

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS

REMARKABLE STRUCTURE PLANNED FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

It is intended to erect there a superb building in which interesting services will be held during the progress of the fair—Outline of the Scheme.

The crowning scheme to make the Paris exposition of 1900 the most wonderful that the world has ever seen is now being urged upon the attention of religious people all over the world. The proposition is to hold in connection with the exposition a great congress of religions, and the plans for the building in which the congress is to be held provide for a structure that will be one of the wonders of the world.

The scheme originated with M. Auguste Delaigue, a well-known litterateur, and Abbe Joseph Crestey, of the Church of St. Jean de Belleville, Paris. M. Delaigue visited most of the European cities of importance and made a thorough crusade on behalf of the scheme, and he also visited New York, accompanied by Sir Nugent Robinson, to see what he could do to awaken American enthusiasm in favor of the congress.

In describing the great building that is to be erected for the congress, M. Delaigue said:—

"It will be one of the most wonderful structures that the world has ever seen. Imagine a building covering a space as large as the Leplandre des In-

PLANNING PLACE OF RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

valides, surmounted by a dome nearly twice the size of the largest dome ever made in connection with any building. This dome alone will be a sight to behold in the exposition. To give it beauty and architectural grace the great dome will be surrounded by numerous pillars, and the windows of the highest-arched stained glass will shed a lovely light on an interior that will be a marvel of ecclesiastical art.

"I have spoken of the dome first, because it will be the most wonderful feature of the building, but there are other features so numerous that it will take a day to view the structure, and then the sightseer will find fresh features to admire. From the ground the building will rise to a series of terraces, which will support hanging gardens.

"Under the cupolas that will surround the central dome there will be representations in panoramic views of the events in which Christians are most interested. The scenes on Calvary will be graphically depicted; the agony in the Garden of Gethsemane and other scenes in the life of Christ will be shown in a striking manner.

"Then the Coliseum, the immense altar on which was spilt the blood of the martyrs, scenes in the catacombs during the period when the Christians were hid there, the great scene when Constantine proclaimed the Christian religion, St. Genevieve stopping Attila Charlemagne at St. Peter's tomb, Urban II. preaching the crusade, the taking of Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon, Joan of Arc at Chinon and Rouen the landing of Columbus in America, the Council of the Vatican, the Jubilee of Leo XIII.—all these great events in the history of Christianity will be shown on the terraces of the building.

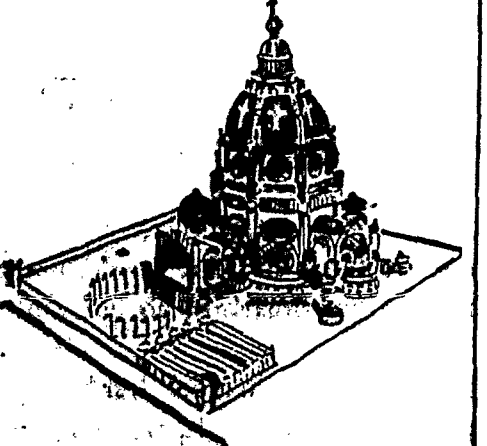
"Besides incidents, there will be depicted places. Some will show the pilgrims arriving at the Grotto of Bethlehem, Lourdes; Our Lady of Pilar and St. James of Compostella.

"Thousands will be able to wander around these great terraces and marvel at the sights to be seen there.

"As to the interior of the building, this will be still more interesting. In the museum will be seen specimens of the instruments of torture used by the pagan nations on the Christians of old, ivories and carvings of the Roman and Grecian eras and statues of the saints and early martyrs of the Church. There will also be as many of the most sacred relics as can be brought to the building. An attempt will be made to reproduce the images and pictures found in the catacombs and any other lost relics that are sufficiently well described to be reproduced.

