

APOSTLE DOWIE DIES IN A RAGE

White In Delirium He Orders Guards To Eject Critics.

AMASSED FORTUNE OF \$28,000,000.

Attended by Three of His Faithful Followers, the Founder of Zion City Passes Away in Poverty in His Former Mansion—Health Had Declined Steadily Since Being Ousted by Voliva.

DOWIE'S WORKS.

He built a creed; its communists excommunicated him. He built a city; its inhabitants exiled him. He raised Voliva to power; Voliva ruined him. He drew about him thousands who worshiped him; he died deserted save by a few. At 16 Dowie practiced divine healing in Australia. At 20 he was a master of Hebrew, Greek and theology and had a library of 10,000 volumes. At Zion City he controlled 10,000 people and \$28,000,000 worth of property. He took 3,000 followers on nine special trains to convert the city of New York. After being ousted out of Zion City he planned a new colony, with 700,000 acres, in Mexico.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie, erstwhile overseer of the Christian Catholic Church, died at 8 o'clock Saturday morning at Zion City, Ill., which he founded, on the north shore of Lake Michigan. His passing was not unexpected. The aged leader of the Zion sect had been in a state of dissolution for months. Beaten in his later years for control of the great properties he had originated, the prophet failed to recover his old-time physical strength. Dr. Dowie died at Shiloh House, with apparently little pain. He was attended by three of his faithful personal followers—Judge Barnes, Freeman Haehnel, a white servant, and John Herzhfeld, colored. The prophet Friday was in his usual condition—that is, he exhibited no immediate signs of passing away, although weak.

Muttered Voliva's Name.

Deserted by his wife, son and father, the patriarch of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion passed beyond the world's immediate ken with a sigh on his lips and the muttering of the name of Voliva—Wilbur G. Voliva, who succeeded Dowie as "overseer" of the church and the vast estate. Just what the dying man intended to convey by the word could not be interpreted by the few faithful attendants at his bedside in Shiloh House.

At the bedside of the dying leader were Judge Barnes, formerly a strong adherent of Dowie, but for sometime a counselor with Voliva; Hatchfield, the negro bodyguard; Samuel Thad. Freeman Haehnel and Miss Niusten Hansen, servants, and a nurse.

Promises to Return.

The last night of John Alexander Dowie's life was spent in earnest religious devotion. At midnight he attended a service of his remaining followers and spoke to them for half an hour, with "forgiveness" as the keynote. His voice was strong and he joined in several gospel songs, the last one being "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" Dowie, true to his positive character, always sang the words with a strong personal sense and changed the language to "I am a Soldier of the Cross." At the close he shouted:

"The millennium has come."

Retiring at 1 o'clock the "apostle" slept until 4:50 o'clock. He spoke to his attendants and rambled a bit in doing so, saying among other things: "I'll come back in a thousand years." It was noticed that he was in a weakened condition. At 7 o'clock he awoke again, when it was observed that the end was not far. Gradually Dr. Dowie sank until he could only mutter the word "Voliva." Death came at 7:45 o'clock. Meanwhile Judge Barnes had been notified and joined those at the dying man's side.

Dowie's Last Words.

Dowie died as he had lived, firm in the belief in his divine mission. An hour before his death it was suggested by one of his followers, whose faith failed him when put to the crucial test, that a physician be called.

The leader half arose in his couch, and, gazing bodily at the little group of tearful watchers, said:

"I need no physician. God is all in all."

The last hours of the aged leader of Zion were given over to murmuring over his favorite hymns, prayers and passages of New Testament of a militant character.

Dowie died unregarding and unrepentant. During the brief period of consciousness he never mentioned the name of the wife who had deserted him nor the son who had preferred a compromise to the direction of battle in which Dowie lived and moved and had his being.

His last words were the motto of the faith he created:

"Peace be unto you."

State Halts Train Service.

Houston, Tex. (Special).—The Sunset Limited of the Southern Pacific was annulled because it was 50 minutes late, the annulment being due to the recent order of the Texas Railroad Commission requiring passenger trains to run within 30 minutes of their schedules. There goes a large number of Northern and Eastern tourists aboard the train going to the Pacific Coast, and they were compelled to remain here 12 hours.

Woman Editor Wins Medal.

South Bend, Ind. (Special).—Katherine Eleanor Conway, editor of the Boston Pilot, was selected as the recipient of the Laetere medal for 1907. A medal is given annually to some member of the Catholic laity in the United States distinguished for service to religion, art, science or philanthropy and many men and women prominent before the public have been honored in this mark of esteem of Notre Dame. Miss Conway is the fourth woman to receive the honor.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Maurice C. Mengis, who sued Gen. Louis Fitzgerald for a million dollars for information regarding the Western Maryland Railroad, and who twice got a verdict in his favor, has compromised the case for \$300,000 in cash.

Repealed by Mrs. Florence Patterson, with whom he was infatuated, Henry H. Burt, shot and fatally wounded himself on the woman's doorstep in Cleveland.

Governor Higgins, of Connecticut, has denounced the presence of Gen. Charles R. Boynton, a legislative agent, at the statehouse as a scandal and a pest.

