good fight. -" His lips ceased moving. His

eyes closed.

Neither his wife nor son Gladstone were at his bedside. He did not ask for either of them. He had had a vlolent quarrel with his son. There was no forgiveness. He died with no signof forgiveness for the wife and son.

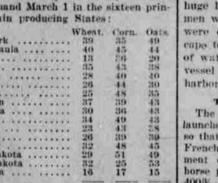
Dr. Dowie came to his end in a house from which he ruled the strangest city the world has ever known-Zion City. He died there a poor, broken, old man, shorn of his power and influence, where once he stood the leader on everything.

The death of the First Apostle, while not unexpected, caused a sensation, and plunged the people of Zion City into chaos and lamentation. Old friends and devotees of the Prophet Elijah stopped in the streets and wrung their hands when they heard the news. Women wept and in many instances rent their garments, as was the custom in biblical days.

In the houses eager groups assembled and prayers were offered with touching little religious ceremonies as a tribute to the departed leader. Doxle lived up to his teachings to the last, and was never attended by a physician. It is believed that he died of dropsy and blood disease, with complications.

Scarcely had the news of the "prophet's" death reached the people before they learned that Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the young leader who desposed Dowleand took his position of ruler of Zion City, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home.

Dowle termed his advent in this world as "the second coming of Christ." For years his followers belleved it. Thousands of members of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church accepted every word he said. jah the Third" and "The Prophet," they all believed him and practically worshipped him. He came to Chicago and established a little mission on 63d street, near Stony Island avenue, in Woodlawn. It



2012

ittee of the whole recommended ting to the confiscation of coal in Number of the confiscation of coal in Number of the confiscation of coal in ds to pay the value of the coal in sixty days and in addition therety to pay a penalty of 20 per cent of its value and attorney's fees if it sary for the owner to go into court to vecure his pay. Clarke, of Adams spoke in opposition to the bill, but it was recommended for passage by a large majority.

Against Itinerant Physicians.

A bill by Wilcox, which will prac-cally drive out of existence so-called rant physicians and traveling icine shows, was recommended for age by the senate Wednesday af-oon. The bill requires itinerant physicians to pay a fee of \$250 a year and places them under the jurisdiction of the state board of health.

erests Creighton Law School. bill of considerable interest to ats and patrons of the Creighton bool was recommended to pass senate. The measure was in-ed by Patrick and it allows the upreme court to designate other chools than the law college of the University of Nebraska whose grad-intes may be admitted to the bar thout examination. The Creighton school is the only other school in state and is the only one affecte?

County superintendents will not receive a boost in pay from this legisla-ture, the senale having killed Good-ich's bill providing for an increase of about 50 providing for an increase of about 20 per cent in the salaries of these officials.

Pure Food Bill.

After two hours of strenuous dis ion the senate in committee of the whole recommended for passage the addiciary committee substitute for the urns pure food bill. The only attack measure was in the interests of the druggists, who were represented on the floor or the senate by Senator the floor or the senate by Senator ce of Harlan, who is in the business. The principal difficulty came ng section 9, which originally required all patent and proprietary icines containing poisonous suband letters. The druggists protested in the preparation of formulas of their own for general sale. After nged so as not to require the pol-label, provided the maximum dose ich might be taken with safety by dults or infants should be stated on Another change provide that it shall be a valid defense against prosecutions under this section if it is on the goods complain tock March 21, 1907. ods complained of were

Two-Cent Fare a Menace, eveloped when the discuss the primary bill began that the 2-cent passenger rate bill, which is now a passenger rate bill, which is now a law, will rise up to haunt the Repub-lican majority when it comes to carry-ing out its piedges. As anticipated, the railroads will use this as an argu-ment to sidestep the platform. In his andeavor to get his own limited priry bill read at the same time the it committee state-wide bill was d, McMullen, of Gage, called atten-to the fact that the Republicans t stuck to the platform in the of passenger rates and there-members should use their at in the matter of a direct Hamer, of Buffalo, to read his talk came on a dimmissing either. Wilson, of course, was for the mothe nervous loste of their firing."

equiring a label designating ingre-The bill now conforms to the federal law.

by brewers,

Gov. Sheldon Tuesday night signed mployers' liabilityt, making ralloads and corporations responsible for the safety of their employes. The bill had the emergency clause and is now in effect.

THRIFTY KLONDIKE MINERS.