"The various religious organizations and guilds will be represented in whatever way they may elicit, special services being set apart in the great building for each. The Order of the Sacred Heart will have a space of its own, as will the Order of the Benedictine Monks, the Guit of the Virgin Mary, and so on. The work done by each of the great religious organizations will be shown by means of the great religious theatrical performances on a stage that will be one of the most interesting features of the building, inasmuch as it will contain especially designed theatrical contrivances for the production of the religious plays, that have never been introduced upon any secular stage.

"The theatrical performances will be accompanied by magnificent services of music in which thousands of singers and hundreds of instrumentalists will take part, accompanied on an orchestra that will be the most ever heard and the finest ever seen in any city.



FOOD AND TEETH.

Poverty Produces the Strongest and Most Lasting Molars.

"It is a remarkable fact," said a prominent New York dentist to the writer recently, "that the teeth of the poor are stronger and generally last longer than those of the well-to-do classes. The reason for this is that what food the poor give their children is of a variety that goes to make bones and teeth. This food consists of the outside of all the grains of all cereal foods, that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime and traces of other earthy salts, all of which nourish the bony tissues and build up the frame. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they cannot possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and the like, or the bran, so called, that we sift away and feed to the swine that the teeth require for their proper nourishment.

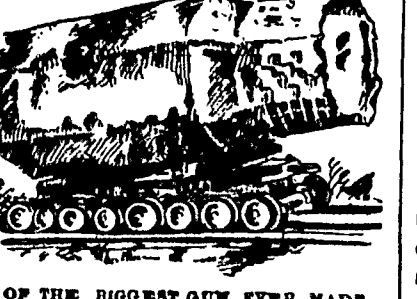
"The wisdom of man has proved his folly shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more fragile and weak. Our modern flouring mills are working destruction upon the teeth of every man, woman and child who partakes of their fine bolted flour. They sift out the carbonates and the phosphates of lime in order that they may provide that fine white flour which is proving a whitened sepulchre to teeth. Oatmeal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. It makes the dentine, cementum and enamel strong, flint-like, and able to resist all forms of decay. If you have children never allow any white bread upon your table. Bread made of whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran, which contains the minute quantities of lime, is present, is best. Nothing is superior to brown bread for bones and tooth building. This is made out of rye meal and cornmeal. Baked beans, too, have a considerable supply of these lime salts and should be an everybody's table, hot or cold, twice a week."

"Is the habit of chewing gum injurious to the teeth?" "Gum chewing is liable to enlarge the muscles which control the movements of the lower jaw, thereby changing, possibly for the better, both the contour and expression of the face. If the gum be pure I see nothing in the habit to condemn, except its vulgarity, as it has no beneficial effect upon the teeth, and is a good teeth-cleaning agent."

Make Sam's Biggest Gun.

The ingot for the biggest gun ever ordered by the United States has just been cast at the Bethlehem Steel Works. When it is all completed it will be six tons heavier than the monster Krupp gun shown at the World's Fair in Chicago, and six feet longer. The diameter of the ingot as it is shown in the picture is six feet two inches, its length is forty-nine feet two inches. It will be by far the most powerful gun ever constructed. Lieutenant John F. Meigs, formerly of the United States Army, under whose supervision the gun is being built, says of it:

Its projectile will weigh about 2,300 pounds, and its velocity will be in the neighborhood of 2,000 feet per second.



INOT OF THE BIGGEST GUN EVER MADE.

The range of such a gun would be very great, not less than ten miles, and its extreme range, or the utmost distance to which it could throw a projectile would be in the neighborhood of fifteen miles. The nearest approach to this distance heretofore was the so-called jubilee shot in England, where the projectile travelled twelve miles. The gun will be known as a sixteen-inch jubilee shot in England, where the projectile travelled twelve miles. The gun will weigh 126 tons and will cost \$120,000. Carriage and turret are not included in these figures. Their cost will be about equal to that of the gun.

A Kansas Romance.