A hundred and fifty guests in the Standard Hotel, San Francisco, were forced to flee in their nightclothes from flames that destroyed the hotel.

The trial of Edward A. Smith and Sumner Sargent, Charlotte, N. C., millmen, charged with violation of the immigration laws, was abruptly ended by Judge Boyd instructing the jury to find in favor of the defendants. The action was taken on motion of counsel for the government.

George W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has sent to the New York Life his personal check for \$54,019.19 to reimburse it for the Republican campaign contribution made in 1904.

Thomas Wrigley was locked up in jail in Kingston, N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife, whose dead body was found in her home at Marlborough.

The United States Circuit Court, sitting in St. Louis, decided that Standard Oil officials outside of that jurisdiction can be brought there for trial.

The consolidation of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company and the Royal Paper Company has been effected, the deal involving \$3,000,000.

About 400 members of iron shipbuilders' local union went on strike at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company.

The Minnesota Senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to purchase a silver service for the battleship Minnesota.

The two-cent railroad rate law went into effect in Nebraska and the companies put an end to all reduced rates.

The safe in the Farmers' Savings Bank, at Masonville, Ia., was blown open and robbers took \$4,000.

A tremendous demand for Reading on the New York Stock Exchange sent the stock jumping. There was a rumor that Harriman was after the road, which Harriman denied. Otherwise the stock market was demoralized.

The attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, now on trial in the federal court at Chicago for alleged violation of the Elkins act, are making a strong fight against the indictments proper.

Mrs. William K. Thaw took the stand and told of her son's love for Evelyn Nesbit. Justice Fitzgerald ruled that the question of a lunacy commission cannot come before the court.

The Western Pacific Railroad, the western end of Gould's Wabash system, is spending a million a month in improvements.

Foreign.

The Woman's Emfranchisement Bill was practically killed in the British House of Commons for the present session. The gallery of the House is crowded with women. A petition signed by 21,000 women protesting against suffrage to their sex was presented.

The long visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to India and the good impressions made upon him has strengthened the ties which make Afghanistan a buffer state against a possible Russian advance upon India.

The French Foreign Office denies the report that negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan for the delimitation of their interests in the Far East.

The German government won its first victory in the Reichstag by the passage to the second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for German Southwest Africa.

The prospectus of the Japanese conversion loan of \$115,000,000 at 5 per cent, was issued in London. Half of the loan has been apportioned to London and the rest to Paris.

Dr. Estiphanio Salvadoran, minister to Mexico, whose resignation was announced, will probably go to Washington as minister from Salvador to the United States.

One physician has died from the plague, contracted while experimenting in the laboratory at St. Petersburg, and another physician there is ill.

Irish members of Parliament in protesting to the British Postmaster General against the proposed change of the calling port of White Star steamers from Queenstown to Plymouth on the homeward voyage, contended that the abandonment of Queenstown would delay the delivery of American mail.

It was announced in the Reichstag that an agreement in opinion had been reached between the representatives of the United States and Germany on the basis for a commercial treaty.

The seal fishing steamer Leopard, of St. John, N. F., was crushed in the ice off Cape Race, but her crew of 103 men reached land.

Eugen Kupke, a singer, became suddenly demented at a concert given in the palace at Berlin before guests of the Emperor.

The British steamer Cambridge, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company, went ashore in a fog off the Holland coast.

The United States will likely take more active measures to enforce its demands for official recognition of the American schools.

The czar gave a cordial reception to M. Golovina, president of the lower house of the Russian Parliament.

The Persian Parliament has ordered that strict measures be taken to stop the sale of administrative or army appointments.

The February statement of the London Board of Trade shows increases of \$27,000,500 in imports and \$16,511,000 in exports.

King Frederick Augustus of Saxony arrived at Lisbon and was received in state by King Charles of Portugal.

The secretary of the German Ambassador at Washington has been increased from \$26,000 to \$30,000 a year.

WANTS DAMAGES OF \$30,000,000

Sugar Trust Sued by Philadelphia Concern.

THE HIPPLE FAILURE RECALLED.

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company Claims That Its Works Were Shut Down by Its New York Rival, Which Wrongfully Obtained and Exercised a Controlling Interest.

New York (Special).—A suit for \$30,000,000, with costs and attorneys' fees, was filed in the United States Circuit Court here against the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the Sugar Trust, by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, of Philadelphia. The latter is the company in which Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, holds 26,000 shares of stock (the controlling interest), and which in turn he had placed in the hands of Adolph Segel, the Philadelphia promoter.

Hipple killed himself when his enterprises failed about a year ago. The complaint in the suit, which is brought through the law firm of Bates & Marshall, of this city, alleges that, through Segel's negotiation a loan from Gustav E. Kissel, the banker, who was acting as agent for the American Sugar Refining Company, the latter corporation secured control of the Philadelphia company, by reason of the fact that the voting power in this company had been placed with the American Sugar Refining Company when Segel turned over, among other collateral for his loan, the receipts for 26,000 shares in the Philadelphia company. This was Hipple's property that had been placed with Segel as security.