Quiet, Provident and Auxious to Get Away as Soon as Possible. Lack of water is the great drawback

to mining in the Yukon, says Leslie's Weekly. These is little rain during the ammer and the miner must depend pon the melting snows to swell the streams for his summer slulcing. Villages have sprung up near the

creeks and living is a shade higher than In Dawson owing to the extra freight. Sending souvenilr post cards from these points becomes an expensive rememrance, as the plain, uncolored ones sell for \$1.50 a dozen The picturesque swagger miner of Cripple Creek, Creede and Tonopub is not found here. The cost of getting "in" is heavy, money is not always easily made, and the winters are bitter cold and depressing on account of the long darkness. So the uitner saves his earnings until he reaches a more congenial clime. To te sure, there are men on the creeks who drink whisky-and the hardest cind of whisky-and gambling goes

on; yet, on the whole, the Klo niner is a quist, provident individual, who devoutly happen that the gold fields are not to he his permanent home. A man who werks for a company or

individual mine owner receives from \$4 to \$6 a day and his board. Many of them do their own cooking and live in cabins near the creeks. Flap-jacks (pan cakes), bacan and coffee are their chief diet during the winter, and in midsummer it requires as dexterous hand to turn the flap-jacks before the mosquitoes can settle on the unbaked dde. The old-timer who has seen the ice come and go is known as a "sour dough" and these men are the aristoerats of the camp. The newcomer, or the man who spends his winters outside, is always known as a "cheechako." If people in the States knew how letters from home are appreciated by the cabin dwellers of the Yukon they would send some message every day. I have seen miners sit in front of their cabins and read and reread old, tattered letters. At some particular passage their faces would light up with a smile and the entire letter would be gone over

again.

Soldiers in Battle. "It is important to be cool and selfassessed at the beginning of a fight." rites one who has commanded men n battle. "As soon as the first shot is fired men become serious and go into action with a calmness which is most mpressive. High explosive shells with their deafening noise, make the most impression on young and unsea oned soldiers, while shrapnel affects he old soldiers the most. Those who agine that it is possible to see a he role look on men's faces at a decisive ment are completely mistaken. Their faces are pale and have a hard look about them. The struggle which is going on within them betrays itself by



In reply to a delegation from the foreign trade convention Speaker Cannon he was for a minimum tariff that would suffice for protection and a maximum tariff or the big stick for those nations which treat us badly.

Theodore P. Shonts denies that his resig nation from the chairmanship of the 1sthmian canal commission was due to any friction with President Roosevelt. H asserts, moreover, that the best of relations have always existed between himself and all his canal associates. Mr. Shonts adds, "I have done exactly what I said I should do-organize the Isthmian canal

nission. There is no friction-not a bit of friction Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, speaking of the victory for the 3-cent fare policy. placed himself on record as saying that it was only a step toward free street cars for all, this being his real ambition. He told of operating a free system at Johns town, Pa., after the flood, when no on had any money. He found that people did not ride unless they needed to, and that there was no wonderful rush to ge something for nothing.

William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn. dike the lowest bidder for the Panama canal contract, refused Thursday to accept the certified check for \$200,000 which he had placed in possession of the canal commis-sion as a guarantee and the formal no tice of rejection of his bid. These had been sent by special messenger from the canal commission to Mr. Oliver at his hotel in Washington. At the same time he notified the commission that he wish ed to consult with his attorney. The presumption that he might make a claim against the government for the \$40,000 expenses which he had incurred in organ izing the construction company. He said that the President had accepted his propo sition, and that the outcome was anything but a square deal. In a jocular way he said that he had been handed a very small lemon in exchange for his \$40,000 of good, hard money.

Congressman Burke of Pittsburg speaking at the Washington dinner given by Congressman Deemer to the Pennsyl vania delegation, formally presented Sen ator Knox as the State's choice for the presidency in 1908.

In a speech before some old-time Re-ublican leaders at Albany Gov. Hughes told them that the party must put an end to graft and give good public service in order to save the organization. He said he had always been a Republican, but that loyalty to party does not require con doning of wrong, either in policy or in administration

Secretary Taft told the House commit tee which was considering the fortifica-tions bill that the Panama canal would be better off without fortifications. Mos of the army and navy authorities are said to agree to this. One reason given is that such defenses might be invitations to attack.

In order to escape court martial for his reported utterance at Philadelphia when he apparently reluked the President for holding conferences with the "indicted mayor" of San Francisco to avoid viola tion of the Japanese treaty, Gen. Fred D. Grant has denied making the speech as

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

Greatest Previous Naval Disaste Due to Explosion.