A Horton, (Kan.), old maid has quite a romance connected with her life. In her younger days she had a sweetheart, and he asked her to be his wife, but as she was too young to marry, she refused him. They separated and the years fled by, bringing with them much sorrow for the giddy miss. Ten years afterward, on the very day of the month on which she refused him, came a letter from the sweetheart of her childhood, asking again for her hand. She did not love him, but decided to never marry any one unless it be this man. She refused again, and every year since then she gets a letter on their anniversary, with the same old question written therein. The letters are not full of love. Oh, no, simply a question, that is all, a dozen words or more written in a business-like way, with his name signed below. Perhaps they will get married some day, but very likely not.

The Effect of Wide Tires.

The effect of wide tires on roads has been shown clearly on a street in Springfield, Mass., over which heavy quarry wagons are driven. The road was formerly badly cut up, but a number of years ago it was the understanding that wide tires should be put on the wagons carrying the quarry stone. This was done, the tires being four to five inches wide, and since that time the street has been in good condition, although little has been done to it.

A RED CROSS ANGEL.

CLARA BARTON'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE STARVING CUBANS.

America's Florence Nightingale Writes a Harrowing Story About the Awful Suffering She Witnessed in the War-Cursed Island—Work of the Red Cross Society.

From Havana to Santiago the wistful eyes of a half million sick, starving, dying Cubans are looking to the Red Cross to bring them succor from their terrible plight. Miss Barton's arrival has revived some who were at the last extremity, and all are trying to hold out a little longer until the help that is now promised reaches them.

Primarily, Miss Barton's mission is to rescue the helpless children and save the women who have no means of helping themselves. But her ministrations are denied to none who need them. For months before she started the veteran nurse chafed under her inactive life in Washington, and sought an opportunity to carry aid and comfort to the victims of war, famine and pestilence.



CLARA BARTON.

She had numerous conferences with the State Department on the subject and the Government officials recognized the necessity for food, clothing and medical treatment on the war-cursed island.

Then a Central Relief Committee, consisting of Stephen E. Barton, nephew of Miss Clara Barton, and representing the Red Cross; Charles A. Schieren and Louis Klopch of the Christian Herald, were appointed to act under the direction of the Department of State.

Appeals were at once sent out to the Governors of the different States Mayors of cities and other officials for money and supplies to be distributed in Havana under the supervision of General Fitzhugh Lee.

The response, both on the part of individuals and organizations, was immediate and generous. Railroads and steamship lines co-operated with the contributors, and from all parts of the country provisions and articles of clothing were transported free of charge to New York, which became the central depot for supplies, although a few things were sent by way of Florida. Free transportation was also furnished from New York to Cuban ports by the steamship lines.

Miss Barton went to Havana to establish hospitals, and to carry relief to the sick and starving Cuban mothers and their children. She carried with her letters of introduction and commendation from the Department of State and from President McKinley to Consul General Lee, also a letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, expressing the full approval of her mission by the Spanish Government.

The Christian Herald had already, at General Lee's request, sent 100 beds for children suffering from the effects of hunger and neglect, and had authorized the Consul General to hire twenty-five nurses at \$15 per month. So that when Miss Barton arrived she found that a good start had been made toward definite and systematic relief.

The Spaniards have a great respect for the Red Cross, the Queen Regent herself being a member, and Miss Barton and her assistants can go in safety anywhere on the island.

It is none too soon, if any Cubans are to be left alive on the island. Almost half a million are known to have perished already, and the case of many yet alive is more deplorable than that of their brothers and sisters who have given over to the struggle and have ended their sufferings in death.

The United States sanitary inspector in Havana is authority for the statement that "all home products were consumed months ago." In their extremity the people have lost all sense of delicacy or sensitiveness. They will eat anything that will appease their craving for food. Cats are much sought after as an article of food in some districts, but even they are too expensive for the poor, a cat having a market value of about thirty cents.

The relief committee has been sending beans, rice, condensed milk, flour and potatoes. The latter are especially prized by the famished Cubans and lard is a delicacy which they seize upon with eager relish. As soon as it is known that help is being given at any place haggard, listless, bony women come with their starving, sallow babies in their arms, hundreds and thousands of them at a time.