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COURSES IN COURTSHIP.

Proposed College For Reform in Love and Match Making.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Colleges of courtship for the reform of American love-making are needed to fit the loveless population of the nation for matrimony, according to Prof. Charles E. Henderson, the University of Chicago sociologist.

In an article on "Courtship," in the current Biblical World, issued from the University Press, the professor urges expert instructions for those who are smitten with the "illusions" of love.

Hasty marriages, divorce and marriages of convenience are classed as results of "barbarism" into which courtship and marriage have fallen. He gives as examples of the decline in true love "where the wife is bought from the parent like a cow, or where she is sold to a man to secure a fortune from a rich fool."

Fashionable society exhibits depraved standards and alimony is accepted as a substitute for rational marriages, he declares.

Professor Henderson points out as particular evils of modern love-making such perils as flirting, boasting of conquests, extravagance, accepting costly presents, ignorance of the training of children and courtship without intent to marry.

N. Y. Herald Pleads Guilty. New York (Special).—A plea of guilty to a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails in its personal column was entered in the United States Court by William Rand, counsel for the New York Herald, on behalf of James Gordon Bennett, owner of the Herald, and Manly H. Gillam, advertising manager of the paper. Sentence will be imposed on April 2. The maximum fine, under the counts of the indictment, is \$40,000.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—Several properties of J. Edward Adickes were sold by United States Marshal Flinn to satisfy a judgment of Charles S. Hinchman, of Camden, N. J., amounting to \$44,900. Mr. Hinchman bought all the properties, which include three farms and a mill.

Bomb For A Prince. Warsaw, Russian Poland (By Cable).—A bomb was thrown at noon into a flat occupied by Prince Argutynski, director of the government high school. The premises were wrecked, but the Prince was not injured. The thrower of the bomb, a youth, succeeded in making his escape.

Railroad Company Pays Penalty. Utica, N. Y. (Special).—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company sent a check for \$2,314 to the United States District Court in this city in payment for penalties imposed for violation of the federal law that requires the use of airbrakes on freight trains.

Jameson and Liberty Bell. Philadelphia (Special).—Mayor Weaver transmitted to council petitions from the Jamestown Exposition Company and the school children of Virginia requesting the authorities of Philadelphia to send the Liberty Bell to the Jamestown Exposition. Mayor Weaver suggested to council that inasmuch as his term is about to expire action on the petitions be deferred to await the judgment of his successor, Congressman John E. Reyburn, who will assume the office of mayor on April 1.

William R. Hearst III. New York (Special).—William R. Hearst is seriously ill at his home, according to an announcement, and his engagements for sometime to come have been canceled. The editor's illness was made known when the Fourteenth Assembly District Brooklyn Independence League Club canceled a meeting at which he was to have spoken. Mr. Hearst recently contracted a severe cold.

Dynamic Kills Thirty-Five. El Paso, Texas (Special).—Adolescents received from Chihuahua, Mexico, state that 35 men, women and children were killed at San Antonio, 20 leagues from there, by the accidental explosion of a large quantity of dynamite.

Brought On Heart Disease. Bethlehem, Pa. (Special).—Papers naming him as a defendant in a suit for \$10,000 were served on Allen W. Knecht, a prominent citizen of Nazareth. Knecht listened attentively, and as the last words were read pitched forward on his face dead.

The fact that the New York Produce Exchange is making high preparations for dealing in all railroads and industrial stocks is not pleasant reading for New York Stock Exchange members.

The American Car & Foundry Company for the three months ending January 31, earned net \$2,307,282. The directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common.

A Fourth Street broker says five customers, all well-known men, have bought stocks in his office this week who have never traded there before. The broker thinks this is an indication that the public has been attracted by the low prices of the high-class stocks and is beginning to come into the market.

There was very bullish talk on Union Pacific on account of the belief that Harriman has clinched his hold on Reading. But even so prominent bankers like W. L. Bull didn't think it could hold its advance, and it didn't.

H. C. Frick owned a great block of Reading before he was elected a director of the company. Afterwards he sold most, if not all of it. His big buying this week may mean that he is merely taking back stock under 120 for which he received about 160.

Art Treasures Burned. London (By Cable).—Englemere Lodge, near Ascot, the residence of Sir William Miller, was burned, together with its contents, including many thousands of pounds worth of art treasures. Among the paintings destroyed were Zuechero's portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, valued at \$2,000, and three Titians. Some priceless china and ancient Persian carpets were lost. Sir William's house in Ayrshire was burned in 1882, causing a loss of \$180,000.

MR. PERKINS PAYS THE NEW YORK LIFE

Reimburses It For Campaign Contribution.

GIVES HIS CHECK FOR \$54,019.19.

Full Amount of the Contribution Made to the Republican Campaign Fund in 1904, With Interest—Again Declares He Was Acting Upon a Request of the Then President of the Company.

New York (Special).—George W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has sent to the New York Life his personal check for \$54,019.19 to reimburse the company for the Republican campaign contribution made from its funds in 1904, in connection with which Mr. Perkins recently was made defendant on a charge of larceny.