The greatest previous naval disaste due to an explosion was the destructio of the American battleship Maine in th harbor of Havana, which precipitated the Spanish-American war. Two hundre American sailors lost their lives in this explosion, which, according to the test mony of experts who carefully examine the sunken hull, was caused by the firing of a mine under the warship as it lay pencefully at anchor in a supposed friend ly harbor

The Maine was blown up Feb. 15, 1898 and so strong was the evidence that the destruction of the ship and 200 of its men and the injury of many others wa due to an almost unparalleled act of wan ton treachery on the part of Spanish au thorities of the island that it roused a fiery wave of anger throughout the United States. This resulted in an over whelming demand for a declaration of war agninst Spain.



The Orange (N. J.) dog that ate . \$250 glass diamond no doubt now has pane inside

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw seems to have de voted a large portion of her life to the photographers,

That \$1,000,000 loan to the Jamestown exposition makes Virginia think her credit is pretty good.

The earth is still giving expression in various parts of the country to that shocked feeling.

The idea of abolishing the weather bureau is absurd. What would we have to find fault with?

Women are to wear cheaper hats this spring, but like as not they will want twice as many of 'em.

Next we will have the Amalgamated Order of the Used-to-Be Heads of the Panania Canal Commis

Delaware wants to whip wife beaters and tax bachelors. 'The woman's millen nium is beginning to dawn.

The Indiana Legislature is considering bill to tax bachelors over 40 years of age at the rate of \$10 annually. But the even at that rate it would still pay to be bachelor.

To avoid earthquakes, cyclones and wrecks put a few of these troublesome predicters in a lonely cell for life.

The "unwritten law" occupies lots o space in the courts, even if it hasn't been to break into the law books. Looks as if the lee Trust would have to trot out a brand new line of excuses

for raising the price next summer. The Ohio woman who sued for a di vorce in verse no doubt thought that was all hes husband was worth-a song.

Upon general supposition, not neces sarily based upon exact statistics, there are more fresh people in this country than fresh eggs.

and tragle failures punctuated his life. Here are some of the remarkable works and reversals that marked

He built a creed; he was excommunicated.

He built a city ; he was exiled from it. He amassed a fortune of millions; he was reduced to virtual poverty. He elevated Voliva to great power: Voliva deposed him.

He drew about him thousands worshiped him; he died deserted by all save a handful of the faithful. Briefly and chronologically summar

ized, here is the strange chronicle of Dowle's life:

1837-Dowie born at Edinburgh, Scot 1849-Was taken to Australia.

1888-Serves a prison term in Tasma-nia; was released and goes to San Francisco with \$100.

1892-3-Sets up quarters at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-second street in a ramshackle shanty, and begins preach

1890-Arrives in Chicago, penniless.

1893-S-Continues preaching and gathers followers stendily. 1899-Is arrested and denounced by

Justice Martin as a swindler; is mobbed, stoned and egged in Chicago and Hammond when he begins his tactics of public abuse and vilification.

1900-Makes first announcement that Zion City would be founded; invites his followers to make him trustee of their possessions; goes to New York and sails London in regal style: purchases 6,000 acres of land near Wankegan to New Year gift from followers ; opens London campaign and secures many converts; goes to France and Switzerland, where success and jeers greet him in turn.

1901-Returns to Chicago ; is prosecuted several times, without success, for deaths under his "faith cure" treatment : founds Zion City with 4,000 followers announces himself as "Elijah, the Restorer," and claims immortality.

1902-Seeks island near Mexico for

DOCTRINES OF DOWIE'S CHURCH.

Here are the doctrines on which the [church of John Alexander Dowie was founded. They were announced Jan. 22, 1896, when the Christian Catholic Church in Zion was established in Chicago, and in October, 1890, when Dowie

inspiration and sufficiency of the holy scriptures as the rule of faith and pratice.

for salvation.

Records of Vanished Nation.

Dr. von Lecoq of the Berlin ethnolog-ical museum, who has been conducting extensive researches in northeastern Turkestan, has now returned with a large quan tity of manuscripts and articles testifying to the existence of a highly cultured and artistic people that once inhabited those regions. It appears to have been a nation composed of Tartars, Christians from Syria, Manichaeans from Persia and Buddhists from India and China. The discovery of Manichaean writings will of the Persians.