Sometimes they faint or die before their turn comes. Sometimes there is not enough to go around, and they go away despairing. Those who have not died of actual starvation are now falling victims to smallpox, malaria, fever and other diseases produced by lack of sufficient food and deplorable sanitary conditions, and the greater number of these victims are the innocent women and children.

CHINESE BEGGAR CHIEFS.

One of the Peculiar Features of Social Life in China.

One of the most peculiar and interesting figures in Chinese social life is the beggar chief; and no less peculiar and interesting, both as to methods and personal appearance, are the members of the motley organization of mendicants over which he reigns absolutely.

He is required to pay a sum equivalent to about \$100 to every newly-appointed tung hwan prefect, as a humble testimonial of his allegiance to the high authority from whom his badge of office emanates, and when this requirement has been duly fulfilled he is allowed to exercise the prerogatives of his position without fear of interference on the part of the government officials in the district assigned to him. His authority over the beggars is absolutely unlimited, and they obey his orders without hesitation or sign of protest.

The office is hereditary, so long as the tribute is paid, but the immediate progeny of the incumbent are debarred from the enjoyment of any literary degree. Why this condition is exacted is not quite clear, but it is certain that no descendant of a beggar chief has ever held a literary degree. However, the other privileges enjoyed by him are so attractive and the income is so substantial that he probably does not worry much over this one privation.

How does he secure his income? From the merchants and tradespeople who know that unless they procure from the beggar chief on or before New Year day a "holo twa," or "passport of safety," their shops or "hongs" will be infested almost constantly by a horde of bolsterous, impudent, importunate vagabonds, who will drive away customers and damage the stocks of goods without hindrance from the regular authorities of the district.

Once a month, on a day suited to the convenience of the chief, he assembles all the beggars of his district at the "Khechia Jan," or rendezvous, and distributes alms among them, each receiving a sum commensurate with his personal merits and obedience to orders.

The Spanish Soldier.

The Spanish soldier is interesting from an anthropological standpoint but hardly from any other. In the scale of being he is apparently half way between the barbarian and the civilized man inheriting with the intelligence of the latter, the cunning, rapacity and vindictiveness of the former. The Cuban army is composed



A TYPICAL SPANISH SOLDIER.

largely of boys drafted from the farm, and inexperienced in the affairs of the world. Their ignorance of outside matters coupled with the inordinate Spanish pride leads them to suppose that the forces of Spain could easily vanquish the United States; that they might land in Florida and without much difficulty march straight on to Washington.

Hard on Girls in Korea.

When a girl is born in Korea she is not even dignified by name. Several names are written on slips of paper and placed in an urn before some favorite deity, and when it is necessary her godfather selects one without seeing it and she is known by it until she reaches womanhood among the members of her own family; strangers designate her as the wife, mother, sister or daughter of such or such a man. This is not merely the result of custom. The laws are strict in this matter and hold a woman of little more consequence than a domestic animal.

In the higher classes of society the girls are separated from the boys of the family at the age of 7 years. They occupy the apartments of women and are forbidden to communicate with any one on the outside.

Course of True Love Swerved.

The following letter, which was recently picked up in the street, is full of homely paths: "Dear Jane—I owe you as you will forgive me for not larfin' at you when you larfed at me last night. I 'ave a bile under me arm, and can't larf as I would like to. Yours affectionately, JOHN."

Literature and Rabies.

In Kansas City, Kan., one-half of the dog tax is used for the maintenance of the public library of the city.

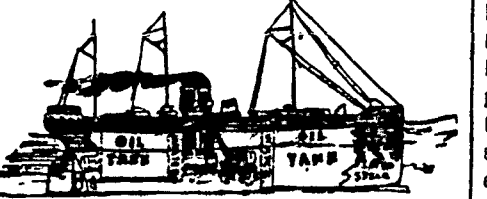
AN OIL TANK SHIP.