Zealander. 1903-Announces he will lead armies

DOWIE'S LIFE YEAR BY YEAR.

to capture New York and Milwaukee; calls on Zionites to give him all their currency; publicly whips Gladstone, his son, for watching hall game; renounces his father; goes to New York with two special trains and 3,000 followers; is

jeered and hooted at Madison Square Garden; finally baptizes nineteen converts at cost of \$300,000 for the trip; returns and icinands \$2,000,000 from followers; creditors attach his summer home in Michigan for debts, and he shows assets of \$14,000,000 above liabilities; plans tour

around the world. 1904-Starts for Australia : cables back that he meets great success there; is mobbed at Sydney and flees for his life after attacking King Edward in an address; turns up in Paris with forty ser-vants; goes to London and can't get into a hotel: returns to New York and meets "frost" : comes back to Chicago.

1905-Plans to issue \$7,000,000 seven per cent Zion bonds for combined Zion securities; says he has option on 700,000 acres in Mexico for colony; pays creditors \$400,000 cash when bankruptcy plea s made and receiver is dismiss ed; is

stricken with paralysis on way to Mesco; goes to New York.

1906-Wilbur Glenn Voliva appointed by Dowie as executive head of Zion ; Voiva arrives from Australia ; Dowle cables him welcome from Jamaica ; Gladstone re-turns from Jamaica ; rumors come of strife in Dowie's family ; Dowie denounced and practically deposed at meeting in Shiloh Tabernacle by Voliva and deacons; Dowie sails to Mexico, where he is met by message of excommunication and exfound Zion City; demands \$1,000,000 as ile; Voliva, through power of attorney, sells Zion City to Deacon Granger for \$1: Gladstone and Mrs. Jane Dowie denounce and renounce Dowie; scandals

come 'out : Dowie's polygamous teachings are revealed; secret passage is found in Shiloh House; Dowie starts for Chicago; is greeted at St. Louis by faithful followers; Zion City prepares to exclude him; Dowie arrives and is driven to Auditorium Annex; announces that he is "man of peace" and will wait ; physician colonization; seeks 10,000 Texas acres announces he has fatty degeneration of also; launches new political party called the heart; negotiations for settlement be-"Theocrats of Zion;" calls physician to gun and broken off; Dowie dies.

3. That such persons must also be able to make a good profession and declare that they know in their own hearts that they have truly repented and are truly trusting Christ, and have the witness in a measure of the holy spirit.

4. That all other questions of every kind shall be held to be matters of opinion and not matters that are essential to church unity.

Besides these rules, there was one fundamental rule which was:

Absolute obedience of the people the officers of the church, in business as well as religious matters; absolute obedience of the officers to Dowie.

New Ocean Skyseraper.

American line says that the Europea, now building at Belfast, will be the larg est vessel in the world, being 750 feet long and 80 feet beam. It will have nine stories, and will compete for wealthy passenger traffic, with such novel features as tennis courts, swimming pool, palm garden, gymnasium, efc.

About 1,000 bales of cotton and an en tire section of the New Orleans cotton throw much light upon the early speech press shed was destroyed by fire. of the Persians. The



was a small beginning, but many persons suffering from supposedly incurable diseases went to him and walked away apparently cured.

The feeble were made able to walk, the sick were made well and the unislievers made into Christians. Soon his fame spread. His little church was converted into a mighty tabernacie, Money flowed into his coffers. Misny flocked to his standard and were equally as radical as himself,

Dowie began appearing before the people in strange robes of his new creed. Soon his following numbered into the thousands. He named his aggregation the "Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion." He was the "first apostle"-the founder. This was his beginning, which finally led him to a big tabernacle at 14th street and Michigan avenue and finally to Zion City, which he controlled until the beginning of his downfall. From the all-powerful he was thrown down to the depths. He lost every vestige of control and died a lonely man in 'he city of his own creation.

Sparks from the Wires.

By invitation Secretary Metcalf and the entire general board of the navy called at the White House to talk with the President about questions concerning the national defense.

Gov. Campbell of Texas signed at Aus tin the anti-theatrical trust law bill, which relieves Texas theatrical managers from suppression by the so-called "therical trust."

Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy, Omaha and National Packing companies were sued by the State of Kentucky at Frankfort, Ky., for a sum aggregating \$35,000, claimed to be due as back taxes. The case of Benjamin R. Greene and John R. Gaynor, charged with conspiracy against the government, was brought be-fore the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans the other day, but was postponed for a month

was in London. 1. That we recognize the infallibility 2. That no persons can be members of church who have not repented of

their sins and have not trusted in Christ

The general manager of the Hamburg-