HOW PETROLEUM IS NOW CARRIED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Largest Oil Tank Steamer in the World Has Just Been Launched and It Has Revolutionized the Transatlantic Trade—The Ingenious Reservoir.

The biggest oil tank steamer in the world will soon be launched at Chester, Pa. The Roach shipyards will build this steamer for the Standard Oil Company. It will cost about \$250,000. Its capacity will be 720,000 gallons of oil. In other words, on every trip it will carry oil enough to fill 5,000,000 lamps and keep them burning twelve hours. At the present export price of oil the cargo will be worth a little less than \$500,000.

The ship was designed by John Haug, the Standard Oil Company's engineer, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. It will have some unique features. Heretofore oil tank ships have been built with all the storage room forward and the fuel, boilers and machinery aft. The new ship will have tanks both fore and aft, and the machinery, the quarters for the men, etc., will be amidships. An ingenious contrivance will protect the oil from possible contact with fire by leakage. There will be a well between the oil tanks and the engine room aft and another between the oil tanks forward and the boiler room. These wells will be filled with water. Each well will be capped with a small tank on deck. If there should be any leakage of gas or oil, the escape will be shown on the surface of the water in the well tank on the deck. It can be pumped out from this small tank without danger. In any event, the oil or gas escaping will not penetrate laterally, but will rise.



OIL TANK STEAMER.

Another remarkable feature of the new ship will be a fuel oil tank four feet deep next the bottom, extending from one end of the ship to the other. It is intended to operate the ship with fuel oil if possible, but if this proves impracticable there are the coal bunkers which will hold an ample supply of fuel. The experiment with fuel oil will be watched with great interest by men interested in transportation. It was used some time ago on a tank steamer, but unsuccessfully. The navy department has been testing it also and with some success.

A bulkhead running through the ship longitudinally will divide the tank space in half. In each side of this bulkhead there will be water tight partitions, three forward and three aft, which will make the number of tank divisions twelve. These will vary in depth with the shape of the vessel, the smallest being twenty-three feet 6 inches deep. The largest tank will hold 144,000 gallons of oil—almost as much as the largest oil tank barge now in service.

In the handling of oil there is great danger from volatilization. An experience which a workman at the Roach shipyard had with the steamer Standard when it was being transformed into a barge illustrated this. A tank had been allowed to stand empty for a number of days and then had been pumped full of water to drive out all the gases. A very little naphtha had stuck in the main when the tanks were emptied. It was pumped with the water into the tank, where it clung to the skin. When the first workman descended into the tank with a lamp the gas from the naphtha exploded, tearing off part of the deck and injuring the man seriously.

To provide against pitching and shifting of the oil expansion tanks will be built on deck. These tanks will be 34 feet 9 inches deep. They will connect with the tanks below through small openings, and as the oil in the big tanks expand the surplus will be forced upwards into the deck's tanks. Thus the lower tanks will be full at all times, and the pitching and tossing of the oil will be confined to the shallow tanks above.

Each of the deck tanks will be provided with a large vent hatch, through which the gases from the oil can escape. In calm weather these hatches will be raised.

The tanks on the oil ship will be filled through large main ladders on the deck and below it. There will be four openings in the chief main—one forward, one aft and two amidships. The ship being moored at the oil company's dock, the dock tank will be connected with the main by the flexible pipe, and engines on the dock will pump the oil into the main. Valves opening from the main into the tanks will be controlled from the deck, and the oil will be turned into one tank after another until the ship is loaded. There will be pumping engines on the ship to empty the tanks.

An oil tank steamer must be built with the greatest care. On other ships of iron the rivets which pierce the hull can be left to rust tight. In an oil ship every outer rivet must be calked, or the oil, which is very penetrating, will leak. The walls of the compartments, too, must be made tight, or a little crude oil, leaking into a tank of naphtha, might spoil it. All this care in the construction of the ship is what makes it so costly for its size.

A Severed Heart.

A stab wound of the heart has just been sewed up by Dr. Rock, of Frankfort, and the patient recovered.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT.

Dr. Campos Salles Elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Dr. Campos Salles, who has been elected to the presidency of the Republic of Brazil, was one of the two first republican members in the house of commons during the time of the empire. The other republican was Prudente de Moraes, who is the present executive, and it is only natural that one should follow the other at the helm of state. Since Salles was elected to the commons in 1884 his popularity has constantly increased. Abroad, in South America and in Europe, Dr. Salles is known as the Brazilian Gambetta, a well-deserved title, for the doctor has all the fiery oratory, all the patriotism and all the power of the French leader. He has had an extensive experience in affairs of state which fits him eminently for the position to which he aspires, and to which a very large following



DR. CAMPOS SALLES.

would like to see him elected. While he was in Europe Dr. Salles met and knew well the leading statesmen of France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. When the republic was first proclaimed he held the portfolio of minister of justice, and at that time he proved his capacity for statesmanship of a high order. He was elected to the senate on leaving the cabinet, but before the expiration of his term he was elected Governor of San Paulo, an office he still holds. Dr. Salles is 50 years old.

Acme of Incompetence.

Mrs. Hiram Constant usually had two servants. Perhaps it would be better to state that Mrs. Hiram Constant usually thought she had two servants, for when she left home and servants she never knew how many would be there when she returned. There might be two servants and the linen and the spoons, or there might be one servant, part of the linen and some of the spoons.

When at home Mrs. Hiram Constant knew she had two servants. They kept her busy days, and nights she lay awake evolving plans of campaign for the subjugation of Ireland, Germany, Sweden or Darkest Africa. She talked about her servants almost constantly. A spinster friend once reproved her for this.

"Why don't you talk of other things? You would have other subjects to talk about if you would only study and improve yourself."

"Study and improve!" echoed Mrs. Hiram Constant. "I have to spend a my time studying and improving my servants!"

The other day Mrs. Hiram Constant discharged her seventeenth cook, and was naturally full of the subject. No 17, according to Mrs. C.'s story, was the very worst that ever happened.

"Wasn't she competent?" asked friend.

"Competent?" cried the long-suffering matron. "Was she competent? Why, my dear Mrs. Wiggins, couldn't even boil water without ing it!"

Hypnotizing a Hen.

"Did you ever hypnotize a chicken?" asked Police Commissioner Kik Toledo, the other night. "It's easy. Just catch your hen, place her on the floor in front of you with her feet toward you. Take a piece of chalk and draw a straight line, using it as a point just under the head and extending a foot and a half or more.

The bird will fasten its eyes on the chalk, and in a twinkling almost is unconscious of anything but the line. You can cuff and kick her as much as you please, but she will immediately return to the chalk line. When I was calling before mat it was not an unusual thing to see a dozen or more sitting each with a hen in his hands, drawing chalk marks. It is the most infallible case of complete hypnotism I ever saw. Just try it some time if you don't believe it."

How the Mississippi River Grows.

A remark made use of to one of the members of the Senate sub-committee while the committee was investigating the river and the passes showed very clearly how far the work of building up is carried on by the river. "The Mississippi River is to-day," said one of those who testified before the committee, "one hundred miles larger than it was when De Soto first gazed on its muddy ruse. Just give her time enough and she will build herself clear on across the Gulf."

Oldest Woman Writer.

Mme. Du Bois d'Elbecque is the oldest living woman who earns her living with her pen. She is ninety years old and lives in a convent near Angers, France. In the seventy-nine years in which she has been writing she has published over forty books.

Ar... Bu... in... Ge... Ad... Ph... St... St... Bu... Co... Fu... Not... TI... all... ger... W... it... CI... Made... and... M... John... F... L... OFF... Extra... The... D... BU... CLEV... Elegan... City... w... ve... Nick... one... ed... time... p... F... CAVE... S... E... A... B... C... D... OFAR... 1425... W... P... PRI... Write... Cre... Poly... Send... Invent... you... Prob... of appl... Highest... FATE... Cre... Poly... Send... Invent... you... Prob... of appl... Highest... Or...